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The New York Times.

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VOL. LIII. NO. 16,799. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903.—16 Pages with Review of Books and Art. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

SAY JOHN MULHOLLAND OWES $1,400,000

International Finance and Development Company Admits Charges.

PROMOTER SAID TO BE MISSING

Creditors Want Ancillary Receiver for the Concern Which They Declare He Controlled—His Alleged Methods.

An action was commenced yesterday in the United States Circuit Court asking for an ancillary receiver for the International Finance and Development Company, a Delaware corporation, promoted, and if the accusations be true, controlled by John Mulholland. It is brought by Hugo Eysell of Kansas City, Mo., and H. H. Field of Phillips, Me. The former alleges that he is the owner of $104,800 of the capital stock of the International Finance and Development Company, and its creditor for $6,200 additional for cash advanced. Mr. Field states he is the owner of stock to the value of $17,500.

The bill of complaint states that the International Finance and Development Company was formed in Delaware in February, 1903, with a capital of $5,000,000, of which $2,000,000 is preferred and the remainder common stock. All of the common and all but $16,000 of the preferred, it is claimed, was disposed of at par. The corporation had a New York office at 428 Broadway, and its object, according to its articles of incorporation, was to promote business and commercial enterprises. Its assets were stocks and bonds in various companies and claims against persons to whom it had advanced money, many of whom were officers of New York. Its liabilities were about $3,000,000, and suits at law were threatened. In addition it was charged the corporation was insolvent and unable to meet its liabilities.

An application had been made, the petition stated, to the Court of Chancery of Delaware on Aug. 7 last asking for the appointment of a receiver, wherein one William Muirhead of New York was complainant. While the suit was pending, and before the court appointed Thomas F. Bayard receiver of the company, a suit was filed by H. H. Field and other creditors and stockholders asking permission to intervene. Mr. Bayard's bond as receiver was fixed at $100,000, and he qualified and took possession of such assets as were within the jurisdiction of the courts of Delaware.

The bill of complaint then set up as additional facts a copy of the bill filed by Muirhead in Delaware. In this Muirhead claimed to be the owner of $86,500 of the common and $30,000 of the preferred stock. The bill then recited that John Mulholland was a loaner of money to clerks and others on notes, having his principal office in one-time Cooper Union, New York City, in cities throughout the country. It was charged by Muirhead that Mulholland, to get capital to carry on his business, devised a scheme of issuing bonds, which the said Mulholland guaranteed and advanced. These bonds were deposited with a trustee in an amount equal to the amounts of the bonds outstanding, and that the notes were then given by employes to whom Mulholland had advanced money. It was alleged that such notes were never delivered by Mulholland with the trustee of the bonds, the latter relying on a verbal agreement, it is stated, before, in which Mr. Mulholland is quoted as informing the trustee that he was holding the notes as collateral for the bonds for him as a matter of convenience.

The Muirhead bill of complaint then alleges that in 1902 Mulholland had outstanding $1,500,000 of bonds, and that he then secured the incorporation of the International Finance and Development Company, transferred $1,500,000 of the common stock of the concern, the good-will of his money-lending business, whereupon, it is charged, the company, without further consideration, agreed to pay all the $1,500,000 of the outstanding Mulholland bonds. The company then, according to the complaint, exchanged preferred stock to the $1,500,000 of the bonds issued by Mulholland, and which it had obligated itself to pay. The company, it is said, had at that time $1,384,000 outstanding of the preferred stock, and all except that given in exchange for the bonds mentioned was sold for the benefit of the company. To dispose of the stock, the company is alleged to have paid large commissions to agents therefor, receiving much less than the actual par paid by the buyers.

The charter of the company provides for a fixed dividend of 6 per cent. on the preferred stock, before any dividends could be set aside for the common stock. It was also provided that any holder of the preferred stock could, after six months' possession, deposit it at the office of the company and receive par for it, to be paid from a fund created for the purpose.

Muirhead charged that he was the owner of about 900 shares of the preferred stock, which, after the requisite six months' possession, he deposited with the company for payment, but that payment was refused, it being stated that there were no funds available with which the payment could be made. The officers and Directors of the company, Mr. Muirhead alleged, "wilfully and fraudulently wasted the assets of the company," and after he deposited his stock for redemption, many thousands of dollars were paid out purporting to be dividends earned by the corporation. It is further alleged that Mulholland was the controlling factor of the company and that the officers and Directors were persons without any financial interest in the concern. Muirhead also alleged that Mulholland was the President of the company, and immediately after its formation its Directors, controlled by Mulholland, in turn leased back to its President the entire money-lending business, being thereafter simply the lessors of Mulholland. It is claimed by Muirhead that Mulholland made no payment.

Within a few days after the filing of the Muirhead bill of complaint in Wilmington a second bill was filed by H. H. Field and a score or more of stockholders asking permission to intervene, claiming that on Aug. 7 last, after filing his complaint, Muirhead entered into an agreement with Mulholland, wherein he transferred to him all of his interest in the suit, granting Mulholland the right to end it or settle it as he felt inclined. On Aug. 15 Mulholland resigned as President, and Hugo Eysell was elected in his stead. Charles E. Turner was elected Treasurer, and S. L. Pettingrew Secretary. The intervening petition charged that Mulholland owed $1,400,000, due on demand, and that there was no likelihood of his meeting the obligation.

The International Finance and Development Company yesterday also filed its answer, admitting all the charges to be true, and joining in the application for the appointment of a receiver. Benjamin Slair represented the company, and James B. Dill was the complainant's attorney. It is understood that Thomas F. Bayard will be appointed receiver in this district.

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Burnett's Extract of Vanilla. Used exclusively by all leading hotels and cities.

EX-CONGRESSMAN'S SON ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.

Scion of Well-Known Yonkers Family Hauled from Crouching Place in Cellar of Business House.

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—William G. Stahlnecker, Jr., son of former Congressman and former Mayor of this city William G. Stahlnecker, is locked up in the city prison to-night charged with burglary in the third degree and unable to obtain $300 bail.

Kasmiers Jankowski, a storekeeper, of 28 St. Mary's Avenue, was working at his desk in the rear of his store late last night when he heard some one trying to enter the rear of his cellar. He called the police on the telephone, and then, taking a revolver, went to the front of his store to await their coming, but found Patrolman Brough in the act of trying the front door. He called the patrolman, and they went into the cellar from the rear.

They claimed that a search revealed young Stahlnecker behind a lot of boxes. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where a strong screw driver, a pair of plumber's pliers, and a handful of matches were found on him. He was arraigned this afternoon and held.

The Stahlnecker family has been very prominent in Yonkers. The grandfather and father of the prisoner were wealthy. His father, however, died a few years ago almost penniless. The young man refuses to make a statement.

STEEL TRUST TO RETRENCH.

Wholesale Reduction of Salaries Will Be Coupled with Closing of Several Plants.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The United States Steel Corporation has issued an order to make wholesale reductions in salaries. H. C. Frick, one of the prominent Directors, and formerly manager of the Carnegie plant, has been delegated to make these sweeping reductions.

All employes receiving $100 a month will be reduced 25 per cent. Officials getting $200 will be reduced 40 per cent. Besides this move, the corporation is preparing to shut down a number of plants throughout the country, which in turn will dispense with the services of a large number of the rank and file.

It was reported to-day that one of the Vice Presidents would resign, and that the head of the selling agency would also tender his resignation. This radical action has been necessitated by a slump in the steel business. Retrenchment will be practiced from one end to the other of the big corporation, the securities of which to-day sold at the lowest point in their history, the preferred touching 52, the common 10¾, and second mortgage bonds 65¾. The liquidation was very heavy and proceeded partly from inside sources.

SOUTHERN VIEW OF ROOSEVELT.

Louisiana Republicans Hopes Mr. Roosevelt Will Not Succeed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Capt. A. T. Wimberly, ex-Collector of Customs, who represents the old-line Republican Party in New Orleans, has addressed a letter to P. H. Segura of New Iberia, La., a Republican leader. He says that suggestions have been made to him that the party in this state be reorganized, eliminating the so-called "Lily White" element.

"The unwise and injudicious appointments made by Mr. Roosevelt in Louisiana have caused general dissatisfaction in the State," he continues, "but have splintered the Republican organization, and even driven out of the 'Lily White' ranks the majority of those who have aligned themselves with them.

"Roosevelt's course toward the colored man and his inelegancy have done more to destroy the good feeling between the races brought about by the lamented McKinley than anything else since the close of the civil war.

"His personal and selfish policy has created a bitterness and prejudice in the hearts of the Southern white people which has extended to the North and which will require twenty years to obliterate, unless God in His wisdom and infinite goodness will, in the next National election, bless this Nation with a man whose views are broad and statesmanlike and in accord with the teachings of Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley."

J. J. HILL ON SHIP SUBSIDIES.

Declares That American Should Create Business to Get Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 6.—James J. Hill delivered an interesting talk on "Eastern Commerce" at the Minneapolis Club tonight when the Northwestern Miller tendered a banquet to its London representative, Kingsland Smith.

Mr. Hill referred to the ship subsidy scheme. He declared the principle behind it is wrong. "We must count ourselves out of the family of trading nations or get in the game and play the same kind of ships that other nations play," he said. "What we need is business and not a bonus. No one wants to own and operate ships in this country now unless he can connect with the United States Treasury. But we must create business, and then there will be men who will be willing to own and operate ships without the subsidy."

Speaking of the Chinese, Mr. Hill said: "The Chinese as a mercantile people are far and away ahead of the Japanese, and the Chinese as judges of values of commodities are without equals in the world."

BURGLARS SET HOUSE AFIRE.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 6.—Thieves, believed to be tramps, broke into the Summer residence of Prof. Louis Boissa of Columbia University at North Canaan, thirty rods from the Massachusetts State line, early this morning, and, after ransacking the house, set it afire and escaped. Neighbors discovered the fire and found that chests and pieces of furniture had been pried open.

The house and carriage barn and most of the contents were destroyed, causing a loss estimated at nearly $4,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance. Prof. Boissa and family returned to New York early last month.

Christian Science Failed to Cure.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 6.—William M. McConkey, the nineteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. McConkey, both well known Christian Scientists, died early this morning from tonsilitis, and his death is attributed by physicians to failure to have medical treatment in the early stages of the disease, dependence then being placed solely upon Christian Science methods of treatment. No action can be taken by the authorities, because physicians were called in some time before the young man died, but the case has aroused a great deal of comment.

American Anthem and Flag Hissed.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 6.—As showing the depth of the resentment over the success of the United States in the Alaska boundary matter, in the course of the performance of a minstrel troupe here the music of the American National anthem was vigorously hissed. When the United States flag was formed by stage lights the expression of dissent became so loud that the curtain was hastily rung down.

Lafayette-Franklin Football Game, Saturday, November 7th. Special train via Pennsylvania Railroad will leave West 23d Street 12:45 P. M. Dedicated and Cortlandt Streets 1:00 P. M. Jersey City 1:15 P. M. Returning leave Franklin at the close of the game.—Adv.

Piso's Cure is an efficacious remedy for Cold on the Lungs. Sold by all druggists.—Adv.

LYNCHED FOR ATTACK ON NEW YORK WOMAN

Negro Assaulted Mrs. Peter Labouisse in Louisiana.

She Is a Daughter of Frederick R. Townsend—Negroes Aid in the Lynching.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Mrs. Peter Labouisse, who was Miss Isabel Audrey Townsend of New York, was assaulted Thursday afternoon at Pass Christian, a Summer and Winter resort sixty miles east of here, by Sam Adams, a negro eighteen years old. Adams afterwards was lynched by a mob of white and negro men, who hanged him to an oak tree a mile from the centre of the town.

Mrs. Labouisse was formerly Mrs. S. Osgood Pell. She was gathering wild flowers with her maid after tying her horse to a tree. While in the woods she was approached by the negro, who informed her that the horse was loose, and was down near a creek thickly banked with trees. Thoughtlessly she followed the negro to find the animal.

The negro caught the horse and led it back toward the place where she stood. He finally stopped and asked what he would get for catching the horse. As Mrs. Labouisse replied he seized her. He had his knife in his hand and threatened to cut her throat if she screamed. She struggled and screamed and the negro fled.

Adams was captured, and when the Sheriff was taking him by a circuitous route to Mississippi City, for safety, the mob overpowered the officer and lynched the man. He evidently had prepared the trap for the woman, as he was seen to cut the horse loose.

Mrs. Peter Labouisse is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Townsend of New York, and Elizabeth Ludlow, and was married to S. Osgood Pell in October, 1898. The bride was a great beauty and one of the most popular belles in society. The couple lived in this city for a short time. A daughter was born, and a few months later Mrs. Pell, then but nineteen years of age, applied for a divorce, which was granted.

The proceedings were before Referee Sidney J. Cowan, who reported to Justice Blanchard. Mrs. Pell was awarded the custody of the infant daughter and alimony of $250 a month.

Mrs. Pell surprised society on Feb. 2, 1903, by marrying Peter R. Labouisse, son of the late Peter Labouisse, who made a fortune in cotton in New Orleans and New York, but later met with some reverses. Mr. and Mrs. Labouisse have lived in the South since, except for occasional visits to this city and the fashionable resorts of the North. Mr. Labouisse was in this city about ten days ago.

An aunt of young Mr. Labouisse married William P. Eno, and his sister, Edith, married Henry L. Eno, no family being better known in New York than the Enos.

RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE?

An Arrangement in Regard to the Far East Reported.

London Touts New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It is stated in German quarters, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, that the result of the meetings of Emperor William and the Czar at Darmstadt and Wiesbaden has been the conclusion of a Russo-German arrangement in regard to the Far East.

This arrangement, it is stated, will be a counterpoise to the British-Japanese alliance. It stipulates that in the eventuality of a Russo-Japanese war British intervention on behalf of Japan would be followed by German intervention on behalf of Russia.

It is not stated what compensation Germany has obtained for granting Russia this guarantee, nor is anything said in regard to its relation to the Franco-Russian convention in regard to the Far East.

Possibly, says the correspondent, the arrangement is a second edition of the Franco-Russian-German alliance which robbed Japan of the fruits of her victory over China in 1895.

D. LANDRETH & SONS FAIL.

Philadelphia Seed Firm, Founded More Than a Century Ago, in Bankruptcy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—Bayard Henry was to-day appointed receiver for D. Landreth & Sons, seed merchants.

The house is one of the oldest in the country, having been founded in 1784 by David Landreth, who came from England. The business has been conducted by succeeding generations of the same family, and the firm owns extensive seed farms in Bucks County, in Burlington, N. J., and in Lancaster County, Penn. It also has stores near Bristol and Jamaica, L. I.

J. Levering Jones, counsel for the firm, said to-day, in explaining the firm's plight: "There have been many changes in business methods in late years, but the firm has pursued old methods. They were kind and thoughtful for the men they employed. When the harvests were over and other employers would have sent their workers off to get through the Winter as they might, the Landreths tided them over the cold season, when there was little or nothing for the men to do.

"It was humane, and the firm felt they could afford it. They were always on the best terms with their workmen, and the latter worked for them for years. When old age finally overtook them the firm did not ruthlessly turn them off, but kept them from want by small pensions.

"There has been a great development in the seed business in Philadelphia in recent years; there has been more and keener competition. With the Landreths pursuing their old methods, business began to shrink. As to the future, liquidation as quickly as possible, owing to the nature of the business, is the best both for the firm and the creditors.

"The liabilities are about $150,000 and the assets very little. An attempt was made in the Summer to compromise with the creditors on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar. Against this some creditors protested, demanding more, and the bankruptcy proceedings finally resulted."

On July 24 last a committee of creditors inventoried the assets of the firm as a "going" concern at $124,197 and at a forced sale at $68,546.

Mr. Levi, counsel for the creditors, said that they numbered about 100 or 150, the largest being a number of country banks in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Stricken with Death in Street Car.

George B. Wilford, who lives at the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, was stricken with apoplexy on a Broadway car last night and is now in the J. Hood Wright Hospital in a dying condition. Wilford is a traveling salesman for a dry goods house in this city. His wife, notified of his illness, hurried to his bedside.

Pictures of the Week.
Mayor-elect McClellan, Coney Island's Great Fire, &c., &c., in Pictorial Review, With-to-day's Commercial Advertiser. 2c. at all newsstands.—Adv.

PARKS TURNED OUT OF UNION WITH CHEERS.

Fallen Labor Leader Finds But One Supporter—Big Ironworkers' Strike to Start To-day.

The resignation of Samuel J. Parks as walking delegate of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union was accepted last night at a meeting of the union with as much enthusiasm as the union used formerly to cheer him when he was carried down the stairs like a victor. The revulsion of feeling against the fallen leader was so strong that when one man protested against accepting the resignation and proposed that Parks's pay should continue, his protest was received with jeers, laughter, and hisses.

The proposition to accept Parks's resignation was then received with cheers. The man who made the protest was the only one who had a word to say for Parks. The petition to drop "Tim" McCarthy from the rolls was signed by over 300 at the meeting. It will be submitted at next week's meeting. McCarthy is regarded as Parks's man Friday, and is under indictment.

President Buchanan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers announced that all negotiations with the Iron League over the recognition of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union (Local No. 2) were off. It was decided by acclamation to take off the order suspending the National strike against the Iron League, pending the peace negotiations, and the National strike goes into effect to-day. Buchanan would not give an estimate of how many men would be affected. He made a statement after the meeting in which he said that there had been a number of conferences with the Iron League, and it had agreed to everything proposed until the question of taking in the Housesmiths' Union of New York came up.

He concluded by saying that the union would give the employers all the fight they wanted. The iron workers, he believed, would be supported by organized labor generally when the facts were known, and the centre of the fight would be in New York.

NO CLUE TO EDWARD L. WENTZ.

Brother of Missing Philadelphian Says No Demand for Ransom Has Been Made.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—John L. Wentz, elder brother of Edward L. Wentz, the wealthy young Philadelphian who mysteriously disappeared in the mountains of Virginia on Oct. 14, arrived in this city today from Stone Gap, Va., and denied the rumor that overtures had been made by kidnappers to restore the missing man. He also denied that his visit here had anything to do with his brother's fate, and ridiculed the persistent report that he had come here to obtain $100,000 to pay over to the bandits or their agents for his brother's return.

"There are absolutely no new developments in the search for my brother," said Mr. Wentz. "The wild stories of overtures and secret meetings between members of our family and persons claiming to know where Ed is are pure fabrications. The search is still going on, and we have not given up hope."

When told of a recent dispatch from Knoxville, Tenn., to the effect that E. L. Wentz is thought now to be on a wild cruise, with a party of Russian friends, having met them near Rome, Ga., Mr. Wentz said that he did not believe it. He said that he had not seen his father, mother, or brothers for two days, leaving them in Stone Gap.

LAKE STREET ELEVATED PLAN.

Present Officers of Chicago Road to be Left Out by the Proposed Reorganization.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—With the announcement to-day that the last signatures to the proposed plan of reorganization of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad under the direction of the protective committee of the stockholders, bondholders, and receivers are to be secured and the plan made binding, the attitude of the various interests in the negotiations has become public.

It was declared to-day that among the principal questions agreed upon the old officers of the company, with Clarence A. Knight at the head, were to step out, and an entirely new set of officers were to take their places.

The men who formulated the present plan of reorganization announced to-day that it is not being consummated by either the Northwestern or the Blair & Co. interests of the first mortgage bondholders. The reorganization which these interests sought to bring about has been in progress for six months, and it has been repudiated by the stockholders and the income bondholders, it is declared.

Stockholders assert that they always felt that the north end of the loop belonged to the Lake Street road, and that it was taken from that road by the manipulations of the Charles T. Yerkes interests at the time he controlled the Lake Street Elevated, the Northwestern Elevated, and the loop.

NEW TEXAS OIL BOOM.

Rush to Batson's Prairie Follows on Strike and Land Prices Are Soaring.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 6.—Prominent oil men who arrived here to-day from Batson's Prairie, where the new oil strike took place a few days ago, say that the scene of excitement to be witnessed there almost equals that at the height of the Beaumont and Sour Lake oil booms.

Hundreds of oil operators have quit their business in Beaumont and Sour Lake and gone to the new field, where they are buying prospective oil lands at whatever prices the owners choose to ask. Agents of the Standard Oil Company reached the scene within a few hours after the strike was made, and succeeded in getting hold of considerable land.

The Paraffine Oil Company, which owns the well, is composed of Beaumont men, some of the larger stockholders being connected with the J. M. Guffy Petroleum Company. The company owns 500 acres of land adjacent to the well. This land was valued at $5,000 before the oil strike. It is now valued at $500,000, and sales of other land adjoining it are being made daily at prices correspondingly high.

The fact that the oil in the new well is light crude, while the Beaumont and Sour Lake oils are heavy grade, intensifies the excitement over the discovery.

WASHINGTON WHEAT CROP.

Little to Export from Tacoma and Prices Rule High.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Nov. 6.—Washington will export but a small amount of grain this year to Europe as compared with past seasons. Latest reports place the Washington crop at 14,000,000 bushels, only little more than half of the crop last year. Millers throughout the State will require nearly all the crop.

Exporters estimate 40,000 tons have already been contracted for delivery at Yokohama. Millers at Tacoma and throughout the State insist that these are good circumstances. They have been bidding up wheat until exporters have had little or no chance to get grain away from them. Tidewater quotations run 82 cents for bluestem and 78 cents for club. This sets farmers 20 cents for bluestem, and high prices fully offset the loss from short crops.

Wheat charters for Europe for delivery are now at the lowest point ever known on the coast. Quotations have been recently made at 15s. for the United Kingdom, and one ship has been chartered at this price.

PANAMA REPUBLIC IS RECOGNIZED

Action Taken After Long Session of Cabinet.

CONSULS ARE INSTRUCTED

Nashville Sails from Colon to Prevent Rumored Intention of Colombian Gunboat to Land Troops—Consul-General Gudger to Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Republic of Panama is given recognition by the United States as a de facto government. The announcement of this action was made to-day by Secretary Hay immediately following a Cabinet meeting, and instructions were immediately cabled to the United States Minister at Bogota, Consul representatives at Colon and Panama, and naval officers commanding the United States forces on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Isthmus.

The reasons for this action and the present purpose of this Government in connection with the situation in Panama are set forth in the instructions of the Secretary of State to Minister Beaupre and Acting Consul General Ehrman. It is confidently believed that the recognition by the United States will be speedily followed by similar action on the part of the leading European Governments. In explanation and justification of the recognition it is pointed out that the entire Isthmus is in possession of the secessionists, who have set up a form of government, that the Colombians have practically abdicated their former authority and withdrawn their military forces, leaving the people of Panama free to act for themselves, and that in these circumstances the obligations of the United States to preserve order and protect property made it incumbent to recognize the de facto Government and to take steps to prevent disturbances on the Isthmus.

In explanation of the language used in a telegram to Minister Beaupre, it is said that it is intended to apply solely to the Isthmus, which is in a measure under the protectorate of the United States, at least so far as the maintenance of order and the protection of property is concerned, and has no application to conditions that may arise within the borders of Colombia and beyond those of Panama.

PROTRACTED SESSION OF CABINET.

The decision to recognize the de facto Government of Panama was arrived at after a protracted session of the Cabinet to-day, at which every member was present except Secretaries Root and Wilson. No other subject was considered. The President emphasized the importance of the recognition of the de facto Government. With the withdrawal of the Colombian officials, the isthmus was left entirely without a government unless that established by the secessionists should be recognized, and this step seemed necessary for the transaction of the routine business of the United States on the Isthmus.

The following is the text of the telegram sent by the State Department to Mr. Ehrman, the Acting Consul General of the United States at Panama:

"The people of Panama have by an apparently unanimous movement dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence. When you are satisfied that a de facto Government of the new republic is formed, and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established in the State of Panama, you will enter into relations with it as the responsible Government of the territory and look to it for all the action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United States, and to keep open the Isthmian transit, in accordance with the obligations of existing treaties governing the relations of the United States to that territory."

Instructions to Mr. Beaupré, the United States Minister at Bogota, were as follows:

"The people of Panama, having by an apparently unanimous movement dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence, and having adopted a government of their own, republican in form, with which the Government of the United States of America has entered into relations, the President of the United States, in accordance with the ties of friendship which have so long and so happily existed between the respective nations, most earnestly commends to the Governments of Colombia and of Panama the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them. He holds that he is bound not merely by treaty obligations, but by the interest of humanity, that the peaceful traffic of the world across the Isthmus of Panama shall not longer be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil wars."

It was authoritatively stated to-day that, though the recognition of the new republic is of a provisional character, at first, consisting of an authorization throughout our consular officials on the Isthmus to do business with the new Government as they did with the Colombian Government, this will in due time be followed by full political recognition. This fuller form of recognition will be deferred until the Government at Panama has taken more regular form. It is presumed here that the Junta will very soon issue a call for a convention, which will adopt a constitution and provide for the selection of a President. Then it will be in order for Ministers to be appointed between the two countries, the United States and Panama, which will constitute full political recognition of the new State. That condition will make possible the conduct of negotiations that may be necessary to the successful execution of the project of the United States for the construction of the Isthmian canal, and it is a certainty that existing concessions will not suffer.

SUPPORT OF CONGRESS EXPECTED.

From every indication at this time Congress will support the policy of the President. There may be some criticism for political effect from the Democrats, but it will be unimportant and evanescent. The general sentiment around Washington, largely reflected by public men, is that the American people like a quick, bold, and decisive stroke in affairs, and will approve the President's course. This being the case, a few men will be found in either house to make serious contest over new canal legislation.

The President is acting in canal matters under what is known as the Spooner act, an alternative piece of legislation which authorized a new treaty with Colombia and the purchase of all the property, rights, privileges, franchises, grants of land, unfinished work, and every form of property owned by the Canal Company on the Isthmus, or elsewhere at a cost not exceeding $40,000,000.

It is recognized among the most advanced and famous engineers in the world that the Panama route has been made the subject of more careful and definite examinations than any other across the Isthmus. It is also known that there is a definite amount of work completed. Conservative estimates place it at not less than two-fifths of the whole. Although the old Panama canal company was plundered by its officials, and two dollars were stolen for one that was expended in actual work, it is evident that of the $300,000,000 spent on the canal one-third is to-day represented by available construction.

It was on this account that the Walker Commission so promptly reversed its report two years ago after having reported in favor of the Nicaraguan route. By the majority the purpose of the two reports made by the commission has been supposed to be to play the Nicaraguan against the Panama route, and so keep down the price that would be asked for the New Panama Canal Company's property. This, however, was not the intention of the commission. The latter body acted in entire good faith toward the canal company and the public.

It was when the stockholders of the company became manifestly in the fear that the high price which they had previously asked—$109,000,000—would deter the United States from further consideration of the purchase because of the legal and international complications that were apparently involved in the transaction, and authorized a telegram to the Isthmian Commission offering the whole property and the franchise for the round sum of $40,000,000, that the decision to turn to the Panama route was made by the Isthmian Commission.

In acquiring out the scheme of getting title to the canal zone and purchasing the property of the canal company, it is doubtful if the President can proceed very far under the purpose of raising on high and without blemish the flag of the new State, for the purpose of cementing the authority with which I am invested, and in order to maintain social tranquillity.

"The Government of this new-born republic agrees to give the Isthmus a definite and true era of progress, so that it may not remain behind in the advance of civilization, which the clock of time marks in the other States of the universe. The Supreme Board which I represent desires nothing else but to found a Government of and for all citizens. Let us unite in the spirit of truth, without hatred or rancor toward any, and after giving thanks to the Almighty for the happy consummation of this transcendent and bloodless act, assist me in saying with enthusiasm and decision: 'Long live the Isthmus. Long live the Republic of Panama.'"

The Consular Corps at Colon was present, but through the French Consul as spokesman the members said they were not there in any official capacity. The flag of the new republic was raised amid much cheering and general rejoicing, and simultaneously fireworks were exploded all over the town. The police, bearing the flag of the Republic of Panama, then marched through the streets to their headquarters, over which the emblem was also raised.

During the day Señor Cuadros, Prefect of Colon, and Alcalde Guerrero were arrested and sent to Panama on the afternoon train.

It is reported that there are several persons in Colon who are discontented with the new order of things, but it is said that they are being carefully watched. Every thing here is now quiet, and the population is rejoicing. All during the day fireworks were everywhere exploded.

Señor Melendez was appointed Governor of Colon last night, pending the appointment of new officials. Those of the old Government have been impotent since the troops left. The Prefect, Señor Cuadros, and the Alcalde, Señor Guerrero, are now nonentities. They have not been arrested.

Gov. Melendez has notified the officials that they may remain at their posts for the present, if they swear allegiance to the new republic. He has also notified the steamship agents that Colombian ports on the Atlantic are closed to all arrivals. This refers only to their non-acceptance of troops from coast ports.

A steam launch was chartered and dispatched last night to capture Bocas del Toro, at one of the entrances to the Bay of Chiriqui, in the interest of the new republic. No difficulties are anticipated there.

The new republic appears to be firmly established. There are no Colombian troops on the Isthmus, and satisfaction is everywhere expressed at the new order of things.

Gen. H. O. Jerrigs, who yesterday was appointed commander of the Pacific flotilla by the Provisional Government of the Republic of Panama, left here last night on board the gunboat Padilla, with orders to capture Bogota. It was reported that the latter had arrived at Buenaventura, but later the report was contradicted.

FRENCH COMPANY TO BE PAID.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, promptly communicated to Foreign Minister Delcassé the details of a conversation he had with United States Secretary of State Hay on Thursday, in which the latter gave assurance that, if the United States concluded a treaty with the Republic of Panama for the construction of the canal, the French Panama Canal Company would receive the $40,000,000 agreed upon for the purchase of the French rights. M. Delcassé's reply to the Ambassador has not been announced, but there is reason to believe that the two Ministers conferred and contained the assumption that France will not do anything to hinder the recognition of the new republic.

All Deserted Farm Enclosures are made at the Farm in Southboro, Mass. This success is owing to the choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

HAY DEFENDS ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Declares It Was the Only Possible Course.

QUOTES POLK AND SEWARD.

Says Treaty Rights and Precedents Made it a Plain Duty to Interfere to Preserve Free Transit Over Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Secretary of State issued a long statement this evening in regard to the action taken by the President in recognizing the provisional Government of Panama. In it he warmly defended the course taken, and declared that plain duty dictated that the President should act as he has done under the circumstances. Mr. Hay's statement is as follows:

"The action of the President in the Panama matter is not only in the strictest accordance with the principles of justice and equity, and in line with all the best precedents of our public policy, but it was the only course he could have taken in compliance with our treaty rights and obligations. By our treaty ventured into with New Granada in the year 1846, New Granada guarantees that 'the right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama, upon any modes of communication that now exist, or that may hereafter be constructed, shall be free and open to the Government and citizens of the United States.'

"This is a right which was acquired by the treaty, not gratuitously conferred, but in return for an important compensation, for in the same article the Government of the United States guarantees 'positively and efficaciously to New Granada by the present stipulation the perfect neutrality of the before-mentioned Isthmus with the view that the transit from one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embarrassed in any future time while this treaty exists, and in consequence the United States guarantees in the manner the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada has and possesses over the said territory.'

"The close connection thus created between the two Governments was well set forth by President Polk in his message transmitting the treaty to the Senate. He said:

"'The importance of the concession to commercial and political interests of the United States cannot be overrated. The route by the Isthmus of Panama is the shortest between the two oceans, and from the information herewith communicated it would seem to be the most practicable for a railroad or canal. The vast advantages to our commerce which would result from such a communication, not only with the west coast of America, but with Asia and the islands of the Pacific, are too obvious to require any detail.

"'Such a passage would save us from a long and dangerous navigation of more than 9,000 miles around the Horn and render our communication with our own possessions on the northwest coast of America comparatively easy and speedy. The treaty does not propose to guarantee a treaty to a foreign nation in which the United States will have no concern or interest with that nation. On the contrary, we are more deeply and directly interested in the subject of the guarantee than New Granada herself or any other country.'

IMPORTANCE OF CONTROL.

"These considerations, the controlling nature of which was at once recognized so long ago, have become more and more important in every year that has elapsed since the treaty was written. Our acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines has given them a greatly enhanced validity. The control in the interest of the commerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, of the means of undisturbed transit across the Isthmus of Panama, has become of transcendent import to the United States.

"The right to this control we have never forfeited by any laxity of our own, either in the assertion of our rights, or in the performance of our duty under the treaty. In 1853 Mr. Everett asserted the authority of Minister that we should not hesitate to maintain the neutrality of the Isthmus in the case of war between Peru and Colombia.

"In 1864 Colombia, which has always been vigilant to avail itself of its privileges conferred by the treaty, expressed the expectation that in the event of war between Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guarantee of neutrality. There have been few administrations of the State Department in which this treaty has not, either by the one side or the other, been used as a basis of more or less important demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the Department of State had reason to believe that an attack upon Colombian sovereignty on the Isthmus had on several occasions been averted by warning from the Government.

"In 1885, when Colombia was under the menace of hostilities from Italy in the Cerruti case, Mr. Bayard expressed the serious concern that the United States could not but feel that a European power should resort to force against a sister republic of which we are the guarantee under the treaty, and upon the information herewith communicated it would seem to be the most practicable for a railroad or canal. The vast advantages to our commerce which would result from such a communication, not only with the west coast of America, but with Asia and the islands of the Pacific, are too obvious to require any detail.

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"'Such a passage would save us from a long and dangerous navigation of more than 9,000

away; its territory has been divided. But as long as the Isthmus endures, the great geographical fact keeps alive the solemn compact which binds the holders of the territory to grant us freedom of transit and binds us, in return, to safeguard for the Isthmus and the world the exercise of that inestimable privilege.

CANAL PROPOSITION NOT NEW.

"It is, therefore, too clear for discussion that when, at the repeated solicitation of the Government of Colombia, a treaty was entered into between that Government and the United States for carrying into effect the long-considered plan of a canal across the Isthmus, to be owned and controlled by the Government of the United States, it was no new proposition that was being adopted, but rather the carrying out of a long-cherished plan of both countries and the assertion of a right which had been long since conceded in principle by the Government of Colombia.

"It was the universal conviction that the time had come for this gigantic project to be carried out. It was too great for individual or corporate enterprise. It could only be initiated and carried to a conclusion by a Government of great power and vast resources, and the only Government to which it was a possibility was that of the United States. By authorization of Congress, the President entered into a treaty with the Government of Bogota for the construction of a canal by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

"Wishing to show every consideration to the Government of Colombia, the treaty contained provisions of extraordinary liberality. A large bonus was given for the privilege of constructing the canal, a liberal annual lease was added, and all this was in addition to the numberless benefits which would accrue to the Colombian Government and people from the construction in their territory of this colossal work. The treaty was promptly ratified by the Senate of the United States and rejected unanimously and without consideration by that of Colombia.

"The suggestions which have been made to this Government since the failure of the treaty in Bogota of a renewal of negotiations have been too vague and too extravagant to merit the serious consideration of the United States; and they were such as to create the impression on the minds of the people of Panama that there was reasonable prospect for the accomplishment of the object upon which their hopes and desires had been set for many years.

"This brings us to the sudden and startling events which have so recently attracted the attention of this country and of the world. Although there has been no lack for many years past of numerous causes of discontent and anxiety among the people of Panama, it appears that the failure of the canal treaty convinced them that there was nothing more to be hoped for in their connection with the Colombian Government, which had never proved entirely satisfactory, so they went to work, with that talent for prompt and secret organization to which there is no parallel among people of Northern blood; they prepared the machinery of revolution in advance, and suddenly in a single day, without the firing of a shot—with the exception of a few shells that were thrown into the city from a Colombian steamer in the harbor of Panama—they accomplished their independence. A Government consisting of the leading citizens of the State was at once organized and proclaimed to the world; a part of the Colombian forces joined the revolution; the rest returned to Colombia, and, so far as we are able to judge, the new republic begins its career with no organized opposition throughout the entire extent of the Isthmus.

PRECEDENTS FOR PRESIDENT.

"The course of the President in this conjuncture was marked out in advance by all our principles and precedents. He gave orders that traffic from one side of the Isthmus to the other should be kept unimpeded by either party, and charged our officers on the Isthmus to use their utmost influence to prevent any attack by one of the contending factions upon the other which would be calculated to cause a disturbance of traffic.

"When it was reported to him that a Government capable of maintaining order had been established and was working without opposition, he did what is always done under such circumstances. He directed our representative at Panama, as soon as he was certain that a Government capable of maintaining the public peace had been established by the consent of the people, that he was to enter into official relations with it.

"He also directed our Minister in Bogota to inform the Colombian Government that we had entered into relations with the new provisional Government of Panama, and he took occasion, relying upon the ties of friendship and the valuable services which we have so often rendered to the people of Panama, and the Government of Colombia, to commend to the respective Governments the peaceful and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them. He took occasion at the same time to give notice to the world that not only our treaty obligations, but the imperative demands of the interests of civilization required him to put a stop, which we hope and believe will be a final one, to the incessant civil bickerings which have been for so many years a curse of Panama.

"Having regard only to the present crisis and the needs of the hour, no plainer duty was ever imposed upon a chief of State than that which rested upon the President of the United States in the interest of the Isthmus, the people of Colombia, the people of the United States, and the commerce of the world to preserve, for the benefit of all, free transit over the Isthmus, and to do all that lay in his power to bring a permanent peace to its people."

SENATOR MORGAN'S VIEWS.

Thinks It Would Be Better to Annex the Isthmus at Once, as Treaties Will Cause Trouble.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Senator Morgan regards the quasi-recognition of the Republic of Panama decided on by the President and his advisers as likely to disappoint the expectations of the friends of the Panama Canal. He characterized it to-night as "a shameless absurdity." Discussing the next step, which would be the negotiation of a treaty with the new republic, he said: "In making such a treaty we must consider what we are to receive for what we are to give. The treaty which has recently been rejected by Colombia manifestly will not apply.

"The new republic must give as a guarantee that she will maintain order along the canal strip. Can she do it? We should ask that the new republic should guarantee us from foreign molestation on the Isthmus. There should be assurances that the new Government would protect the adjoining islands and seacoast as Colombia was expected to do. Colombia agreed to hold the ports of Panama and Colon open and free to the commerce of the world. Can the new Government do the same? We should be interested in asking what restrictions the new republic would place on the immigration to her shores of the undesirable classes of the earth's population.

"There are complications in regard to the concessions for the canal that we should be interested in knowing the newly fledged republic could take care of, as, for instance, a debt amounting to over 2,000,000,000f., principal and interest, all counted. Can she take care of that? The new republic has perhaps 300,000 population. Can these people support a Government and hold up their end among the other nations of the earth? Will she be able financially to govern herself and hold herself free and independent?

"The City of Panama, with about 30,000 population, has a most degraded and diverse population—there are Indians, Spanish, Americans, Central American negroes, Jamaica negroes, Chinese, Italians, Japanese, and the remnants and offscourings of all creation, called there to furnish labor for the canal. More will come. Can the young country keep these people in order? All these are matters which show that a treaty which we might make with Colombia, a country of 3,000,000 of people and able to make and keep guarantees, would not fit a little makeshift republic like this proposed one.

"If we recognize her and make a treaty there are consequences to consider. Colombia is not going to recognize the new republic. She will be continually molesting her. Costa Rica and Nicaragua and the other Central American States interested in the Nicaragua Canal, out of which they will say they have been defrauded, will not let her alone. France will be loathe to recognize this new little infant. We might as well face the ultimate logic of the situation and at once go the whole figure and annex. Twice the State of Panama has asked us to annex her, and twice Colombia has offered to sell the Isthmus to us. The people there will prefer to be annexed, and we better take the responsibilities directly than in any empty bargain with a little straw republic."

"Can Colombia's grievance in this situation be taken into a court of arbitration—to The Hague?" the Senator was asked.

"I don't see how it can. What is there to take at present? Colombia has drawn out and we are keeping order on the Isthmus. What is there to arbitrate? Until there is some fighting no nation could get into court anywhere. That there will be fighting I am inclined to expect.

"Colombia has a large population of Indian extraction, a people naturally warlike and brave. Led by Spaniards they can in their mountainous and wooded country, with great natural resources on which to subsist, maintain a bitter struggle. It is a national insult which they must resent. Their people are used to simple fare and their tropical climate produces an abundance of food to which they are accustomed. In the precipitous mountain fastnesses where one man could stand off twenty they could make the United States an almost interminable amount of trouble. We could close their ports, but they have little foreign commerce, and what would they care about that?

"If we withdrew, Colombia would sooner or later pounce down on the Isthmus, and the long and short of it would be that only by keeping a large naval and land force there could we go on and build and operate the canal. If all that is to come, again I say, we might as well annex the Isthmus at once."

CONSUL GUDGER TO RETURN.

Will Sail To-morrow on President's Yacht with Admiral Coghlan—Praises Members of Provisional Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Consul General Gudger of Panama, who is here on leave of absence, has been directed to return immediately to his post of duty, and will sail from Washington Sunday on the President's yacht Mayflower, which has been lying at the navy yard here for several days.

Admiral Coghlan will go out on the Mayflower to assume command of the naval forces on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. Admiral Coghlan's flagship, the Olympia, on which he intended to sail for Guantanamo, is undergoing repairs at Norfolk, and will not be ready for several days. He was therefore ordered to sail on the Mayflower, and to take Consul General Gudger direct to Colon. The Mayflower will be pushed to her utmost speed, and it is expected she will arrive at Colon about Nov. 15.

Speaking of the situation on the Isthmus, Consul General Gudger said to-day:

"I am not in the least surprised to know that the Isthmus has declared its independence. Five months ago a revolution was a foregone conclusion, as we all know. The Isthmian people have conducted themselves in patience, and have with dignified deliberation awaited the adjournment of the Colombian Congress and the destruction of their last hope for the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty before taking this apparently radical step. They give as their reason for this action the refusal of the Bogota Government to direct its policy with a view to the Isthmian people's good.

"Striking proof of the stability of the new Government is seen in the personnel of the Executive Board, which now constitutes the provisional government. They are all three men of strongest character, leaders in the Isthmian commercial world, and men who command the undivided respect of the natives as well as the foreign residents of the Isthmus.

"An interesting coincidence is the fact that Frederico Boyd, a member of the board, and the author of the manifesto published yesterday, was the Spanish and Italian Consul accredited to the Government of Colombia. Of course it is not to be inferred from this that the Nicaragua authorities know of Mr. Boyd's connection with the revolution.

"The feeling of the people is extremely cordial and friendly toward the United States. They want independence, annexation, or anything that will insure the construction of the Panama Canal and the consequent prosperity of the Isthmus. They have the greatest confidence in the people and the Government of the United States. American capital is already invested there to a large extent, and the people are desirous of cultivating closer trade relations with the United States."

Consul Gudger is a native of North Carolina, and was appointed Consul General at Panama July, 1897.

Dispatches from Panama state that Gen. H. O. Jeffries, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, has been appointed Commander of the Pacific flotilla by the provisional government. This is a mistake. The records of the Military Academy do not show that a man of that name ever graduated or was even matriculated at West Point.

DR. HERRAN EXPECTS RECALL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—It is learned that Dr. Tomas Herran, the Colombian Chargé, is prepared to leave Washington on short notice with his family for Colombia. It may be stated that instructions withdrawing him will cause no surprise at the Colombian Legation, where it is believed that the State Department's recognition of the Republic of Panama will cause intense feeling in Colombia. So far Dr. Herran has had no advices from his Government.

SAYS COLOMBIA WILL STRUGGLE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—In a letter to the London papers A. Aldana, Colombian Consul at Cardiff, declares that the Government of Colombia will not submit to the spoliation of her territory without struggling to the bitter end. The South American States, he says, will stand by Colombia, not only for sentimental reasons, but from the instinct of self-preservation.

COMMENT OF BRITISH PRESS.

Not Extensive as Recognition Was Regarded as a Foregone Conclusion.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The morning papers print lengthy dispatches describing the situation on the Isthmus of Panama, but few of them make editorial comment on the recognition of the new republic by the United States, which was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The Morning Post says: "Friction and trouble would inevitably have arisen had Colombia remained the owner of the Isthmus, and doubtless it is in the interests of civilization that Panama should declare her independence under the shelter of American guns. Nevertheless, we hope to have that Colombian protest. A really first-class protest addressed to the world by a Central American republic should be a pure delight."

The Daily Mail does not believe that the United States aided or abetted the revolution, but thinks it will mean virtual annexation. The paper says:

"Thus the United States, after absorbing Spanish possessions in the Caribbean, will draw a step nearer to the immense wealth of South America, which must one day fall under its control."

DRAMATIC SALOON SUICIDE.

Told Story of Wrecked Life in Verse to Thralled Crowd, and Then Took Poison for a "Chaser."

A man, apparently a German, about thirty-five years old, walked up to the bar in the saloon of Albert Klunnick, at Fourth and Jones Streets, last night and placing a quarter before the proprietor ordered a glass of whisky for himself and a man whom he spoke to when he entered the place, James Fitzgerald.

"This is my last drink, boys," he said, "and I'm sorry I can't treat you all. But I have here a 'chaser' of my own, and when I down it I will be in the Great Beyond."

He drew a small bottle from his pocket, and after emptying the water which he got "on the side," he filled the glass with the liquid, which later was found to be carbolic acid.

Then he recited the poem, while the crowds in the saloon swarmed around him and listened to the tale—the story of his downfall. With even metre and rhythm he told how he came here a few weeks ago on the Cedric to make his way in the world. On the other side he drank heavily, he said, and broke his mother's heart. He thought by coming here he would find a new atmosphere and be able to break the habit which had caused him and his people much sorrow, and then he wound up by declaring that death was far more preferable to the lot of a drunkard.

Raising the glass to his lips he drank the acid before the astonished crowd, which had been spellbound by the recital of the poem, realised that he was taking poison. He sank to the floor and died before an ambulance surgeon arrived. His body went to the morgue.

SAYS STINGY PARENTS MAKE BOYS CRIMINALS

Justice Mayer Condemns Withholding of "Spending Money."

In an Article in Charities He Discusses the Nature and Causes of the Offenses of New York Children.

Parents' failure to supply their children with spending money, according to Justice Julius M. Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions, is one of the principal causes of crime among the boys and girls of New York City. Justice Mayer makes this statement, together with other comments on the nature and causes of the offenses of the young and the work of the Children's Court in dealing with the juvenile lawbreakers, in an article which he has contributed to this week's Charities. The first year of the new court ended Sept. 2, about 7,400 children under the age of sixteen years having been arraigned.

Justice Mayer says that the lack of knowledge of the first principles of practical civics is one reason for innocent offenses of mischievous children. Asked in court why they played ball or built bonfires in the streets many answered, "Because I will be arrested," but are unable to answer the question, "Why will you be arrested?"

The subject of the temptation of children is considered at great length. "Fagin," says Justice Mayer, "is a reality on the lower east side of the city." He tells how the "Fagin" induces boys and sometimes girls to steal.

"In many cases," he says, "the parents are respectable, hard-working people; in many the children have good school records, but the difficulty is that these children have no money to spend so that their desire to have what other children have—candy, soda water, neckties, children's fobs, and the like—cannot be gratified. Thus the 'Fagin' finds an easy subject when he points out to the child that it will get a certain percentage of the proceeds of any theft which it successfully accomplishes. These 'Fagins' control the children to some extent also through a sense of fear. They threaten bodily harm, and between the temptations of gain and the feeling of fear the children come completely under their control."

The children who most easily fall victims to the "Fagin," Justice Mayer says, are those of recent immigrants, whose struggle for existence is hard and who seem to give but little attention to their boys and girls. Junk dealers also tempt the young to steal stuff that can be sold. The new law, prohibiting under penalty the purchase by a junk dealer of any goods, wares, or merchandise from a child under sixteen years old, which was passed at the suggestion of the Children's Court, has done much good.

Treating the class of children who commit crime because of parental neglect or incompetency, Justice Mayer says that, while the class includes children of the intemperate, dishonest, and vagabond, the most difficult cases to deal with are boys whose parents are industrious and reputable, but who seem to have no conception at all of their duties toward their children.

"They fail to make a study of the child," says the Justice. "They fail to understand him. Frequently the father who could well afford to give this child recreation, or a little spending money, will hold his son by so tight a rein that the child is bound to break away. Other parents of this character take from their children every cent of their earnings, allowing them only enough to pay their car fare, and sometimes not enough, to buy a bowl of milk and crackers for their luncheon.

"It is but natural that the child without anything should desire some of the things that other children have.

"It may seem a little thing, but I firmly believe that many a child would be saved from his initial wrong step if the parent would make him a small allowance, even if that allowance were only two or three cents a week. In the cases where such a course is pursued the child usually becomes a sort of little business man, husbanding his resources and willing to spend no more than his allowance."

The difficulty with children with what may be called criminal tendencies, those living in bad environment, Justice Mayer says, is that it seems impossible to arouse in them a moral sense or appreciation of wrong. Their sole standard is not to get caught. Ordinarily children of this class are not amenable to kindly influences. They must be checked quickly and strongly, and the discipline of the reformatory has thus far proved in many cases the only effective remedy.

In the cases of children who are runaways and vagrants—and Justice Mayer says, speaking of these, that "it would seem as if in some children the spirit of the wanderer was born"—the parole system is working well. Before the passage of the law which compels parents to pay for the support of their child in certain cases in reformatories, many parents had their children sent away as disorderly and ungovernable. Justice Mayer says that it is interesting to note how many parents conclude that their children are not so bad after all when there is no means of escape from supporting them.

THOSE BROOMS OR NO DANCE.

Tars of Battleship Texas "Persuaded" to Replenish the Storerooms of the Massachusetts.

"Tote back to the Massachusetts the brooms and brushes you pinched or call off your dance."

This was the substance of an order issued yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which brought forth some picturesque language from the "jackies" of the battleship Texas and caused grins of joy to appear on the bronzed countenances of the tars of the battleship Massachusetts. When the Massachusetts was placed in dry dock a short time ago part of her equipment, including a lot of spare brooms and scrubbing brushes, was placed in a storehouse near Dry Dock No. 2. Some of the "jackies" on the Texas, which is in this dry dock, discovered the storehouse as a convenient bureau of supplies from which they could obtain brooms and brushes without going through a long red tape process. As a result the number of new brooms and brushes which have been in evidence on the Texas has excited the wonder of the tars on the other ships.

"Where do you get 'em all?" they have asked, and for answer the Texas jackies have merely taken a hitch in their trousers and winked their starboard eyes.

When the Massachusetts got ready to reload her stores yesterday it was found that the spare brooms, brushes, and pails were missing from the storehouse. The officers put two and two together, and reached a conclusion. Then the Captain of the Texas made a little investigation.

It seems that the sailors of the Massachusetts are to hold a ball at Tammany Hall on Nov. 17, and are counting on a great time on this occasion. After the Captain had made his investigation yesterday he issued the order that if the brooms and brushes were not "toted" back at once the ball would be "off." About an hour later a dozen disgusted-looking tars from the Texas, loaded down with brooms, pails, and brushes, made their way in slow procession over to the Massachusetts.

ROBERT DUNN ASSAULTED.

Overturning of an Author's Inkwell Led to Much Trouble.

A man who said he was Robert Dunn, writer of magazine articles, rushed into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station last night with a swollen and discolored eye and other evidence of a recent encounter with somebody or something, and told Sergt. Fitzgerald that he had been assaulted at 12 West Thirty-ninth Street, which was his home until recently, when he had a disagreement with his landlady, a Mrs. Bolton, who refused to refer his room rent bill of $7 to his father.

The bill, he said, was not presented until the landlady found some ink, which he had accidentally spilled, while writing an article on the Alaska boundary treaty, on a towel. Being unable to pay, he had been turned out. Then the woman, he said, had held more than $100 worth of his belongings for the bill. When he went to the house last night, he said, a man set upon and beat him. The Sergeant told him to take his case into court.

An hour or so before Mr. Dunn's appearance at the station, a man who said his name was Conrad, told the Sergeant that a man had been annoying the landlady at 12 West Thirty-ninth Street, and asked if he could call a policeman if he returned. He was told to do so. Mr. Dunn said Conrad was the name of the man who assaulted him.

EMPEROR'S YACHT COMING.

The Meteor III. Will Be Sent to America to Sail in Ocean Race.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Emperor William's schooner yacht Meteor III. will go to the United States in the Spring to take part in the ocean yacht race for his Majesty's cup. Several changes have been ordered in her rig, the most important of which is a reduction of her sail area, so as to avoid being heavily handicapped. The Meteor was sailed by an all-English crew two seasons ago, and was handled by a half English and half German crew during the races of June last. She will sail in the transatlantic race with an all-German crew on board.

The Emperor's views regarding the advantages of the race, as they have been outlined to naval officers here, are that yachts of the cruiser type are of greater utility than racing models, and that the strength of construction, discipline of the crews, varieties of weather, and skill in sailing under what may be called service conditions are best tested in a transoceanic race. The Meteor was constructed partially to that end.

Emperor William is said to have likened a racing yacht to a race horse, as "no good for every-day pleasure."

The royal yacht Meteor III. was built for Emperor William in the United States in 1902, and has been afloat nearly two years. In that time, however, she has proved to be all that it was intended she should be when she was designed for one of the fastest schooner yachts in the world. The Meteor, named, as have been earlier royal yachts, for a famous German ship of war, was designed by A. Cary Smith, and was built by the Townsend & Downey Shipbuilding Company at that company's yards on Shooter Island, N. Y., in 1901-1902. She was launched in the Spring of 1902 on the occasion of the visit to the United States of Prince Henry of Prussia, Emperor William's brother. Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, christened the royal craft, which immediately was put into commission by Emperor William, and promptly on her arrival in European waters began the racing career which has tested her speed for two seasons.

The Meteor, in addition to being one of the largest and fastest schooner yachts, has been pronounced to be one of the best and most comfortable sea boats afloat of her size and style. Her cost was about $200,000. She was modeled after the fast schooner yacht Yampa, but Meteor is a great improvement on that vessel, as she has proved in many regattas.

Her dimensions are: Length over all, 161 feet; beam, 27 feet; depth, 18 feet 6 inches; draught, 15 feet; freeboard at lowest point, 4 feet, at bow, 10 feet, and her displacement is 315 tons. She is built of steel, with a keel of the trough type, and in racing trim has an immense spread of canvas.

SCHOOLGIRL SOUGHT DEATH.

Edith Cauldwell Fought Rescuers Struggling in East River.

Edith Cauldwell, fifteen years old, a schoolgirl of 75 East Eighty-second Street, walked through the Park to the pier at Eighty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon and put her school books on the end of the dock. Then she took her hat and coat off and took the combs out of her hair, laying them all on the books. On top of these she placed a note for her father. Then she leaped into the water.

Frank Beaury of 502 East Eighty-second Street and Patrick Gleason of 427 East Eighty-first Street heard the splash and jumped in after the girl. She struggled as they seized her, and she begged them to let her die.

"I don't want to live," she shrieked. "Let me sink and die."

The men managed to hold her head out of the water and to swim to the dock with her, where they were helped out. The girl was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where she is now, suffering from shock. All she would say when asked why she had tried to end her life, was that it was "her father." The note addressed to him read:

Dear Old Father: Good bye. I think you will be happier without me. Your loving daughter,
EDITH CAULDWELL.

Her father, John Cauldwell, is engineer of the apartment house at 75 East Eighty-second Street.

Edith yesterday morning went as usual to Public School No. 6, Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. She returned at noon and said she had been taken out of her grade and placed in another room on the order of the Principal, Miss Kathryn D. Blake. She had a note from the Principal requesting her father to call at the school. He was unable to go, and sent his wife, but Mrs. Cauldwell says Miss Blake refused to tell her what she had intended to tell the father.

Edith, it appears, remained in the anteroom until the close of the afternoon session, when she passed out on to the street, only to be met by the gibes of her schoolgirl companions. Then she went to the river and threw herself into the water.

Mr. Cauldwell said last night he could not understand why the Principal should have refused to say what she had to say to his wife, who is the girl's stepmother. He said that Edith, who is a big girl for her age, found her studies very hard and did not make much progress. She has a brother who, though two years younger, is two grades above her in school, and this caused her to feel her own backwardness acutely.

Mr. Cauldwell said he had no fault to find with Miss Leeman, the girl's grade teacher, but he thought the Principal had been "nagging" his daughter. The girl told her mother she had been sent into the ante-room because she had lost an English book.

Miss Blake, the Principal of the school, when told at her home, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, of the attempted suicide of the girl, was much shocked. She denied emphatically that the girl had been "nagged," as her father had expressed it, and declared she had been as patient and helpful to the girl as she possibly could be.

"The girl is backward in her studies," said Miss Blake, "and much older and larger than the other girls of her classes. They mostly are about eleven and twelve years of age. Miss Cauldwell did not study as hard as she might, I thought, and I tried every way to interest her in her work.

"Last Spring she was promoted, but up to the present time she has done nothing to advance her further. She showed no improvement, so I sent for her stepmother. The girl had told me she had to do too much work at home, but Mrs. Cauldwell denied this. I did not refuse to tell Mrs. Cauldwell why I wanted to see the girl's father, but sent for him because she did not seem to fear her stepmother, and did pay some attention to her father's words. After I saw Mrs. Cauldwell she scolded the girl. I did not put her out of school and had no intention of doing so, but had intended to tell her father that he might as well take her out, for she was doing no good for herself at all.

"So far as I know, there was no reason why the girl should not and could not learn. She is bright in many ways, but has been tormented a good deal by younger children who are far ahead of her in their schoolwork. I am more sorry than I can tell that the girl has tried to take her life, for it will only make it harder for her to come back to school if she does return. I hope she will recover, and to-morrow shall go to the hospital and see her."

PUBLIC LIEN LAW CONSTRUED.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 6.—Justice Forbes in Supreme Court has just rendered an important decision construing the public lien law, in which he decides that the financial officer of a school district is the Treasurer. Benjamin E. Westgate filed a mechanics' lien upon the High School building of Union, this county, to secure pay for work on the building, filing it with the Treasurer of the School Board. One section of the law says that such liens must be filed with the financial officer of the board. The defense to this action claimed that the building funds were in the hands of a special commission, and that the Treasurer was not the financial officer.

M'CLELLAN LEAVES TOWN

Goes to Washington to Attend the Special Session.

Will Not Consider Appointments Until His Return, Mayor-Elect Says—Office Seekers in Brooklyn.

Col. George B. McClellan, New York's Mayor-elect, left yesterday afternoon for Washington, to resume his Congressional duties at the special session of Congress called by the President to meet Monday to take up the question of Cuban reciprocity.

Before his departure Col. McClellan announced positively that he would give no consideration to the matter of city appointments until his return. Asked how long he thought the special session would last, he replied:

"It may last but ten days, and it may drag on until Dec. 1. It all depends on whether or not the Senate's Cuban reciprocity amendment is satisfactory to 'Uncle' Joe Cannon." After a moment's reflection Col. McClellan added: "Then again, we don't know what Mr. Oxnard and Mr. Cutting may want or what they may do."

When asked about the mention of Gen. Miles's name in connection with the appointment as Police Commissioner, Col. McClellan said:

"People are at liberty to mention any names they choose for any of the offices to be filled."

With regard to the report that Bourke Cockran might be given the Democratic nomination to succeed him in Congress, Col. McClellan said that he knew nothing about it, but he added that, in his judgment, no better selection could be made.

Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, will leave town this morning for a rest of at least two weeks. Mr. Murphy, when seen last night, was secretive about his intended destination. The most he would say on the subject was that he had not made up his mind whether to go to Mount Clemens, Mich., or Hot Springs, Ark. For several years past whenever Mr. Murphy felt in need of rest and recuperation he has gone to Mount Clemens. Hot Springs, Ark., is the resort usually patronized by Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan. Congressman Sullivan's duties at Washington, it was said, probably would prevent him from joining Leader Murphy on his vacation.

The scramble for political appointments in Brooklyn has already begun. The McLaughlinites expect to get most of the good things in the way of patronage which Borough President-elect Martin W. Littleton will have to dispense, and the McCarrenites expect to have distributed among them all of the patronage which the Democratic organization in Brooklyn will control.

The offices which Borough President Littleton will have the power to fill are as follows: Secretary of the Borough at a salary of $4,000; private secretary, $2,500; Commissioner of Public Works, $5,000; Deputy Commissioner Public Works, $3,000; secretary to Deputy Commissioner, $1,800; Superintendent of Highways, $5,000; Superintendent of Sewers, $5,000; Superintendent of Public Buildings, $5,000; Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings, $4,000; secretary to the Superintendent of Public Buildings, $2,500; chief clerk, $2,400; Superintendent of Baths, $3,500; Supervisor of Complaints, $2,500, and a number of minor clerkships varying in salary from $1,800 a year down to $1,000.

The patronage which will be under the control of the Democratic organization in Brooklyn, and which Senator McCarren will distribute, is as follows: Deputy Police Commissioner, $4,000; Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, $4,000; Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, $5,000; Deputy Park Commissioner, $5,000; Deputy Commissioner of Charities, $5,000; Deputy Fire Commissioner, $5,000; Commissioner of Taxes and Assessment, $7,000; Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, $3,500; Assistant Corporation Counsel in charge of the Brooklyn office, $10,000. The Assistant Corporation Counsel will have the filling of three places at $6,000 a year each, two at $5,000, and one each at $4,000, $3,500, $3,000, and $2,500, and three junior assistants at $1,200. There is also a chief clerk at $2,500.

LEADERS OF THE ALDERMEN.

T. P. Sullivan Will Be Vice President, It Is Said—Goodman May Again Lead Republicans.

Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan will be the Vice Chairman of the new Tammany Board of Aldermen, according to the talk around the City Hall yesterday. The new board, which will go into office with the new year, is overwhelmingly Democratic, and the elevation of Alderman Sullivan is looked upon as settled.

As a rule the selection of the Vice Chairman would fall to the present leader of the Democratic minority, Alderman John T. McCall, who is the Chairman of the Finance Committee, which position nominally carries with it the leadership. As a matter of fact, however, Alderman Sullivan is the real Democratic leader, although McCall has the title. Friends of McCall declared yesterday that he would rather retain the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, as at present, than be made Vice Chairman.

When the President of the board is away Alderman Sullivan will be the presiding officer and Alderman McCall the floor leader, but while President Fornes is at the meetings Alderman Sullivan will take the leadership of the big majority. According to the present plans President Fornes intends to take a long vacation in January and go to Europe, which will leave Alderman Sullivan in the chair for several weeks.

Elias Goodman, it is said, will take up the leadership on the Republican side. He was the leader before the Low administration, but took umbrage nearly two years ago when President Fornes appointed Herbert Parsons as Chairman of the Finance Committee, which was the place to which the leader, by custom, was entitled. Mr. Goodman declined to continue to serve as leader, and Alderman Meyers became the spokesman for Mayor Low. Last Winter Tammany won over two of the Fusion members of the Finance Committee, ousted Parsons as Chairman, and made Alderman McCall the Chairman and ex-officio member of the Sinking Fund Commission.

GROUT'S CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

Amounted to $9,473, All Told, and No Tammany Contribution Listed.

According to a statement filed with the Clerk of the County Court yesterday, Edward M. Grout, Controller-elect on the Tammany ticket, spent $9,473 during the campaign. Of this the largest portion—$4,651—went for advertising.

Mr. Grout reports that he paid to his campaign manager, James W. Stevenson, $3,300 for postage, printing, distribution of printed matter, services of persons employed in the work, expressage, messenger hire, telegraph messages, and other necessary expenses.

Other items in the report are $50 to John F. Kenny, Chairman of the Twelfth Assembly District Association of Kings County, $155 to the State stenographers for reporting his speeches, and $400 for various personal expenses, including the cost of traveling and meals for himself and others who accompanied him on his campaigning tours. The report shows no contribution to Tammany Hall.

Among the statements as to campaign expenses filed in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon was one by James J. Bridges, Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Second Assembly District. It did not cost Mr. Bridges a penny to be elected. In this district a Republican is so rare a thing that money could be made, it is believed, by raising a tent over him and charging admission to see him.

Henry B. Ketcham, Fusion candidate for District Attorney, spent $2,599 and was defeated. Of this $1,000 was given to the Republican campaign fund. Alfred J. Boulton, defeated Fusion candidate for County Clerk, spent $580.92.

GROUT OFF FOR A REST.

Controller Is Unwell and Apprehends Danger of a Collapse.

Controller Edward M. Grout left the city last night for the Virginia Hot Springs for a rest after the hard work of the campaign. The Controller was at his office for a time yesterday, but only to put his official business in shape for his trip. He looked worn and tired.

"I am far from feeling well," he said, "and I fear that unless I get away at once there will be danger of a collapse. Two years ago, after the campaign, I took no rest, and as a result I was laid up several times during the following Winter. I don't propose, if I can help it, to have a recurrence now. I shall remain away for about a week. During the campaign the strain kept me going, but now the reaction has set in."

WAR IN KINGS NOT ENDED.

Signs That McLaughlin Is Preparing to Contest for Supremacy with McCarren Again.

Developments at the headquarters of the Willoughby Street organization in Brooklyn yesterday were taken as an indication of lively fights at the primaries next March between the McCarrenites and the McLaughlinites.

James Shevlin, Mr. McLaughlin's first lieutenant, sent for Edward Glinnen of the Nineteenth Assembly District during the day, and it is said urged him to make the fight for the leadership in the district again. Glinnen was the former leader of the district, but was deposed by Conrad Hasenflug, the present leader, who was one of McCarren's most loyal supporters in the recent test of strength between McCarren and McLaughlin.

Other men of prominence in the various districts are said to have been approached by Shevlin with a view to having them enlist in a war against McCarren. The fact that ex-Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea has not been seen around the Willoughby Street headquarters since the election has given rise to the report that he has transferred his allegiance to McCarren.

If there be a fight between Senator McCarren and the forces who sided with Hugh McLaughlin, the distribution of patronage will in a large measure decide the contest. In spite of the supposition that Senator McCarren controls the bulk of the offices to be given, it is now claimed that Hugh McLaughlin will be able to dictate the appointment of men to the most valuable places.

There are five Deputy Commissioners, together with their private secretaries, who will receive their places through the city administration, and, on the other hand, the Borough President controls the appointment of several subordinates. The County Clerk and Register each has twelve places to fill, and John F. Clarke, the District Attorney, will appoint a successor to Mr. Littleton. In the Sheriff's office all places are now filled with Democrats, and it is not expected that there will be any change there.

It will be seen that McLaughlin will control five places to each one of Senator McCarren's, and in the event of a test of strength the places will be so distributed that each one will count for him.

TO ESTIMATE REPUBLICAN VOTE

Method Attributed to Party Leaders for Disproving Charge of Treachery to Low.

The Republican leaders have found a way in which they believe they can separate the Republican from the Citizens' Union vote in the recent election and afford a demonstration of the relative strength of the two organizations. Their plan is to subtract the McClellan vote from the vote cast for Judge O'Brien for the Court of Appeals, which, they say, will give the Republican vote, owing to the fact that Judge O'Brien's name did not appear on the Citizens' Union ticket, and then subtract the Republican vote thus obtained from the total vote for Mayor Low, which, they assert, will give the real Citizens' Union vote.

They admit that there may have been some Citizens' Union men who voted the entire Citizens' Union ticket and then voted for Judge O'Brien on the Republican ticket, but they say the number who did this was not appreciable. Their idea is that practically all who wanted to vote the Citizens' Union ticket voted it without taking any account of Judge O'Brien's candidacy, knowing that he was sure of election anyway and not desiring to take any chances of invalidating their ballot by crossing over from one ticket to another.

It is understood that as soon as the Canvassing Board has given out the official count the demonstration outlined will be made with a view of disproving the charge of Republican treachery to Mayor Low and as a basis to judge the influence which the Republican organization ought to have in any future Fusion conference.

FREAK ELECTION BET PAID.

Man Gives Another a Long Wheelbarrow Ride Preceded by a Band.

Several thousand people enjoyed themselves last night in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn Borough Hall watching an unhappy Fusionist pay a freak election bet, which he had made with a McClellan supporter. Michael Kirwin, a Second District Democrat, bet William Pasco, a Fusionist of that district, that McClellan would beat Low, the agreement being that the loser was to give the winner a long wheelbarrow ride.

The two started out last night from the headquarters of the William H. Dooley Association, at 137 Pearl Street, with Kirwan seated in a gayly decorated barrow and being wheeled by Pasco. A band of musicians marched before the wheelbarrow and a big crowd of men and boys followed. The procession moved up Pearl Street to Willoughby Street, down Willoughby Street to Fulton, around the Borough Hall, down Washington Street to the Bridge, then along Sands Street to Pearl, and finally up Pearl Street to the Dooley Association's rooms, where Pasco and Kirwin and their friends sat down to a supper, which Pasco paid for.

The long ride which Kirwan was given was most of the way over rough block pavement, and he looked quite as unhappy as Pasco when it was over.

GIRL RIDES IN WHEELBARROW.

Another Girl Trundles Her Around a Block to Pay Election Bet.

The Hudson City section of Jersey City was greatly elated Thursday night over the payment of an election bet between two young women. Miss Addie Myers of 117 Charles Street and Miss Lulu Diller of 216 Hancock Avenue were the bettors. The latter believed that James J. Murphy, Democrat, would be elected Mayor, while Miss Myers warmly indorsed Mayor Fagan, who had been renominated by the Republicans. The loser was to wheel the winner in a barrow around the block on which she lives.

Miss Diller proved the loser, and paid her wager cheerfully. It was hard work, though, for she only weighs 110 pounds, while Miss Myers, who is of more generous proportions, weighs 160 pounds. Owing to this handicap Miss Diller was obliged to rest several times, but she finally accomplished her task amid the cheers of her friends. The procession was headed by the Summit Fife and Drum Corps. A reception at Miss Diller's home brought the event to a close.

CARNEGIE LARGEST TAXPAYER.

Andrew Carnegie's check for $141,366 reached the office of the Receiver of Taxes yesterday, being full payment for his assessment on real estate and personal property amounting all told to $10,000,000. Of this amount $5,000,000 was on personal property, and a like sum on real estate.

Mr. Carnegie is the largest individual taxpayer in the city, and this year has paid his assessments without any protest or evasion, forwarding the check almost as soon as he returned to this country from his sojourn on his estate in Scotland and in England.

Goat Ate the Sermons.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAMOKIN, Nov. 6.—During the absence of the Rev. James Doherty, pastor of the Methodist Church at Excelsior, a goat entered the parsonage to-day and after jumping through a big glass, found himself in the pastor's private office. Seeing a lot of manuscript of sermons and Sunday school commentaries, "Billy" ate them. Later the pastor returned and put the goat to flight with a broomstick.

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Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
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OTARD DUPUY & CO
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Kneipp Linen-Mesh Underwear
is truly hygienic, as it does not contain a thread of cotton. Being pure Irish linen, it absorbs perspiration readily, keeping the body healthy and preventing cold and rheumatism.
FOR SALE BY
Leading Haberdashers and Dry Goods Stores. Write to "Kneipp" Publicity Dept., 66 Leonard St., New York, for instructive booklet.

CUDAHY KIDNAPPER CAUGHT.

He Tells the Details of the Abduction of the Omaha Packer's Son.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 6.—Thomas Costello, alias Thomas Murphy, of Omaha was arrested in South St. Joseph to-day after a desperate struggle.

He had quarreled with a woman, who informed the police that he was an associate of "Pat" Crowe and was one of the Cudahy kidnappers in Omaha several years ago. Costello while intoxicated boasted of his connection with the crime. He made what he said was a complete confession of his part in the Cudahy kidnapping.

Costello says that the man, Johnson, who is now in a Montana prison for train robbery, secured young Cudahy while he and Crowe waited at a little house on the outskirts of Omaha. All three of the men in the job worked at the Cudahy packing house at Omaha.

Chief of Police Frans to-night said he had verified Costello's statements.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

6:45 A. M.—317 to 319 Greenwich Street; Standard Wax and Paper Company; damage slight.

9:10 A. M.—60 Mulberry Street; John Valle; damage, $10.

10:00 A. M.—60 Baxter Street; Peter Coro; damage, $10.

2:25 P. M.—18 Delancey Street; Samuel Miller; damage, $2,000.

5:00 P. M.—154 Ludlow Street; Herman Abrams; damage trifling.

5:25 P. M.—105 Bedford Street; George Miller; damage trifling.

5:55 P. M.—57 West Twenty-fourth Street; Tenen Emosher; damage trifling.

6:35 P. M.—234 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; M. Cane; damage, $50.

7:40 P. M.—Briggs Street and Mabel Avenue; Frank Soposo; damage, $150.

9:45 P. M.—31 Avenue D; Israel Young; damage, $10.

"Force-thoughts"
Nov. 6
XII.
I BELIEVE that the man of to-day has what might be called a light-running, indoor stomach.
¶A few centuries ago we were all out-door dwellers—Robber Barons, Cannibal Kings, Doughty Knights and such historical novel characters. We ate great meals of half-cooked meats, washed them down with gallons of mead and ale and got along splendidly. Because we lived outdoors and had out-door stomachs.
¶There was little machinery in those days and we did more muscle work. Cities like London were next door to the country; to-day it's all different.
¶It's time diet changed to suit the times.
If machinery does most of the muscle work nowadays, it must also help us with our digestion. "FORCE" is the furthest advance towards an ideal food for the stomach of to-day. Just now we want as much nutrition as we did when we were Robber Barons, but only half as much work for these light-running indoor stomachs of ours.
¶"FORCE" is the one best food for the brain and body of the man, woman and child of to-day.
There is the food question in a nut-shell.
Be Sunny.
Yours truly,
Sunny Jim

KID GLOVES
If you are in need of a glove look at the "Centemeri" before you buy.
As we receive weekly new gloves from our factory at Grenoble, France, we always have something new to show.
P. CENTEMERI & CO., 377 B'way, bet. 20th & 21st Sts.

PARKS AGAIN IN SING SING

Sentenced to Two Years and Three Months at Hard Labor.

Says He Will Be a Model Prisoner, and Come Out a Well Man—Resigns as Walking Delegate.

Samuel Parks, walking delegate of the Horseshoeing and Bridgemen's Union, took yesterday a second trip to Sing Sing to don the garb of a convict. On his conviction of extorting $500 from the Tiffany Studios to call off a strike Judge Newburger, in the morning, sentenced him in Part IV., General Sessions, to a term of two years and three months at hard labor.

Parks was dejected and apparently indifferent to his fate, when he entered the court. He was emaciated, and wore the gray suit in which he was tried, and a white sweater, which accentuated his physical condition. In passing to a seat, he only recognized among many acquaintances Timothy McCarthy, his union associate, nodding to his greeting. "Good luck to you, Sam." Judge Newburger denied George Gordon Battle's plea for a new trial, and James W. Osborne asked for lenity on account of the prisoner's physical condition, and that the court would consider that it might have entered into his mind that he was going to benefit the Tiffany Studios when he accepted the $500.

"I shall," said Judge Newburger, "only take one thing into consideration, and that is the physical condition of the prisoner at the bar. I shall not add to his suffering by making any lengthy address." He then pronounced sentence.

Parks gave no evidence of emotion, but turned and walked down the aisle with his counsel and a court attendant. When he reached McCarthy, who is soon to be tried for extortion, he shook hands with him. Neither spoke.

Parks, just before 1:30 P. M., was taken from his cell in the Tombs with six other convicted men, and after being handcuffed to Joseph Hunt and Charles Werner, burglars, was put in a prison van, which was driven to the Grand Central Station. At the Vanderbilt Avenue entrance a crowd of about 200 persons was kept back by a squad of police. Parks was recognized as he left the van, but the only remarks made were in regard to his appearance. He was at once taken to the smoking car of the train that left at 2:06 o'clock, and when he was settled in a seat beside a Deputy Sheriff, he lit a cigar. Asked if he had anything to say, he replied:

"I have resigned as a delegate of the Local Union No. 2, but am still a member of it. I will never again take an active part in labor affairs. I am going to serve my sentence and get over with it, and I shall be a model prisoner. I shall take care of my health, and hope to come out of prison a well man."

Then, appealing to a score of newspaper men, he made the request:

"Boys, I'm up against it. Let me down as easy as you can."

Parks has two convictions against him for extortion: The first was for obtaining $500 from Joseph Plenge, a Hoboken contractor, and he was, Aug. 26 last, as it was a first offense, sentenced to not less than two years and six months, and not more than three years and six months in prison, but he was released from prison on a certificate of reasonable doubt in time for him to parade on Labor Day. The case is on appeal, and the term which Parks will serve as a convict is in doubt.

His counsel, Mr. Osborne, says that in the Tiffany Studios case he will appeal, and will not apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

"The two sentences," he added, "run together, so that he will serve two years and six months, or two years with commutation time off. The appeal will be entered immediately. We shall claim that the whole theory of the prosecution, as to criminal intent, was wrong, and that evidence which should have been admitted was excluded."

It was held at the District Attorney's office that Parks yesterday began to serve out his last sentence, and would only begin to serve out the first, or indeterminate sentence, should it be upheld, when the appeal against it was settled. The sentences would run together until the last penalty inflicted had been paid, when service on the balance between the two sentences would begin, subject to commutation time reduction of two months on each of the first two years, and four months on the third, and, perhaps, the fourth year.

OSSINING, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Samuel Parks arrived at Sing Sing Prison this afternoon. Timothy McCarthy, a fellow-walking delegate, who is also under indictment, accompanied him as far as the Clerk's office. Parks will remain in the "idle gang" until he has been examined to-morrow by the prison physician, Dr. Irvine. When he was in the prison before, he was assigned to the brush fibre industry, and he will probably be put at that work again.

WARRANT CAUSED SHOOTING.

Kentucky Magistrate Killed Man Who Threatened His Life.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Nov. 6.—Magistrate Elijah Upton to-day shot and killed Tom Stewart, a well-to-do farmer at Richardsville, in this county. The shooting was the result of the issue of a warrant by Squire Upton for Stewart's arrest upon the application of the latter's son, following a quarrel over politics.

Stewart had been voting the Republican ticket, but last Tuesday announced his intention of voting for the Democratic nominee. His father entered a decided protest, which angered the young man, and father and son came to blows. Stewart declared he would have his father arrested and swore out a warrant before Magistrate Upton.

The boy's father heard of the son's intention and sent word to the Magistrate that if he issued a warrant he would kill him on sight. Stewart and Squire Upton met on the street to-day and after some words, the latter shot and killed Stewart.

ELIZABETH ALDERMAN GONE.

John M. Sheridan, Defeated for Re-election, Cannot Be Found.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 6.—Alderman John M. Sheridan of this city is reported as missing. He was elected Alderman two years ago in the Sixth Ward.

This year Sheridan's Republican opponent, Edward F. Mohr, won. Alderman Sheridan was not at the polls on election day, nor had he been seen for a week previous. His absence, it is believed, contributed to his defeat.

It is feared that something serious has befallen the Alderman, and a search is being made for him by his friends. He is married and has a family.

Indiana Football Victim.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6.—Frank Shanklin, Captain of the Hanover College football team last year, died this morning at a hospital here from injuries received in a practice scrimmage on Hanover Field five weeks ago. He lived at Franklin, Ind.

Chinese Labor for Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—An agent of the Commercial Steamship Line, just returned from Mexico, says that President Diaz, in his new arrangements with this company, places no limit on the number of Chinese which it may bring into the Port of Manzanillo each month. He also says that Mexico needs thousands of Chinese to work in her mines and on plantations.

Krikorian Freed at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Vahtan Krikorian, the Armenian who was arrested upon his arrival from England recently upon suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Sagatel Bagoumi in London, is at last a free man. Late this afternoon orders were received from Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Labor and Commerce at Washington that the man be not deported. Krikorian was discharged by the United States authorities this week on the murder complaint, but held on the ground that he was a public charge. He then appealed to Washington.

Wisconsin Village Wiped Out.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 6.—Ebon, a little village on the Omaha Road, twenty miles south of here, was destroyed by fire last night. The fire started in the mill of the Chicago Coal and Lumber Company, which it completely destroyed, and spread to the village. The mill was owned by J. H. Kruger of this city. The loss will reach $15,000.

GIRL TELLS QUEER STORY.

Miss Clara Coffin of East Orange Turns Up at Omaha—Says She Was Hypnotized by a Woman and Abducted.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 6.—Miss Clara Josephine Coffin, daughter of Edward Ward Coffin, whose mysterious disappearance from her home in East Orange, N. J., last Tuesday has caused her parents great anxiety, arrived in Omaha early to-day, and is now at the home of Postmaster Joseph Crowe, whose wife is a niece of the girl's father. The young woman is prostrated by nervous shock, which she says is the result of an attempted abduction from her home by two strangers, a man and a woman.

According to the girl's account of her abduction she had been attending the high school in East Orange, and last Tuesday, there being no school, she made a trip to the gymnasium to take her usual exercises. For the last month she had been passing a woman near the school building who always had a strange effect upon her. The woman had piercing black eyes and the girl says they had an extraordinary effect on her. On Tuesday the woman approached her, she says, and told her in a very commanding way to pack her clothes and follow her. In a half-dazed state, and acting under the hypnotic spell, the girl made the trip back to her home, and, without seeing any of the family, packed her clothing and did as the woman had bidden. She had arranged to meet the girl at a certain place, and when Miss Coffin arrived at it there was a strange man in company with the woman.

The girl, according to the story she tells, was placed in a carriage, and after the man and woman had entered it they were driven at a rapid rate, finally landing in Newark, N. J. From there they were taken to the railroad station, and, boarding a train, they soon landed in New York City. Miss Coffin next realized that the party was aboard another train, on its way to Chicago. She was driven from one railroad station to another, and when the party again boarded a train the woman remained with her, and the man occupied a seat in the coach next to the rear. When the train reached Cedar Rapids Miss Coffin recovered her senses and slipped out and sent a telegram to Postmaster Crowe, asking him to meet her. Meantime her captors had left the car, she says.

Postmaster Crowe met the girl as she left the midnight train on the Northwestern. As soon as Miss Coffin saw Mr. Crowe she recognized him and fell into his arms, prostrated. He assisted the young woman, who is in a state of almost complete nervous prostration, to his home and placed her under the care of a physician. Miss Coffin is confined to her bed, and is in a very weak condition.

No trace has been found of the mysterious man or woman, and the only supposed motive is that they expected to abduct the girl and hold her for ransom.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 6.—Clara Coffin has been found, or, rather, she has found herself at Omaha, Neb., where it is supposed that she went to see her friend, Miss Hazel Crowe, daughter of Postmaster Joseph Crowe of Omaha. The news reached East Orange this morning in the form of a telegram to Mr. Coffin from Mr. Crowe. It contained the bare information that the runaway had arrived at Mr. Crowe's home and that she was safe. Mr. Coffin immediately wired his thanks, with word that Clara was to be cared for by the Crowes until her parents could come to her.

The Crowes and Coffins are related by marriage, and Clara and Hazel, who is one year her junior, formed a strong attachment when they met at a family reunion at Newcastle, Ind., last Summer. When the parting came the girls started a correspondence, which has continued ever since, and Clara often expressed a wish to go and see her friend. It is reasonably certain that she contemplated the trip, for she is known to have saved much of the liberal allowance her father gave her.

The Coffins were deeply affected by the good news to-day, and it is feared that the reaction may prove serious in the case of Mrs. Coffin, who has not slept since her daughter disappeared, and who has maintained her composure with great difficulty. They have formed no definite plans, but they will probably allow their daughter to remain quiet in Omaha for at least a week, when they will go West and bring her home by easy stages, after which she will be placed in the care of a specialist.

Miss Coffin has never shown signs of dementia in any form, but she is sensitive and possess a high power of imagination. Since a mere child she has been in the habit of drawing wills from time to time, in which she bequeathed her dolls and later her more valued treasures to her friends and relatives. Two of these wills have been drawn recently, one on Aug. 18 and the other on Oct. 24. Codicils are sealed in separate envelopes, and none has been opened. Several of the other wills have been shown, and they exhibit remarkable knowledge of legal form. They are apparently the work of an abnormally developed mind.

FATAL FIRE IN GOLD MINE.

Nine Killed at Virginia City, Two of Them While Trying to Rescue Others.

VIRGINIA CITY, Mon., Nov. 6.—Fire in the Kearsarge Mine, six miles from here, to-day killed nine men, among them Superintendent R. B. Turner of Butte, one of the best-known mining men in the Northwest.

Four bodies have been recovered up to to-night. All the dead miners were from Butte and were single men. The Kearsarge is one of the principal gold mines of the State, and is operated by the Alder Mining Company.

At about 5 o'clock this morning fire was discovered issuing from the tunnel house on Tunnel No. 1. The timbers in the tunnel were ablaze. How the fire originated is not known, but at the first alarm all the employes, some 170 in all, hastened across the gulch to aid in subduing the flames.

Superintendent Turner at once entered the tunnel through the fire and smoke to give warning to the entombed miners and aid in their escape. Near the mouth of the tunnel he recovered the body of John Tubin. Then, according to the story of a miner, Hurley by name, he, with Turner and another man, entered the mine through the airshaft. Hurley was the last of the three to descend.

After going down some distance through the airshaft Hurley heard a cry, and then thuds, as of bodies striking the timbers, followed by a smothered splash in the water. Hurley tried to go further down the shaft, but was compelled to retrace his steps.

SCHOOL FUND LOAN INQUIRY.

New York State Obliged to Take Over Much of the Security.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—At to-day's meeting of the Commissioners of the State Land Office reports were made tending to show lack of proper system and business protection in the loaning of the United States deposit school fund by some of the Commissioners of that fund in this State.

It appeared that the fund had been loaned on farm and other property and that the State had been obliged to take over much of the security.

The amount of this property now in the hands of the State is not stated, and to-day Attorney General Cunneen and Controller Miller were appointed a committee to investigate the matter, to recommend improved methods of handling the loan of the fund, and to present proposed amendments of the law so as to provide adequate protection for the fund and some system of disposing of the property falling to the State through default on the loans.

Vanderbilt on Governor's Staff.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Orders issued to-day from the Adjutant General's office announce the appointment on the staff of Gov. O'dell of First Lieut. Cornelius Vanderbilt of the Twelfth Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and of Capt. Edwin W. Bayton of the Twenty-second Engineers, N. G. N. Y., both as Aides-de-Camp.

Elroy S. Platt Dead.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—Elroy S. Platt, the St. Louis contractor who on Wednesday shot himself with suicidal intent, died this evening at the Homeopathic Hospital from the effects of the wound. The bullet penetrated the chest just above the heart, and passed through the lung cavity, making a wound which the physicians from the first expected would prove fatal. Platt made no statement.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Particular Men Will Find This Clothing All That We Claim for It.

It is very nice to make claims for clothing quality and know that they are valued. The position of this store, so far as its statements are concerned, is impregnable. We would rather under than over estimate.

It is not all in saving you a few dollars on your clothing. Results tell. Wear—the test of time. After the winter's over—and you've had a season of Simpson Crawford clothing—that is where record and reputation count.

Here is clothing priced three to eight dollars below its ACTUAL worth. We know the merit of every thread of it. We offer it with the assurance that values cannot be equalled in New York. If not so—your money back—cheerfully and quickly.

No risk in such a transaction, do you think?

Men's Suits and Overcoats None Worth Under $12--at

$9.75

Men's Nobby Sack Suits, in double or single breasted styles; every garment is lined with genuine mohair serge. Materials are black Thibet, fancy Cassimere and Scotch mixtures all wool and unexcelled for wear; complete range of sizes for almost every build of man.

Men's Overcoats of splendid quality Irish Frieze, in oxford, black and gray; lined with heavy mohair, raw edge, in conservative or full length; finished with velvet collars and velveteen pockets; sleeves lined with iron yarn material; made in broad shoulder effect.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, None Worth Under $15, at 12.50

Men's Semi-dress and business suits in Scotch Cheviots, fancy Cassimeres, Black Thibet and double and twist mixtures; lined with splendid quality mohair serge; splendidly finished throughout; double and single breasted models; the height of perfection in moderate priced tailoring.

Men's Overcoats in conservative and full length styles; made of diagonal gray coating cloth or Black and Oxford Frieze; sleeves lined with Skinner's satin and heavy mohair serge body lining; velvet top collars and velvet chamois pockets; made in popular broad shoulder effect, with full box back.

Men's Suits and Overcoats, None Worth Under $25, at 18.75

Not a garment in this entire collection worth less than $25.00; a great many of them would ordinarily retail for $30.00 and $35.00.

The assortment in both Suits and Overcoats embraces every material that particular men wish to have utilized in the making of their garments.

The Suits are made by expert journeymen tailors and we guarantee perfect fit. Many of the overcoats are lined throughout with best quality silk, and come in the various new styles, so popular for fall and winter; also the much sought tourist garment, with detachable belt.

SECOND FLOOR.

Gloves.

Special Importation.

Just Here—for Saturday.

3-Clasp Suede Gloves, black, white and colors	$1.00
2-Clasp Glace Gloves, Imperial Point, black, white and colors; no dollar glove to equal this production	$1.00
2-Clasp Real Kid Gloves, Imperial Point, black, white and colors	$1.25
Misses' 2-Clasp Glace Gloves; black, white and colors	95
Misses' and Boys' Cape Mocha and Dogskin Gloves, all styles	$1.00

Neckwear for Women

A few extra specials for Saturday.

SILK STOCKS.—Bishops, tabs, lace trimmed—in every combination that has been brought out this season; upward from	25
TOP COLLARS.—In Butcher Linen or Persian Lawn, beautifully embroidered, all strictly hand work, in white and in colors; at 35c. and	48
COLLAR AND CUFF SETS.—Hand drawn hemstitching in all widths; with single or double fagoting; from 50c. to	$1.45
Fancy Embroidered Sets at	89
Imported Hand Needlework Sets at	98

Finest Writing Paper at an Unparalleled Price Reduction

Correspondence papers with the cloth surface maintain their remarkable popularity over all other finishes. They are refined in appearance and take the pen with more pleasing effect than any paper made.

We offer to-day 2,500 packs, containing one pound (about four quires) of this cloth surface paper, in highest quality of stock and in fashionable tints and shape, at

20c. per Pack.

Envelopes to match, 7c. per pack.

At usual prices this paper would cost you 12c. a quire, or 48c. for what we now ask 20c. for.

Finest Engraving

at one-third below our regular prices.

100 Visiting Cards, with plate, engraved in shaded Old English, name line of 15 letters or less; usually $3.45, at	$2.65
100 Visiting Cards from customer's own plate, usually 80c., at	60
50 Visiting Cards with plate, in script, name only, usually 85c., at	69
Address Die in Roman or Block letters, one line 90c., two lines	$1.25
100 Wedding Announcements in script, with extra superfine wedding paper and lands and outside envelopes	$7.75
Stamping of Writing Paper, plain colors, 7c. quire, bronzes	14

Saturday Specials in

Groceries.

SALTED NUT MEATS—Roasted, in "Royal Stuart" pure olive oil or butter, to order, per box ... 23

BUTTER—Meadow Brook Fancy Creamery, sweet and fresh; per 1 lb. print ... 23

PEANUT BUTTER—Made from selected Virginia peanuts, per lb. ... 19

APPLES—New York State, Strawberry, Pippins, King or Bellflower; per doz. ... 19

NUTS—Fancy mixed; 2 lbs., 35c.; per lb. ... 18

TEA BISCUITS—Light and flaky, or sugar coated, Rusk Buns; our own baking; per doz. ... 12

CAKE—Home made layer, citron, marble or raisin pound cake; 3 lbs., 45c.; per lb. ... 16

CHOCOLATE—Runkel Brothers' vanilla sweet, for eating or drinking; 5 cakes ... 24

CHERRIES—New "Royal Anne," California white Cherries; luncheon size; 2 cans, 18c.; per can ... 10

SPECIAL—Concord Grapes, extra fancy, very large basket at ... 25

Wines.

Ramsey Scotch Whiskey, bottle ... 75

California Port and Sherry, wine, excellent quality, 8 years old, gallon ... $1.15

Maryland Rye, gallon ... $2.00

California Claret and Zinfandel, gallon, 60c. and ... 60

Monongahela Rye, gallon ... $2.25

Mt. Vernon Rye, gallon, $2.50; full qt. bot. ... 70

A Two-Day Sale (To-Day and Monday) of

Keiser's Barathea Cravats AT CUT PRICES.

No Neckwear for men is so thoroughly well known and universally popular as Keiser's Barathea Silk. The quality of silk, the style and general finish are superior to any other sorts.

We offer them to-day and Monday in the newest styles in Four-in-Hands and English Squares: absolutely new and perfect—and

Never Before Sold at a Cut Price.

They are the genuine Keiser's Barathea, and come in medium and dark effects in both figures and stripes.

Four in Hands.

The Universal Price ... $1.00

Our Special Price ... 68

KEISER BARATHEA

English Squares.

The Universal Price ... $1.50

Our Special Price ... $1.12

Saturday's Great Selling of

Shoes for Boys and Girls.

Splendid kinds—remarkable values. Shoes of satisfaction, we might call them, since they are such. Made of materials that will stand rough and ready play—every pair guaranteed.

BOYS' SHOES:—Of first quality box calf, lacing style; regularly $2.00, Saturday special ... $1.50

MISSES' SHOES:—Fine kidskin Goodyear welt; every size; regularly $2.00, Saturday special ... $1.45

MISSES' SHOES:—Of patent leather in dressy welt style; lace, Saturday special $1.45

LITTLE MEN'S SHOES:—Splendid quality of patent leather or box calfskin welt; every size and width; Saturday special $2.00

LITTLE GIRLS' SLIPPERS:—Patent leather, turn sole, with strap; for dances and parties; A to E widths:

Sizes 5 to 8 ... $1.00 | Sizes 11½ to 2 .. $1.50
Sizes 8 to 11 ... $1.25

MISSES' SHOES:—The famous "Toe Out" kind; made of kidskin with patent tips; regularly $3.00, Saturday special $2.40

Sizes 8½ to 11 ... $2.15 | Sizes 5 to 8 ... $1.65

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FELT SLIPPERS:—In colors; fur trimmed; Saturday's special ... 60

Misses' and Girls' Clothing.

Busy days are these. And rightly so. We never have had so perfect a stock. Everything just as it should be. Styles are as new as the stock—not a back number anywhere. Saturday news is excellent to those who seek attractive garments at modest prices. Simpson Crawford quality, too, remember.

MISSES' SUITS, OF COVERT CLOTH, long coat, straight front, plaited backs, half lined with taffeta, skirts walking length, side plaited, tailor finished to match coat, sizes 14 and 16, at ... $23.75

MISSES' SUITS, OF CHEVIOT, three-quarter length, blouse front, flat stitched collar, small shoulder capes, full sleeves, turnover cuffs, trimmed with consecutive rows of stitching and pipings of peau de soie, seven gore dress skirt; lap seams, flaring from knee; sizes 14 and 16 ... $18.75

JUNIORS' SUITS, OF WINTER WEIGHT CHEVIOT, military model, double-breasted box coat, large cape over shoulders, full sleeve, rolling collar, cuffs, facing of revers of same or contrasting color broadcloth, trimmed with silk braid, lined throughout with taffeta; skirts side plaited with flare, strictly tailor finish; lengths 34-36, at ... $22.50

JUNIORS' SUITS OF KNICKERBOCKER TWEED, semi-fitting box coats, full sleeves, velvet collar and cuffs; lined with taffeta; flare skirt with tailor stitched bands to match coat, 34 and 36 inch lengths, at ... $16.75

MISSES' SHIRT WAIST DRESSES, in small check camel's hair albeline, waists trimmed with bands of broadcloth and fancy buttons; nine gore flare skirt, seams tailor stitched, straps to match waist, 14 and 16, at ... $14.75

MISSES' REGULATION SUITS, of heavyweight cheviot, blouse, reinforced yoke, large collar, nautical emblem on shield and sleeve, skirts narrow side plaits; sizes 14, 16 and 18 ... $12.00

MISSES' HIGH GRADE KERSEY COATS, loose plaited back, velvet military collar, kimono sleeves, fancy double shoulder capes; trimmed with silk crochet ornaments and military buttons, lined with Skinner's satin; sizes 14 and 16, at ... $21.75

MISSES' 27-INCH LOOSE COATS of Kersey, stitched velvet standing collar, large shoulder cape, full coat sleeves trimmed with tailor stitched bands, self and metal buttons; lined with satin; sizes 14 and 16, at ... $15.75

GIRLS' FULL LENGTH COATS, of good grade Kersey, double breasted, high rolling collar, fancy shoulder cape, with tabs trimmed with silk braid, sizes 6 to 14 years, at ... $9.75

GIRLS' THREE-QUARTER OR FULL LENGTH COATS, of plain cloth, lined with satin or flannel; emblem on sleeve; 6 to 14 years, at ... $7.50

Special Sale of

Handkerchiefs.

Men's and Women's fine linen odd initial handkerchiefs, not every letter in the assortment, but those in the lot are much below the regular worth and extraordinary value; worth 20c. to 35c. each, for Saturday choice at 10c. and ... 19

Women's fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, including only the daintiest designs, beautifully worked; many are copies of the hand embroidered ones, scalloped and hemstitched edges—among the hemstitched will be found patterns appropriate for making corset covers, actual value as high as 40c.; choice Saturday at ... 19

Candies and Favors.

TO-DAY—Boston Tid Bits—melt in your mouth; molasses and fruit flavors. Special at ... 20

Same price for Chocolate Whipped Creams—delicious.

Plain Chocolates—or chocolates and bon-bons; 40c. value at ... 25

Favors.

Glass Fairy Lamps, including candles, each, 10c., 15c. and	20
English Gift Pies; 12 strings; all colors, per string	25
Beautiful Lace Paper Doylies; package of three dozen	15

Three Specials For Saturday in

Women's Coats.

Of very fine quality Black Kersey, military model, with single shoulder cape, curved sleeve, flare cuff, trimmed around neck and cuffs with red velvet and narrow black braid; best quality satin lining, at ... $27.50

Of fine quality Montagnac, in black, individual shoulder capes, double flare sleeve, trimmed with broad stitched straps of broadcloth; heavy black satin lining, at ... $19.75

Of splendid quality Kersey in black and castor, loose fitting, bishop sleeve, turnover cuffs, velvet yoke, double shoulder cape, satin lining ... $10.00

Special Sale of

Ailsa Corsets

$1.70 the Pair.

A superb two-and-a-half-dollar model for medium and stout figures; well boned; low bust and very long over abdomen.

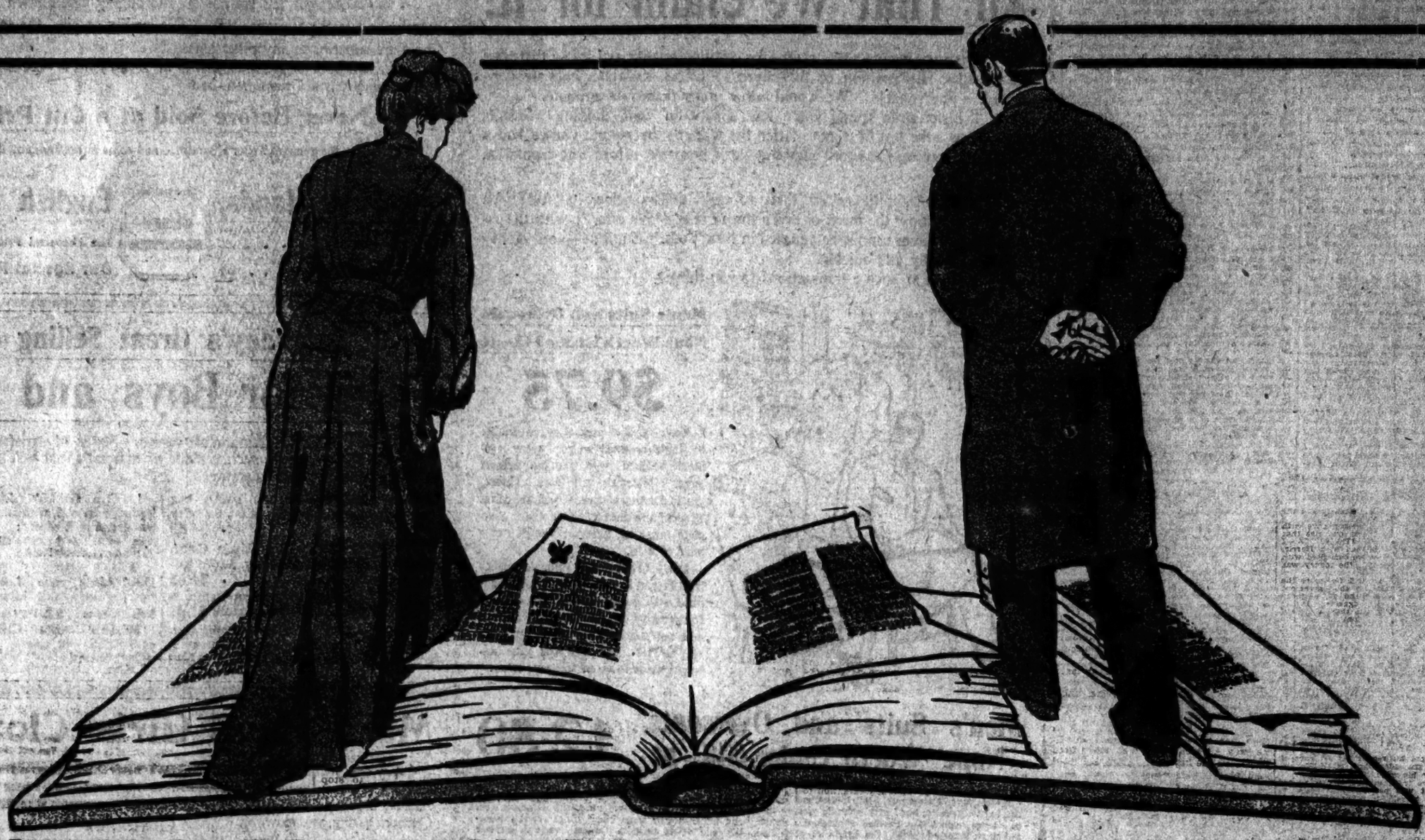
Trimmed with lace.

At a medium price, there's nothing quite so good as the Ailsa.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 6 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

The short-cut

these days is necessary to progress. There is so much to do, so little time, that every person who would not fail, even in his every-day undertaking, must make some **short-cuts**. Every minute saved is a minute to devote to something else—a minute in which to make yourself more valuable to yourself, to your employer, to your home, your children. Every one—man, woman, child—really successful, realizes the value, the economy, of **short-cuts**. The business man's typewriter, telephone, interest tables, credit reference books are all **short-cuts**. The housewife's egg-beaters, three-minute-freezers, dustless sweepers are **short-cuts**, giving time for something besides drudgery. The child naturally takes every **short-cut**—to get through. Time! Time! Everyone seeks it, needs it. Hence the **short-cut**.



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If you want absolutely authoritative information on any botanical subject; if you value accuracy on any architectural point; if you need prompting on legal matters, you will find them all in The Century, arranged for quick reference without confusion.

If you would know the population of any village, town, city, State or country, it's in The Century.

If you would locate precisely any country, State, city, town, mountain, lake, river, bay, etc., of any importance on the earth's surface, without a long hunt for it, you will find it in The Century instantly.

If you are at a loss to know who wrote a certain book, you will find it instantly in The Century.

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If you want to ascertain the depth of water at any spot on the globe, or if you wish to ascertain the elevation of land, whether of valley, plain or mountain, anywhere on the earth's surface, you will find it instantly in The Century.

If you want to know the site or place the date of any of the world's great battles, you will find it instantly on the maps of The Century.

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If you are ever in need of just the right synonym quickly, you will find it in The Century.

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$1,500,000 FURNISHED TO SHIPYARD TRUST

Effort to Prove Money Was Trust Company of Republic Deposits.

Nixon Admits He Signed Notes for That Amount and Other Papers Blindly—Says Schwab Was Dominant in Concern's Affairs.

In questioning Lewis Nixon at yesterday's session of the shipbuilding hearing, counsel for the complainants tried to show that $1,500,000 was taken out of the general deposits of the Trust Company of the Republic for use as working capital in the shipyard combination. Samuel Untermyer, who was conducting the examination, declared that Daniel Le Roy Dresser, President of the trust company, transferred $750,000 of the deposits to the firm of Harris, Gates & Co., and $750,000 to certain banking institutions, and that immediately afterward Messrs. Dresser and Nixon borrowed back all the $1,500,000 for the United States Shipbuilding Company.

Notwithstanding the objection of William D. Guthrie, lawyer for the defendant trust and the accused Directors, that Mr. Untermyer was telling the witness how to testify, it was brought out that there was entered on the shipbuilding company's books on Sept. 5, 1902, a record of the deposit of $1,500,000 for working capital. At first Mr. Nixon said he did not know the details of the transactions preliminary to the acquisition of this money. Then Mr. Untermyer framed a long question, in which he made the statement about Harris, Gates & Co. and others. The $1,500,000, he claimed, was borrowed back on notes signed by Messrs. Nixon and Dresser.

The witness replied that he knew $750,000 did come from Harris, Gates & Co., and he signed the notes. He did not know how the deal had been managed. Mr. Dresser, he said, had arranged it. He could not remember what were the banking institutions from which the remaining $750,000 came.

Q.—Didn't you know that the money was out of the general deposits of the Trust Company of the Republic, and that it had been deposited with Harris, Gates & Co. A.—I knew nothing about the business of the Trust Company of the Republic. I was not an officer and had no connection with it.

Q.—Did you not know whose money it was? A.—I assumed that it came from the Trust Company of the Republic.

FELT NO UNEASINESS.

Mr. Nixon reiterated his assertion that he was not interested especially in these financial transactions of the shipyard company, but he felt at ease, knowing that they were in the hands of responsible financiers.

Q.—What financiers? A.—Mr. Dresser and the Trust Company of the Republic.

Q.—What influence did Mr. Dresser have with Harris, Gates & Co. or with any one else that enabled him to get from them $750,000? A.—I don't know what influence he had with Harris, Gates & Co., but I know that we consulted with Mr. Max Pam, and as a result the money was obtained.

Q.—Who caused Harris, Gates & Co. to be the brokers that became parties to the agreement for selling the Schwab stocks and other stocks first? A.—I don't know who suggested Harris, Gates & Co., but I understood that Mr. Pam drew up the agreement. I don't know who made the arrangement, nor who recommended Harris, Gates & Co.

Q.—From whom did you hear the first suggestion that those stocks should be sold ahead of other stocks? A.—From Mr. Schwab himself; after the conference with Mr. Dresser and myself he said: "I think my stocks should be sold first." There was some talk on the subject, and we agreed. I said I would be only too glad to hold my stocks back, as I did not want to sell them anyway, and I promised to use my influence with the other vendors to get them to do the same.

Q.—Did Mr. Schwab give you any reason why his stocks should be sold before the rest? A.—He gave no reason. I don't think anybody cared for one.

Q.—Did you regard his request as evidence of his confidence in the enterprise? A.—I did not know what was in his mind.

Q.—Did you have to be a mind reader to decide that? A.—It was patent on the face of it that he wished to sell his holdings first, but as to his confidence I don't know anything.

Mr. Untermyer produced the statement made by the United States Shipbuilding Company to the New York Stock Exchange along with the application to list the shipbuilding securities. A portion of the statement purported to show that on July 31, 1902, the company had on hand as working capital $1,892,317.57, of which $380,317.57 was at the works and $1,503,000 at the head office.

Q.—I ask you whether that statement was true or false? A.—The books show the deposits of $1,500,000 on Sept. 5, 1902; whether it had been borrowed previous to that time, or how long previously, I can't tell.

Q.—Well, let's see about that: On July 31 the Shipbuilding Company did not own any property, did it? A.—No.

Q.—It did not acquire the shipyard properties until Aug. 11, did it? A.—No.

Q.—And even on Aug. 11 was there cash on hand to the amount of $1,503,000? A.—It was to the credit of the company on Sept. 5; the Trust Company of the Republic, which was the house of issue, had agreed to bring out the company and provide working capital.

Q.—What agreement had the Trust Company of the Republic made to that effect? A.—I don't know anything about the agreements between the Trust Company of the Republic and John W. Young.

Q.—Do you think there was $1,503,000 at the head office of the Shipbuilding Company on July 31, 1902? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you make the statement that there was? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you attempt to justify it? A.—No. I did not make the statement.

Q.—Who made it? A.—It was signed by Mr. Gary, Treasurer of the company, and was prepared by Mr. Pam.

Q.—Who was in charge of the books of account of the company after Aug. 11, 1902, when the shipyards were transferred, and from that time up to the time of the statement to the Stock Exchange? A.—Mr. Gary, who was appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Pam.

Q.—Did the Shipbuilding Company have in any form on Aug. 11, in cash or otherwise, $1,503,000? A.—No, I don't think it did.

SIGNED NOTES TO OBLIGE.

Mr. Nixon said he signed the notes for the $1,503,000 to oblige those who asked him to sign. It had been the same way with the other notes, mentioned in previous testimony.

The evidence about the working capital had been preceded by a searching re-direct examination into numerous other details of the Shipbuilding Company's affairs. Mr. Nixon began by saying that after the arrangement between himself, Mr. Dresser, and Mr. Schwab for the purchase of the Bethlehem Steel Works, the entire control of the finances of the combination went into the hands of Max Pam. It was about that time that Mr. Schwab went to Europe, leaving Mr. Pam here as his personal representative. With Mr. Pam, said the witness, he consulted whenever he consulted with anybody about the company.

"Did you then recognize Mr. Schwab as the dominant factor in the company that was being organized?" was asked.

"Mr. Schwab was the dominant factor," replied Mr. Nixon.

The witness then described his custom of signing papers subsequent to June, 1902, the month in which he and Mr. Schwab and Mr. Dresser made their agreement. All documents relating to the Bethlehem Works, he said, were drawn up by Mr. Pam, while those concerning the shipyard combination particularly were drawn by the law firm of Alexander & Green. He himself was called upon, as a Vice President of the company, to execute a great many documents previous to Aug. 11, 1902, when the vendors transferred their yards to him in the office of the Trust Company of the Republic, 71 William Street, receiving their stocks and cash in return.

Before signing the eighty-three-page mortgage of the shipyard properties to the Mercantile Trust Company, he said, he glanced through the paper, but as he had complete faith in the lawyers who prepared it he did not read all the provisions. Probably it took him ten minutes to glance at it, he added. The same was the process with the mortgage to the New York Security and Trust Company, but in a conversation with Mr. Pam he learned that this agreement, as it was a second mortgage on the shipyards and a first mortgage on the Bethlehem property to secure Mr. Schwab, ought to be made very strict.

"I did not consider myself competent to pass on these legal documents," he explained. "I signed all the papers that were laid before me."

Q.—Was it explained to you why the President of the company, being also a Director at the time, did not execute these documents, rather than you as Vice President? A.—No, it wasn't explained.

Q.—You became a Director on Sept. 3, 1902? A.—Yes, and I became Vice President on Aug. 5.

Q.—Did any one explain why you became Vice President before you were a Director? A.—No; as a matter of fact I expected to be Vice President permanently, and I thought the President was to be a financial man.

Q.—Who presented the two mortgages to you for execution? A.—I think the Bethlehem mortgage was given to me to sign by Mr. Pam and the other by Alexander & Green.

Mr. Nixon said he thought he saw some Directors' minutes before he himself became a Director, and to the best of his recollection he attended one meeting of stockholders in the New York law office of Alexander & Green. The Shipbuilding Company is a New Jersey corporation. The witness said he was sure he never went to a stockholders' meeting in New Jersey. He signed proxies for those meetings.

When he gave the vendors of the shipyards the stocks that were coming to them on Aug. 11, 1902, said the witness, he kept in his own possession those owned by himself as vendor of the Crescent and Moore properties. Besides these he put away in a safe some securities that he understood were for certain vendors under certain private agreements. Mr. Young, the promoter, had told him of these agreements, without details. As far as he remembered, the stocks in the safe amounted to more than 1,000 shares and less than 5,000 shares.

SUBSCRIBED TO MISSTATEMENT.

Referring to the waiver of a stockholders' meeting, that Mr. Nixon and the dummies signed as "we, the undersigned, all the stockholders of the United States Shipbuilding Company," Mr. Untermyer asked if Mr. Nixon did not know at that time that $20,000,000 of the stock was for Charles M. Schwab, and that he and the others did not make up "all" the stockholders. The witness acknowledged that such might have been the case. The paper was one of those he signed on the advice of counsel.

"Is that the only excuse or explanation you can give—that you signed it on the advice of counsel?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"Yes," said Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon recalled that about $400,000 had been subscribed toward floating the shipyard company as a result of the prospectus sent out to get underwriting. While denying responsibility for the document, he said he saw it and criticised the framers for not stating that the earnings were "estimated" rather than giving positive figures for the future of the yards. It was true that, after the public gave its $400,000, the earnings did not come up to the figure, falling off about $1,000,000. He said he knew it was impossible to fix shipbuilding earnings accurately a year ahead of time, owing to the vicissitudes of the business.

When the first plan of a shipbuilding combination was launched, he said, the scheme included the Cramps' yard and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. Collis P. Huntington owned the latter, and he also had an interest in the Canda Manufacturing Company. The witness did not admit that Mr. Huntington's interest was the sole reason for including the Canda "quadricycle" plant, but he assumed it had its weight. In forming the company under the final plan, he said, Mr. Young wanted the Canda property included, and he himself, after objecting at first, finally agreed that the plant would be useful as a central supply shop. In previous sessions of the hearing it was brought out that the Canda plant never accomplished very much, having made only a few dozen automobiles or "quadricycles," and fewer cars.

Charles M. Schwab was present again, looking better than he did a fortnight ago. Max Pam also was a spectator. The hearing will be resumed next Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock

MAGISTRATE ATTACKS GREENE.

Mr. Crane Says Multitude of Petty Arrests Had Prepared Him to Look for Mr. Low's Defeat.

"The people last Tuesday expressed their just and righteous wrath at these petty arrests, and the man who was responsible for them got his deserts," declared Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, in discharging Charles Dietita of 437 East Sixty-eighth Street, who had been arrested as he was coming out of the Iris Club rooms, at 206 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, by Detective Becker of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, as a "suspicious person."

Capt. McGlynn had received an anonymous letter informing him that the Iris Club was in reality a poolroom, and he sent Becker to investigate. The detective met Dietita at the door and asked him what he was doing there. Dietita told him that he was just leaving the rooms, and that he was a member of the club. Becker demanded the key of the place, but Dietita said that he had none.

"You're a liar," Becker is alleged to have said, as he grabbed Dietita and walked him to the station. Sergeant O'Brien, who was on the desk, refused to release Dietita on the ground that he could not take bail for a "suspicious person."

Alex Rosenthal, a lawyer of 320 Broadway, who represented Dietita in court yesterday, declared that the man had committed no crime, and that the action of the Sergeant in refusing bail for him was not justified by anything in the Penal Code.

Magistrate Crane, speaking to Becker, then delivered his opinion of arrests of this stripe.

"The police have arrested people for selling bread or collars or such petty things as that on Sunday," he said. "The people would not stand for it. I hope the man who is to be at the head of the police during the next administration will use some judgment in the matter of these arrests. I knew what was coming in the election; in my position on the bench I knew what these petty arrests meant, and what their effect would be."

"Sergeant O'Brien ought to be punished," he went on. "He had no right to refuse bail. This man had his constitutional rights, and when bail was offered it should have been accepted. There is no such thing in law as a "suspicion person."

THOMPSON EXONERATED.

Court Decides There Is No Evidence That Gilhooly Paid ex-Inspector $2,500 for Promotion.

Justice Julius M. Mayer of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday afternoon dismissed the summons against ex-Police Inspector Walter L. Thompson, brought by District Attorney Jerome in behalf of Margaret Gilhooley, who charged him with having forced Thomas F. Gilhooley to pay $2,500 to secure his promotion as a Sergeant on the police force.

Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, attorney for the ex-Inspector, urged on the examination that there was no evidence to show that the debt of the dead Sergeant of Police was due to his payment for promotion and that Gilhooley had received its equivalent in money given to him by Mrs. Thompson. Assistant District Attorney Lord asked for an adjournment that he might get other witnesses. This was granted.

Justice Mayer appeared in his chambers late in the afternoon and announced his decision that the charge and summons against Thompson were dismissed, there being no evidence on which he could be held.

"If you want me again," said the ex-Inspector, wreathed in smiles, "there will be no need of sending a warrant after me; just telephone. Walter L. Thompson, your Honor, never did a dishonest thing in his life."

STATION SITE TRANSFERRED.

Pennsylvania Railroad Gets Title to Four Blocks, Excepting Only a Few Parcels.

The formal transfer of nearly all of the four blocks bounded by Seventh and Ninth Avenues, Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, the site for the Pennsylvania Railroad's Station, was made yesterday by the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company to the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company. The latter is the subsidiary corporation of the Pennsylvania, formed for the purpose of handling the tunnel enterprise.

Only a very few parcels, probably not more than twenty in the entire four blocks, were not covered by the five deeds which were recorded yesterday in the Register's office. Some of the properties omitted are now undergoing condemnation, while the title to others has recently passed directly to the railroad company without the intermediate transfer to the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company.

Purchases for the railroad on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-third Streets, directly opposite the station site, were covered by two additional deeds. These showed that the railroad has secured all the block front from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, and all of that from Thirty-first to Thirty-second Street, with the exception of the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street.

W. J. BRYAN LOSES IN BENNETT WILL CASE

Court Decides That Letter to Widow Is Not Binding.

Rules That No Evidence of Undue Influence Has Been Proved—Mr. Bryan's Comment on Decision.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—Judge Livingston W. Cleaveland of the Probate Court handed down a decision to-day in the Philo S. Bennett will case holding that the secret letter directing Mrs. Bennett, the widow, to pay William J. Bryan $50,000 was not part of the will. The effect of this is to prevent Mr. Bryan from obtaining the money mentioned in the letter unless the present decision is reversed by a higher court, or unless he should be successful in legal proceedings against Mrs. Bennett, in the event that the $50,000 should be paid under Clause 12 of the will, which reads as follows:

"Twelfth. I give and bequeath unto my wife, Grace Imogene Bennett, the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in trust, however, for the purposes set forth in a sealed letter which will be found with said will."

The decision of the court does not prevent Mr. Bryan from at least attempting in some other way, probably in the Superior Court, if not in the Probate Court, to enforce the provisions in his favor of the letter found in the sealed envelope, which letter is still in the custody of the Probate Court here.

A portion of Judge Cleaveland's decision is as follows:

"Mr. Bennett did not in his will forget any of his heirs-at-law, and made ample provision for the support of his wife. Taking the total amount of the specific legacies in connection with his estimate of the residue expressed in the sealed letter, he evidently thought he was giving his wife $100,000 or more, absolutely, out of an estate which he apparently thought would approximate $300,000. The Bryans were not the only legatees outside of the widow and his heirs-at-law, but the testator, besides making liberal public and charitable bequests, made generous provision for relatives who would have received nothing but for the will.

"Measured by Mr. Bennett's devotion to Mr. Bryan and to the principles for which both had contended, the bequest of $50,000 to Mr. Bryan, in addition after the testator's death, does not seem more unusual than the gift of $3,000 offered to Mr. Bryan while they were comparative strangers and actually paid during Mr. Bennett's life.

"This court finds that neither the twelfth clause of the will nor the letter therein referred to was procured by undue influence.

"The other question to be considered is whether the letter contained in a sealed envelope, and referred to in the twelfth clause of the will, was so incorporated by reference as to be made a part of the will.

"In view of the plain recital in the letter itself, it is difficult to see how, without an utter disregard of the authorities, this letter can be incorporated into the will, and this court therefore finds that the sealed letter cannot be admitted to probate as a part of the will. It is not, however, the province of this court in probating a will to construe its provisions. Hence the twelfth clause, whether operative or not, will be admitted to probate as a part of the will; and in thus refusing to probate the sealed letter as a part of the will this court does not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion as to whether the letter, without being probated, can have any legal effect as a declaration of the trust attempted to be created by the twelfth clause of the will."

Mr. Bryan reached this city late to-day from Lincoln, Neb., and at once went to the offices of his attorneys, where he read the decision. After he had conferred with his lawyers he decided to make a statement. He said:

"The decision of Judge Cleaveland in the Bennett will case is in my favor on all the moral questions raised by the heirs and against me on the technical law points only.

"The Judge finds that no undue influence was exercised on Mr. Bennett and that no injustice was done to the relatives. He holds, however, that the letter to Mrs. Bennett cannot be probated with the will, but he expressly disclaims any intention to decide whether or not the twelfth section can hereafter be held operative and enforcible as a trust; he says that the construction of the will is not in question at the time of the probate. The court in effect declares that the bequest would have been good if it had been made direct, as Mr. Bennett suggested, but that under the decisions the letter cannot be probated, in the absence of proof showing that it was actually in existence at the moment when the will was executed. If the bequest fails, it will not be the fault of Mr. Bennett, but my fault, and this point will be determined by the higher court, although my attorneys have not yet decided in what form the question will be raised. I am much better pleased with the decision than I would have been if the court had decided for me on the legal point and against me on the moral questions involved. His decision on the question of undue influence is full, emphatic, and all that could be desired. It is a complete answer to all the insinuations of the unfriendly papers."

Judge Cleaveland will to-morrow hear motions from the attorneys for Mr. Bryan and for Mrs. Bennett and the heirs upon the form of the decree to be entered. The motion for an appeal to the Superior Court will then be made by Mr. Bryan's attorneys. They are in conference with him to-night in regard to the nature of their claim for an appeal.

Mr. Bryan said to-night that he will remain in New Haven or within call of his attorneys until the appeal to the Superior Court is perfected, and that he will not for some time go to Europe.

DOWIE SUED AGAIN.

Mrs. Jeffray Fixed Up Accommodations for Forty Followers Who Didn't Use Them.

John Alexander Dowie and one of his deacons, G. A. Corlette, have been sued for $160 by Mrs. Mary E. Jeffray of 45 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Jeffray claims that upon the order of Deacon Corlette she arranged accommodations for forty men of the Zion host, being told that she would receive $2 a week from each for the two weeks the army expected to remain in New York. Nobody of the host appeared to occupy the quarters prepared for them, but Mrs. Jeffray says she kept them ready, and that since she had a contract she believes she is entitled to the amount promised her.

A summons for Dowie was issued in the City Court Thursday evening upon application of Mrs. Jeffray's attorney, Jacob S. Stahl. The process server had a hard time in doing his duty. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel he was informed that Mr. Dowie would see nobody. To the guards who appeared in the overseer's place the server said that he wanted to make a contribution to the Zion cause.

"That's all right," said the guards, "you may pay it to us."

"No," said the server, "I want to give it into Elijah's own hands."

Upon this pretense he was admitted to the overseer's apartment and served the summons, which is returnable in five days. Lawyer Stahl has several letters which he says were written by Deacon Corlette proving the contract. Dowie is said to have declared that he had nothing to do with the arrangement, and Corlette that if the guards did not go to Mrs. Jeffray's it was not his fault and he could not help it.

CAPTAIN'S SALARY FOR DEEVY.

Supreme Court Overrides Gen. Greene's Order Reducing Him to the Rank of a Sergeant.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision sustaining Justice Giegerich's mandamus directing Police Commissioner Greene to certify the name of Jefferson Deevy on the payroll, so that he should draw his salary as a Captain of Police at the rate of $2,750 a year.

Deevy was made a Captain in December, 1900, but on May 25 last Commissioner Greene ordered him to resume his duties as a Sergeant, the Municipal Civil Service Commission having passed a resolution revoking the certification given before his promotion to be Captain. The commission took this action after the President had stated that if the record of all his fines and penalties had been transmitted to the board Deevy's name could not have gone on the eligible list. The error in the record consisted in omitting a penalty of ten days' fine for absence without leave.

Justice Giegerich held that it had not been shown that the correct record would have brought the relative standing below the 70 per cent. necessary to get a place on the eligible list, and also that in order to determine the title to an office an action quo warranto must be issued in a court of law, where the issues of fact could be tried by a jury.

Fighting Police Clerk's Certiorari.

In behalf of Police Commissioner Greene, application was made in the Supreme Court yesterday to quash a writ of certiorari obtained by Robert S. Peterson, who was dismissed from his position as Acting Complaint Clerk in the Police Department last January.

FIRE IMPERILS 500 PERSONS.

Panic-stricken Men and Women Taken Down Ladder by Firemen—Children March from Near-by School.

Five hundred men and women were imperiled yesterday afternoon by a fire that started in the basement of the six-story brick building at 18 Delancey Street, corner of Chrystie Street, occupied above the ground floor by tailors' shops.

The fire was seen by Patrolman Silverstein of the Eldridge Street Station, who turned in an alarm and then ran into the building to warn the tenants. A panic ensued, and as the smoke was rolling up the stairway the majority of the employes crowded on the front fire-escapes, but when they reached the first floor above the ground there was no means for them to reach the street. The smoke and flames were coming up through a grating below, and it was feared that a number would jump.

Hook and Ladder No. 9, the first fire company to reach the scene, placed a ladder against the fire-escape, and, with Acting Lieutenant Clifford at their head, Firemen George, Gleason, Pyne, and Shea carried the people down the ladders to the street. Before the last person was taken down the flames were licking the bottom of the ladder and three rungs were blazing.

Assistant Foreman John Hock of Engine Company No. 50, located in the Bronx, had a day off and was passing the building. He rushed in, and on the fourth floor found Jacob Margots, seventy years old, lying on the floor, paralyzed by fright. Hock picked him up and staggered with him through the blinding, choking smoke to the street.

Nearly opposite the building, on Chrystie Street, is Primary School No. 35, in charge of Miss Hayes as Principal. As soon as the fire became known Miss Hayes ordered the "silent fire drill" to be given, and, under the escort of a squad of policemen, the children were marched out of the building in good order and through Chrystie Street.

The fire was caused by an employe dropping a match near some excelsior. The damage done was estimated at $2,000.

WIDOW GETS $15,000 VERDICT.

Husband Had Been Run Down by a Third Avenue Trolley Car.

A jury before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court yesterday granted Mrs. Fannie Cornelia Handy a verdict for $15,000 as damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed by a car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, at Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street, on July 11, 1900. The case had been tried before, the jury then dismissing the complaint.

The defense of the company was that Mr. Handy deliberately ran across the tracks in front of the car at such a short distance that it was impossible for the motorman to stop and that Handy therefore was guilty of contributory negligence.

A gentle and wholesome stimulant from which there is no reaction.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Irish Whiskey

Works veritable wonders as a tonic and health-builder.

W. A. Taylor & Co., Agts., 29 B'way, N.Y.

BOLTE DECIDES ON DEFENSE.

Hearing on Charges Against the Justice of Misconduct in Office Is Resumed.

Hearing of the charges of misconduct in office preferred against Herman Bolte, Justice of the Second Municipal Court, by District Attorney Jerome in his capacity as a citizen was resumed before Referee W. H. Willis at 115 Broadway yesterday.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for Justice Bolte, had changed his mind about not offering any defense, and on the opening of the session moved that Mr. Willis report to the Appellate Division that the charges had not been sustained and that they be dismissed. The motion was denied. Mr. Blumenthal said his defense would be short and mostly bearing on the charges of the Justice's non-residence, his granting of too many adjournments in cases of litigation, and his permitting young men claiming to be lawyers, who were not, to practice before him.

John H. Spellman, hatter, at New Chambers Street and Park Row, the first witness called, testified that Justice Bolte had occupied the third and fourth floors over his store for upward of twelve years, paying rent continuously at the rate of $50 a month, and that his apartments consisted of three spacious rooms largely used as offices.

Miss Antoinette Unger, Justice Bolte's stenographer for the past three years, testified that she was "eighteen years and—and—" Then she hesitated.

"That will do," said Mr. Blumenthal.

She described the residential portion of the apartments in a most concise manner. She had often seen Mrs. Bolte about the place. The Justice and Mrs. Bolte went away last November and returned three weeks ago. They stayed in the New Chambers Street apartments during March and April.

The case was adjourned until Tuesday.

McKeen's Plurality Goes Down 500.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—In revising the election returns of this county to-day it was discovered in the County Clerk's office that an error of 500 had been made in the tabulation of results. The correction of the error reduces McKeen's plurality in the county over Kelly for Supreme Court Judge to 4,233.

POSTUM.

POINTS TO YOU

How Coffee Sets Its Grip and Is Never Suspected.

It is surprising how many people never suspect that coffee is causing all their trouble until they are finally knocked out or some disease caused by coffee has become chronic and almost incurable.

Even in chronic cases the chances are a shift from coffee to Postum Food Coffee will build the sick one up and in time effect a cure.

Sometimes this happens with surprising promptness. A lady of Syracuse, Neb., says: "Last Spring a year ago my doctor told me I would have to stop drinking coffee. I had heart trouble so bad that the least excitement would cause me to choke up so I could scarcely get my breath, and I was so nervous I could not bear to have the children move around the house.

"Doctor told my husband to get Postum for me, but before he did so we moved to the country, and I fell back on milk and water, but even such exertion as climbing a flight of stairs caused my heart to hurt me so I would feel sick and faint.

"This continued all Summer, until in the Fall we again moved to Syracuse. There I got some Postum and began to feel so much better after using one package that I continued its use altogether, and I am now better in health than I have ever been before in eight years. I am stronger and fleshier than I ever was, and have not had the headache but three times since I began to use Postum a year ago. The change certainly seems wonderful, for I have had no return of the heart trouble at all and I never get tired telling what Postum has done for me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each package for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

PIANOLA RECITAL

Aeolian Hall

TO-DAY, Saturday, November 7, at 3 P. M.

(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)

SOLOISTS:

MISS ANNA OTTEN, Violinist.

Mr. CH. C. PARKYN, at the Organ and the Pianola.

WITH tremendous and stirring effect does the Aeolian Pipe Organ perform this Grande Marche Triomphale. The sonority of an orchestra, with innumerable and finely graded shadings, is here completely controlled by the performer. Thus all the rousing brilliancy of this march and all the effectiveness of the Lux Fantasie de Concert are wonderfully expressed by this marvelously ingenious and artistic instrument.

Each one of the other numbers on this interesting programme also makes its musical plea for engaging attention. The Arensky Caprice is a delightfully enchanting bit of capricious music writing. In it the national characteristics of Russian music are cleverly welded to the grace of the Paris salon, and the entire is exceedingly charming.

In Wieniawski's Polka Brillante there is an enviable amount of dash and fire. It carries the enthusiasm of the audience before it, at the same time fascinating them with its glitter of tonal effects.

Of the melodiousness of the Tschaikowsky Valse there might be written an abundance of praising comment. It is a work that is typical of this interesting composer—one who viewed life with the moody melancholy of the Slav. On the other hand, there is a vast amount of snap and swing in the Moszkowski Maloguela. This composition is more than delightful, with its captivating rhythm and its catchy turn of Spanish melody.

PROGRAM

Grande Marche Triomphale...Lemmens
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
(a) Caprice in D major.....Arensky
(b) Polka Brillante.....Wieniawski
PIANOLA.
(a) Elegie .....Bassini
(b) Elfentanz .....Popper
Miss Otten.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
Fantasie di Concert, Op. 29.....Lux
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
(a) Valse, Op. 51, No. 4...Tschaikowsky
(b) Maloguela .....Moszkowski
PIANOLA.
(a) Romance, Op. 22.....Wieniawski
(b) Mazurka .....Zarzycki
Miss Otten.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
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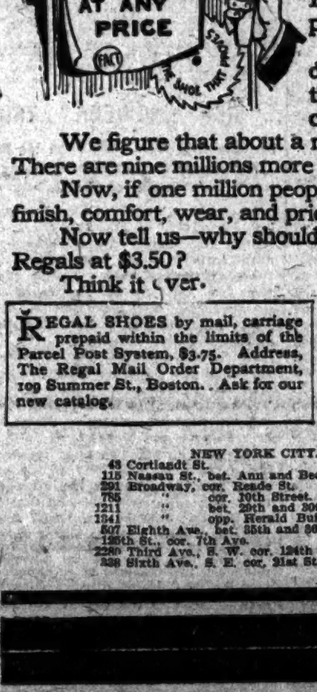

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JERSEY CITY.
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NEWARK, N. J.
541 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.

WOMEN'S STORES.

NEW YORK CITY.
166 West 125th St.
785 Broadway, corner 10th St.
1329 Broadway, opp. Herald Square.
338 Sixth Ave., cor. 21st St.

BUREAU CLERK ARRESTED

George W. Stripling Accused of Issuing License Illegally.

Affidavit Tells of Payment of Money to Someone to Obtain Special Privilege —Prisoner an Old Employe.

To the surprise of those who are about the City Hall from day to day, Detective Peabody from Headquarters yesterday arrested George W. Stripling, clerk and commissioner of deeds in the Bureau of Licenses, which is directly under the Mayor's office, and of which James B. Reynolds, the Mayor's secretary, is the head. The charge against him is that he accepted a false acknowledgment in that he gave a license to Edward A. Stroud, an expressman, of 145 West Sixty-seventh Street, without requiring him and his bondsman to appear personally before him, as the law requires.

The charge is based on a license which Stroud obtained on Feb. 5 last. The complainant is John D. Merriman, Deputy Chief of the bureau. He alleges that Stroud, having called at the City Hall to renew his license to conduct his express business, got William F. Gillies to sign his bail bond at home, or at least away from the Bureau of Licenses, and that it was then acknowledged with Stripling's name signed to it, which is against the law because the acknowledgment stipulates "personally appeared before me."

To the complaint of Merriman is attached the affidavit of Stroud, which contains the most startling portion of the case. Stroud alleges that when he presented himself at the City Hall on Feb. 5 he found at the door of the Bureau of Licenses a string of men waiting to get new licenses and to have their old ones renewed. That he met there "a clerk," who gave him the impression that he could facilitate matters for him. Stroud says in his affidavit that he offered this man $1, at which he stuck up his nose, but when offered $2 he was, like Rackis, "willin'." Everything went smoothly after he had paid the money, and Stroud got his license without the necessity of bringing a bondsman to the City Hall.

Mr. Merriman would not admit that Stripling and the man in the corridor who had negotiated with Stroud were one and the same, nor would he say positively that there were other offenses against Stripling than the one upon which he was arrested. He explained, however, that Stripling had been arrested through his investigation into the matter.

Stripling was taken before Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Police Court. It was after 4 o'clock in the afternoon and clear to the Magistrate that it would be a difficult thing for the prisoner to get bail at that hour, so he paroled him until this morning, when the hearing will take place.

Stripling has been in the Bureau of Licenses since 1895, getting the position during Mayor Strong's administration. He is fifty-seven years old, married, and lives at 362 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. The case was placed in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Kressel, who caused the warrant against Stripling to be issued.

LAWYER ACCUSED OF FORGERY.

Professes Not to Remember Anything About Check on Bogus Bank.

Henry Gottlieb, a lawyer who formerly had an office in Room 1,421 in the American Trust Society Building, at 150 Nassau Street, and who was pardoned by Gov. Flower ten years ago after serving a year for forgery, was arraigned before Judge Cowing in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, by Detectives McConville and Peabody, charged with forging a check for $970 on the "Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago."

The check was dated Jan. 2, 1902, was made payable to Joseph Schwartz, and was signed by James Brown & Co. According to Cashier G. D. Springstead of the Tax Office Gottlieb on Jan. 6 of this year gave the check in payment of taxes for 1899 and water charges for 1898 against the property at the northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Third Avenue. When the check was presented at the National City Bank, where the Finance Department does its business, it was returned with the announcement that no bank of the name given on the check existed in Chicago. Gottlieb, who had disappeared, returned from Chicago recently.

Judge Cowing asked Gottlieb if he knew of the charge against him. The lawyer said that he did not, that he had not seen the papers in the case, and that he wanted a delay.

The Judge read the indictment to Gottlieb. "Does that refresh your memory of the case," he asked. Gottlieb said it didn't. Judge Cowing showed him the alleged forged check, which was attached to the papers. Gottlieb looked it over, but still maintained that his memory of the matter wasn't helped by that either.

"Well," said the Judge, "you had better go back to the Tombs until Monday and see if you remember more about it by that time."

His bail was fixed at $1,500.

TO OBTAIN SUBWAY CHANGES.

Application Made for Referees to Pass on Proposed Alterations.

Certain property owners along Park Avenue, between Thirty-third and Forty-second Streets, having refused to give consents to certain modifications in the plans for the subway road, an application was made in the Appellate Division by counsel for the Rapid Transit Commission looking to the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether the proposed changes should be made. These changes had been approved by the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, but the property owners mentioned questioned the validity of the location of the easterly tunnel section.

The papers of counsel, which were submitted without oral argument, asked for the designation of six daily newspapers in Manhattan in which notice shall be given, as required by the act, of the application for the referees.

CRAMP SUED FOR COMMISSIONS.

German Agent Wants Pay for Warship Delivered to Turkey.

A motion was made before United States Circuit Court Judge Coxe yesterday by Dickerman, Luckey & Schwartz that T. H. Adrian Tromp, a resident of Holland, be granted a "bill of discovery" by means of which he might inspect a certain contract made in October, 1899, between the Sultan of Turkey and the William Cramp Shipbuilding Company, who are made the defendants in the action.

Mr. Tromp, through his counsel, alleges that in 1899 he went to Turkey as the agent of the Cramp Company, taking with him certain plans and specifications for a cruiser of war. Negotiations, the lawyers claimed, were carried on for several months and until the complainant returned to Holland, whereupon they were continued by the Cramp Company. In January, 1901, he ascertained from reading a Turkish newspaper that the Cramp Company had secured such a contract. And he wants to inspect the contract to see if it is not the one he figured on.

The court suggested that the defendants inform Herr Tromp the date of the contract, the length, beam, and such other specification of the ship as he asked for, together with the price paid.

Herr Tromp's counsel was satisfied with that allowance, and an order was accordingly entered to that effect.

The Gilman Estate Litigation.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 6.—In the Probate Court to-day an appeal was entered by the Bridgeport Trust Company, administrator, against the finding of Judge Coughlin denying the application of the company for permission to compromise certain doubtful and disputed claims in favor of the estate of the late George F. Gilman, the millionaire tea merchant, against George H. Hartford of East Orange, N. J. These claims aggregate about $100,000.

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WOULD DISBAR G. A. LAMB

Bar Association Lays Charges Before the Appellate Division.

Accuses the Lawyer of Fraud, Deceit, and Unprofessional Conduct in the Northern Securities Suit.

A petition was laid before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday by the Bar Association accusing George Alfred Lamb, who represented Peter Power in the suit to prevent the merger of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, of fraud, deceit, malpractice, and gross unprofessional conduct, and proceedings were begun to disbar him. The Northern Pacific Railway brought the charges originally before the Bar Association last January.

The accusations against Lamb are that he procured Peter Power as a dummy plaintiff in the Northern Securities suit; that he tried to prevent Power from obeying an order of the United States Court, and that he declared under oath that he had held in his own possession 100 shares of stock which Power claimed to own, but which really belonged to Camille Weidenfeld, a stock broker, who has been suspended from the Exchange in connection with the suit.

During the suit Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, issued a summons for Power, who was then at West Hurley, N. Y. Lamb, it is charged, smuggled his client away at night, eluding watching detectives, and taking Power to Montreal. Later he brought him back, and Power was promptly sent to jail for a month for contempt of court. Lamb was severely reprimanded by the court.

When the charges against the lawyer were made he refused to answer them, denying that he was guilty of any wrong conduct, and saying that if the dignity of the Federal Court had been offended as charged, that court alone could take official notice of the matter.

He was represented yesterday by J. Rider Cady, Edgar Winthrop, Jr., appeared for the Bar Association. Lamb's office is at 55 Liberty Street.

Lawyer George E. Mills Disbarred.

George E. Mills, a lawyer who was convicted last May of attempting to bribe a county detective to procure for him the original copies of the indictments against Dr. R. C. Flower, was disbarred yesterday by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on application of the Bar Association. Mills, who was admitted to the bar in 1901, is now serving a term in Sing Sing of not less than fourteen nor more than eighteen months.

HOLME'S SALARY FROM WIFE.

Former Excise Commissioner Asks Court to Let Him Fight to Make Annuity a Life Allowance.

Leicester Holme, formerly Secretary to Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Judge of the City Court and Excise Commissioner, through his lawyer, John Delahunty, yesterday made an application to Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court, to vacate the order appointing ex-Justice Ernest Hall referee, and also to set aside his judgment in the suit brought against Mr. Holme by his wife, Lizzie Hastings Holme. Mr. Delahunty contended that his client had never been served with the papers in the case.

Mrs. Holme did not wish her husband to continue as Excise Commissioner, and as an inducement to have him resign the place, which commanded a salary of $5,000 a year, she created a trust so that he should have $5,000 a year for the remainder of his unexpired term in the office.

When the trust deed was drawn up Mr. Holme, the wife says, told her it would not be necessary to engage a lawyer. She wanted the deed to terminate in four years, but he, she says, prepared it so that the income should continue for the rest of his life. Mrs. Holme has been in New York for some time, but her husband is still a resident of Paris.

Lawyer Delahunty told the court that the papers in the case had been sent to the French capital, but that they had never reached Mr. Holme. Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel, representing Mrs. Holme, said that Mr. Holme was aware of the proceedings, and that there was no just reason, as Mr. Delahunty claimed, for the vacation of the order appointing the referee. Justice Clarke took the motion under consideration.

ANOTHER GIFT TO GREENWICH.

Woman of Wealth Offers Building for Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 6.—The latest prospective addition to the list of buildings given to this town is one for a branch of the Y. M. C. A. The offer comes through Mrs. H. S. Burr of Rockridge, who says that if Greenwich people sign a paper at the public library stating their desire for a branch of the Y. M. C. A., a woman friend of hers will provide the building.

The name of the donor is as yet unrevealed, but rumor mentions Mrs. George Nichols and Mrs. Herbert B. Stevens.

Robert M. Bruce to-day delivered to the builders plans for the $200,000 Town Hall he is giving the town, and Henry O. Havemeyer is building his second memorial school building at Sound Beach.

FRANCHISE BY MANDAMUS.

Company Wants City Ordered to Permit It to Lay Wires in Subways.

George Hill, counsel for the Independent Telephone Company, yesterday applied to Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court, for a peremptory mandamus to compel Commissioner Robert G. Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity to permit the company to construct and maintain its lines of electrical conductors in the present subways of the Underground Rapid Transit Railroad Company, and to construct whenever necessary such subways throughout the city to carry their lines.

The city was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward J. McGuire, who presented an affidavit of Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, to the effect that this company had not received permission from the commission to occupy any portion of the conduits of the underground railway or to place their lines in the streets.

The moving company, Mr. McGuire said, had absolutely no rights in the streets of the city, and the acts of the commission could not be controlled by the court. He said that if the application were granted the company would make an effort to place its wires in any and every street in the city. Justice Clarke reserved decision.

Port Society to Celebrate.

The New York Port Society will celebrate its eighty-sixth anniversary at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at Fifty-seven th Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge, the pastor, will preside, and there will be singing in Swedish, German, Spanish, and English by sailors. Among the speakers announced are William H. H. Moore, the Rev. Samuel Boult, and Theophilus A. Brouwer.

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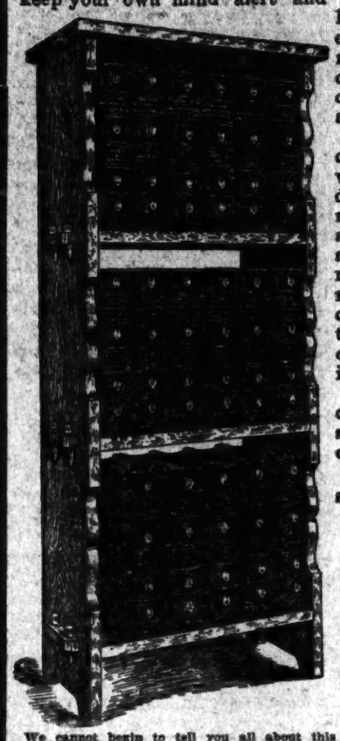

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GAMBLING IN NEW JERSEY

Prosecutor Speer Says Hudson County Is Full of Resorts.

Policemen, Firemen, and Lawyers Among Their Patrons—Says He Will Close All Such Places.

Prosecutor William H. Speer of Jersey City announces that he has learned that Hudson County is "honeycombed with gambling resorts," and that he intends to close them all up with as little delay as possible. The announcement was made on Thursday night at a banquet given by the West Side Club, an organization formed by the young men members of the West Side Methodist Church, of which the Rev. William C. O'Donnell is pastor.

"It is necessary for me to act in this matter," said the Prosecutor, after announcing that he intended to purge the county, "because the police of the various municipalities will not. I have written them letters of the most strenuous kind, but nearly all such letters were utterly futile. I have already closed one notorious place in West Hoboken, and although the proprietors were indicted one of them has not yet been arrested, though the Sheriff has had the capias in the case for a long time. Here in Jersey City and Hoboken the law is flagrantly and persistently violated. In Hoboken there is a poolroom, well known to the police, and firemen, policemen, newsmen, doctors, lawyers, and merchants frequent this resort to place bets on the races. Its existence and operation are outrageous. I have the evidence and I am going to put the place out of business.

"In Jersey City even a worse condition of affairs exists. Policy is played in various places, and there are numerous poolrooms in the vicinity of the Erie and Pennsylvania ferries. One poolroom in Newark Avenue has the brother of a Police Captain for its spotter. My detectives have seen detectives and officers of the local police playing the races there, and when I had arranged a raid the proprietors were tipped off and the place was closed.

"Then, too, there is great need of impressing upon our Sheriff the necessity of drawing better Grand Juries. I do not charge that it was done intentionally, but I do know that on some of his Grand Juries these criminal interests have had champions and men who are in the habit of frequenting these places."

The Rev. John L. Scudder, who was present, said that some time ago a "gambling joint" was established near his church. He said he complained to Chief Murphy, who did not believe him until he handed the Chief a key that would admit him to the house.

Chief Murphy said the incident alluded to occurred nearly a year ago. He investigated and found that a club had hired the house complained of and met there to play cards. He closed the place that night. As to the charges made by Prosecutor Speer, he did not know whether they were true or not. He said he was compelled to rely in great measure on the Captains of the precincts and his detectives. None of the places alluded to had been reported to him. He said he would inquire into the matter, and if the Prosecutor's statements proved true the places would be closed.

"SICK ENGINEER" TRICK.

Philadelphia Man Tells How He Bought Horseshoe Copper Mining Company Stock for $5,000.

When the trial of "Larry" Somerfield, head promoter of the Horseshoe Copper Mining Company, who is charged with grand larceny in the first degree, was resumed yesterday before Justice Davis in Part I. of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, Assistant District Attorney Nott called Thomas H. Lovett of Philadelphia as the first witness.

Mr. Lovett testified that he bought 500 shares of the stock for $5,000 from a man who was supposed to be Ewen H. Clark, a "sick engineer," who had been forced to sell his stock on account of illness. Clark, or "Baker Tom" Putnam, as he is known to the police, and who is at present serving a term in Sing Sing Prison, was in court, and Mr. Lovett identified him as the "sick engineer." He said that he was told at the time he purchased the stock that the company would buy it up at a big profit to him. He said he bought the stock after he had answered an advertisement published in the name of S. Saunders. He said he had dealings with "Saunders," and in court he identified Somerfield as the man.

George W. Effinger, the complainant against Somerfield in this case, identified Charles Carbonelle as a man who had also impersonated Ewen H. Clark.

John H. Doherty, a merchant of 346 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, testified that he had bought 1,000 shares of stock for $1,000.

Mr. Nott said the object of this testimony was to show that at the time Effinger and Lovett purchased their stock the market value was $1 per share.

Ignatius L. Qualey, ex-President of the Horseshoe Mining Company, corroborated most of the testimony given by the previous witnesses concerning the workings of the company. He declared that the stock sold by the "sick engineer" was disposed of at a higher price than that sold by the company directly. He swore he got $1,750 out of the deal by which Effinger is alleged to have been swindled.

The case was adjourned until Monday morning.

CONEY ISLAND CHANGES.

Property Owners Seek to Have Streets Widened.

A delegation of Coney Island property owners yesterday presented to Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn a petition asking that the Bowery on the island be opened as a public street and be made sixty feet wide.

It was also asked that one or two public streets be opened from Surf Avenue to the ocean in place of the narrow "walks," so that it will not be possible for a fire in the future to sweep over several blocks without being checked.

The delegation was opposed to the proposition to lay out the burned area on the island into a public park.

Slain Man's Wife Held.

Mrs. Della Lupo, whose husband was found dead in bed at their home, 270 West Fourth Street, last Tuesday, was committed to the Tombs without bail yesterday by Coroner Jackson. The inquest will be held next week. Mrs. Lupo says her husband committed suicide, but Assistant District Attorney Chadwick, who has charge of the prosecution, says that a bullet was found in Lupo's back. After her husband's death Mrs. Lupo attempted suicide.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen

BY JACOB A. RIIS

Begins in the December 5th Issue of THE OUTLOOK

THE character of the writer and the character of the man written about combine to make this work one of most absorbing interest to every American who admires those qualities in men which have made them great and have made the American nation the greatest on earth. Thus far there has been lacking a satisfactory biography of our Chief Executive. This is not only the most complete and authentic life of America's foremost citizen, but it will make better citizens of all men and women who read it. It tells clearly how Theodore Roosevelt has won his way, and describes the battles he has constantly fought for the right as member of the New York Legislature, Civil Service Commissioner at Washington, Police Commissioner in New York City, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor of New York State, and as President. What has been achieved by a man of our own times, at the age of forty-five, will appear at a most opportune moment—when every man owes it to himself to know all he possibly can of the character of Theodore Roosevelt.

WHO IS JACOB A. RIIS?

ALMOST as unnecessary to ask that question as "Who is Roosevelt?" Poor emigrant, entering the United States through Castle Garden, penniless, friendless, tramp, laborer—perhaps no man of influence in America to-day began life with dimmer prospects of reaching the position of honor, respect, and admiration which this man, by his indomitable will and indefatigable effort, has secured in the community, as a man to be honored, a man of thought, writer, a citizen, and a worker for all that is good in a citizen and a man. Probably no books have ever exercised a stronger influence in favor of patriotism and good citizenship than Mr. Riis's "The Making of an American" and "How the Other Half Lives." In addition, there is no other man who can so well tell the story of Roosevelt's career from the intimate and personal point of view. What the President himself thinks of Mr. Riis, he stated in a speech at Richmond Hill, the home of Mr. Riis: "You know I am very fond of Mr. Riis, and the reason is that when I speak about decent citizenship, I can turn to him, and think he has practiced just what I have been preaching. . . . Now, Jake Riis never could have been of any use in the Police Department if he had always carried on a rosewater revolution. Unless a man has the stuff in him, the fact that he is a decent fellow does not count." So much for the subject and the author, but

WHAT OF THE OUTLOOK?

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE giving briefly and comprehensively, with careful editorial comment, the more important topics of daily interest in politics, industry, literature, religion, education, science, and art. For twenty-five years Lyman Abbott has been the editor-in-chief and Hamilton Wright Mabie the associate editor. The first issue in each month is an illustrated number containing, in addition to the features in the other issues, many pages of articles covering a wide range of subjects, and splendidly illustrated from photographs and drawings by the best artists. Over one hundred thousand families read THE OUTLOOK every week and find pleasure and profit in it. Other thousands will find the same pleasure and profit when they make its acquaintance. Recent contributors include **Hon. John D. Long**, Secretary of the Navy; **Hon. William H. Taft**, Governor-General of the Philippines; **Gen. Leonard Wood**, **Theodore Roosevelt** (when he was Vice-President of the United States); **Henry Van Dyke, Booker T. Washington, Stewart Edward White, Edward Everett Hale, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, George Kennan,** and **Justin McCarthy.** The commendations of THE OUTLOOK from every State in the Union and every country in the world are without number. Here are a few phrases from recent letters: "It tells the truth—is refined, scholarly, broad." "To read THE OUTLOOK is to feel the pulse of the great world." "I like its politics." "It has no trash." "I would rather have its first five pages once a week than an armful of newspapers." "The best current review." "The brainiest in editorials." "Clear, concise, abbreviated." "Up to the minute."

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IN THE FOOTBALL WORLD

Harvard Protests Two Pennsylvania Players for Game To-day.

Full Back Smith and Left Tackle Ziegler Declared Ineligible Under Philadelphians' Ruling—Schedule of Games.

Of the many games of football scheduled for to-day, the meeting between Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, is regarded as the most important. Two other games of prominence, however, are scheduled, Princeton playing the sturdy eleven of Lafayette at Princeton, and Cornell facing Lehigh at Ithaca. Much significance is attached to the result of the three contests, for, according to experts, they will have a great bearing upon the big games which these teams are to play in the future. Following are the other games scheduled for to-day:

Yale and Syracuse, at Syracuse.
Williams and Colgate, at Williamstown, Mass.
Amherst and Dartmouth, at Amherst, N. H.
New York University and Haverford, at Haverford, Penn.
Manhattan College and West Point, at West Point.
Naval Academy and Washington and Jefferson, at Annapolis.
Yale freshmen and Princeton freshmen, at New Haven.
Georgetown and Carlisle Indians, at Georgetown.
Bucknell and Gettysburg, at Gettysburg, Penn.
Wesleyan and Trinity, at Middletown, Conn.
Franklin and Marshall and Jefferson Medical College, at Lancaster, Penn.
Tufts and Massachusetts State College, at Medford, Mass.
Brown and University of Vermont, at Providence.

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Football enthusiasts in Philadelphia were much exercised yesterday over the game to-day at Franklin Field between Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania. The Harvard team arrived in the morning, and consisted of thirty-three players and substitutes, as well as coaches. Capt. Marshall said that he had sent a letter to Capt. Metzger of the Pennsylvania team protesting against the playing of Full Back Smith, Left Tackle Ziegler, and Substitute Guard Zelligan, as he and the Harvard officials considered the men were not eligible to play under the Pennsylvania ruling. Coach Lewis said that, while Pennsylvania may be right so far as the wording of the rule was concerned, they are sailing very close to the wind, and the spirit of the rule should be taken into consideration. Coach Lewis further said that he realized Smith had actually been at Pennsylvania one full year, but the fact was that he played for State College last season. Dr. J. William White contends that there is no rule at Pennsylvania which can possibly keep the two players out of the game.

There has been much speculation in Philadelphia on the result of the game, even money being the rule. In a few instances enthusiastic supporters of each team offered 10 to 9 on their favorites.

The teams will line up as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Harvard.
Weede	Left end	Clothier
Butkiewicz	Left tackle	Meier
Piekarski	Left guard	Lemoyne
McCabe	Centre	Parkinson
Kase	Right guard	A. Marshall
Ziegler	Right tackle	Knowlton
Metzger	Right end	Bowditch
Corson	Quarter back	C. Marshall
Reynolds	Left half back	Nichols
Drake	Right half back	Hurley
Smith	Full back	Schoellkopf

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Although the work of the Princeton eleven yesterday consisted of but light signal practice, no spectators were allowed on the field. Before the team and substitutes lined up for practice of signals, considerable attention was given to Stevens and Burke in the back field and Bradley at centre. The first two were kept busy catching De Witt's punts and eluding the scrub ends. Bradley received instructions passing the ball and charging as soon as the leather was snapped. The teams then lined up for a short kicking game. The 'Varsity afterward ran through an extensive signal practice. Henry, owing to a slight injury received in the Dartmouth game, will be on the side lines in to-day's contest against Lafayette.

While expecting a victory, the coaches are of the opinion that Lafayette has a stronger team than is supposed, and that the score will not be large. The Princeton line-up will be as follows: Left end, Davis; left tackle, Cooney; left guard, Short; centre, Bradley; right guard, De Witt; right tackle, Reed; right end, Crawford; quarter back, Vetterlein; right half back, Munn; left half back, King; full back, McClave.

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It was a good day for Columbia's football eleven yesterday in the secret practice at the Polo Grounds, according to report, and the team showed none of the evidences of a slump that characterized its work the day before. The 'Varsity scored at will in a scrimmage that lasted nearly an hour. Several new formations were tried that are expected to prove good ground gainers against Cornell on next Saturday. Smith, the Captain, and Talbot and T. Thorpe were the absentees from practice yesterday, together with Bruce, who had his first day's rest since he came out. Fisher and Lippe were tried at full back, as Capt. Smith will not be able to play against Cornell. The contest between the two for the position is close. Duell Frambach and Metzenthin were the halfbacks. Jones continued his excellent work at quarter back. As it is doubtful if Thorpe will be in sufficiently good shape to play against the Ithacans, it is probable that Smythe will be the centre, Tomlinson and Stangland the guards, and Browne and Bruce the tackles.

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The cool weather of yesterday seemed to exert a good influence on the work of the New York University eleven. There were no scrimmages, but the 'Varsity went through a half hour of snappy signal work. The men were all in good condition and should play good football this afternoon at Haverford, Penn., with the Haverford College eleven. Shortly after practice the team left for Philadelphia. The line-up will be almost the same as in the Lafayette game, with the exception of the change of Chamberlain from centre to right tackle and the placing of Friedenburg at centre again. Craigin, who did such good work at quarter back during the second half of the Lafayette game, will probably play part of the contest to-day.

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The Manhattan College eleven will line up to-day against West Point, at West Point, and the local boys expect to make a creditable showing against the team of the Military Academy. Hard luck seems to have attended the Manhattan team this year, as in almost every game it has lost one or more of its best players. Powers, with his punting ability, will be a great loss to the New Yorkers in to-day's game, as he will be prevented from playing by a badly strained shoulder. Connolly was tried in Foley's position at right guard yesterday, and he did so well that he may replace Powers to-day.

Several new candidates have answered the urgent call sent out by the coaches for more men, prominent among them being "Paddy" Duff, the catcher and Captain of the baseball team. He received special attention from Coach Farley yesterday, and may be used on the end to-day. Capt. Mullin has also reported and will again resume his old position as full back. The probable line-up to-day will be: Left end, Landy; left tackle, Krebs; left guard, Machinski; centre, Boland; right guard, Connolly; right tackle, Costello; right end, Duff; quarter back, Delaney; right half back, Cotter; left half back, O'Brien; full back, Mullin.

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The Naval Academy football team will play the eleven of Washington and Jefferson College at Annapolis this afternoon. In preparation for the game the "middies" got in some good work in yesterday's practice. The air was cold and snappy, and made the players work hard. In the line-up the 'Varsity scored one touch-down, Jones breaking through the "scrubs" for twenty yards. The "scrubs" also scored, Shoup, quarter back, getting the ball on a fumble, and running ninety-five yards for a touch-down.

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The football teams of the two leading New England preparatory schools, Phillips Exeter and Phillips Andover, will meet to-day on the Exeter campus for their annual contest. The two schools have battled at football since 1878, with the exception of three years, 1889, 1894, and 1895, and in the twenty-three contests Andover has won twelve, Exeter nine, while two were drawn, neither side scoring. Andover has scored 285 points, and Exeter 251.

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The Princeton freshman football team and substitutes left yesterday for New Haven for the annual game with the Yale freshmen to-day. The team is unusually weak, having won only one game this season, and is also handicapped by injuries to five players.

AFTER DEER ON LONG ISLAND.

Second Day's Shooting in Suffolk County Nets Hunters Over Forty Head.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 6.—The second day of the open season for deer hunting in Suffolk County saw many hunters on the plains from before sunrise until dark. They had varied luck, as while many did not even see a single deer, others had good shooting. It is estimated that over forty deer were killed. No accidents were reported. A party of politicians from New York killed two fine bucks and a small doe. The Bohemia Protective Club of five, under the guidance of Samuel Ferguson, hunting on the George C. Taylor private preserve, killed two.

A Northport party of three, with Henry Oakley's party of Babylonians, bagged two. Portmaster Edward Clock and party of Islip got two. Willis Raynor of Islip killed a big buck, which first ran through the depot grounds and leaped across the platform and then back into the woods, where it was shot.

LOU DILLON IN TOWN.

World's Champion Trotter Will Probably Be Driven by Mr. Billings on the Speedway This Afternoon.

Lou Dillon, the world's champion trotter, owned by C. K. G. Billings, will appear at the third Fall matinée of the Road Drivers' Association this afternoon on the Harlem River Speedway. The trotting queen, in company with ten other stars of Mr. Billings's stable, has been stabled at the head of the Speedway since her arrival in town. It is expected that Mr. Billings will drive the mare to a couple of exhibition heats, also drive The Monk in the champion trotting class, and Hontas Crooke or Greenline in the championship pacing class against James Murphy's chestnut pacer Free Advice and E. E. Smathers's Grand Circuit champion John M. The balance of the card is made up of eleven races, including the trotting team contest.

INVESTIGATING LORD BADGE.

Form Reversal That Caused Scandal at Aqueduct to Go to Jockey Club Stewards.

The investigation by the Stewards of the Queens County Jockey Club into the recent races of W. L. Oliver's horse, Lord Badge, caused by the change in form shown by the horse between Wednesday, when at Aqueduct he was badly beaten, and Thursday, when, after having been heavily backed, he won in impressive style, was completed yesterday, but the decision reached by the officials was not announced, as it was said that facts had been brought out which will be referred to the Stewards of The Jockey Club. Lord Badge's form reversal was only one of a number of cases of in-and-out running at the Aqueduct meeting, but his case attracted general attention because of the betting attending the two races. The case was much talked of at the Aqueduct track yesterday, a circumstance which added interest to the inquiry being conducted by the racing officials being that G. E. Smith ("Pittsburg Phil") was said to have been one of the chief backers of Lord Badge in the race he won.

The person chiefly concerned in the further investigation of the running of Lord Badge, however, is Jockey Fuller, who rode the horse Wednesday when he was beaten. Fuller has said of the race that he thought the horse was trying to run out, and so took him up in the early stages of the contest. A thing still to be explained, however, is the peculiar betting on the two races.

Harness Races at Nashua.

NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 6.—The two weeks' meet of the Nashua track was brought to a close to-day, when three events were run off in a driving snowstorm. In spite of the disagreeable weather the attendance was good. Favorites disappointed the talent in two of the three races, Argue alone fulfilling expectations in the 2:24 pace, which was an unchanged procession throughout. Summary:

2:20 Pace; Purse $300.—Jimmy Michael, b. s., won in straight heats. Time—2:24¼; 2:24¾; 2:21½. Kitty Wilkes, Lou Vaen, Wilton S., and Red Light also started.

2:24 Pace; Purse $300.—Argue, b. g., won in straight heats. Time—2:21¼; 2:19¾; 2:20¾. Ridgewood, The Goat, Kid Murphy, and Paul West also started.

2:18 Pace; Purse $300.—P. C., b. m., won in straight heats. Time—2:17¾; 2:19¾; 2:17¾. Black Bird, King, Bedonda, and Lucy Eyzer also started.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—An eastward drift of the barometric depression that covered the Atlantic States Thursday has been followed by a sweep of cold north to northwest winds over the Eastern part of the country, and by light flurries of snow at the interior of the Middle Atlantic States. In Washington the snow flurries of Friday were the earliest noted since 1891, when snow fell on Nov. 5. The average date of first snow in Washington is Nov. 21, the earliest date Oct. 14, 1876, and the latest date Dec. 29, 1871.

The area of high barometer that covered the Northwestern States Thursday has advanced over the lake region and Ohio Valley, attended by fair weather generally throughout the central valleys.

The North Pacific Coast storm has moved slowly eastward over the British Northwest Territory and its attendant rain area has reached Western Montana. Under the influence of this barometric depression warmer southerly winds have set in west of the Mississippi Valley.

The weather over the Eastern part of the country will continue fair during the next two days, with slowly rising temperature Sunday. In the central valleys and the lake region the temperature will rise, with increasing cloudiness over the North-Central districts, Sunday. The weather will be fair from the middle and Southern Rocky Mountain districts to the Middle and South Pacific Coasts, and a cloud and rain area will extend Saturday from the northeast slope of the Rocky Mountains to the North Pacific Coast.

The winds on the New England Coast will be brisk to high north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast; on the Gulf Coast, fresh northeast to east; on the lower lakes, light to fresh north, shifting to east, and on the upper lakes, increasing southeast.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have brisk northwest winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

North and South Carolina—Fair Saturday, fresh northeast winds; Sunday, partly cloudy and warmer, with rain in west portion.

New England—Partly cloudy Saturday, with snow near the coast; brisk north winds. Sunday, fair.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday; light to fresh north winds.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday; fresh north to northwest winds.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday; light to fresh north winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Saturday; increasing cloudiness and warmer Sunday; light to fresh variable winds, shifting to east.

West Virginia—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer Sunday.

North Dakota and South Dakota—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, with warmer in east portions. Sunday, rain or snow and colder.

Minnesota—Cloudy and warmer Saturday; rain or snow and colder Sunday; increasing southeast winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-morrow; fresh north to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	56	41	44
6 A. M.	57	39	42
9 A. M.	60	38	49
12 M.	62	42	50
4 P. M.	64	40	47
6 P. M.	64	36	42
9 P. M.	61	35	37
12 P. M.	58	33	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43½
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1902	60
Corresponding date for last 25 years	47

The thermometer registered 38 degrees at 8 A. M. and 37 degrees, the minimum temperature, at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum being 43 degrees at 12:30 A. M. The humidity was 62 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

INTEREST IN TOY DOGS

Pets in Glass Houses Attract the Crowd on Closing Day.

Ladies Won More Prizes Than Ever Before in Their Kennel Show—Final Awards in Special Classes.

Success marked the close of the third annual dog show of the Ladies' Kennel Association yesterday in the Madison Square Garden. What few specials remained to be judged were disposed of quickly in the morning, and by noon all of the dogs were on their benches, many of the winners decorated with blue ribbons around their necks, while in other cases the sides of the pens were almost covered with the blue cords of first award. Other colors also, indicating lesser awards, gave a pleasing contrast, even if not quite so satisfactory to the owners.

While the show has been held under the auspices of a women's association, and conducted to a large extent by women, one of the pleasing features has been the large number of women exhibitors and the correspondingly large number who have won prizes. Never in the history of the Ladies' Kennel Association have so many women secured awards, and that, too, of the highest character. The purposes for which the organization was primarily formed have thus met with the success hoped for. Although the attendance has not been unduly large, it has exceeded the numbers expected for this time of the year. Last night the largest crowd of the week was out, and the space in front of the notable prize winners was thronged with the curious minded as well as those of expert dog knowledge.

The toy dogs, as is usual with a crowd, attracted, if anything, more interest than any other class. Those delicate little animals, whose health must be preserved in glass houses, were gazed at with wonder and amusement. One of the most elaborate of the toy dog houses was a long, palatial like edifice constructed chiefly of glass, with white woodwork. Within were four Japanese spaniels, reclining and sleeping upon silk cushions, each one in his separate compartment. Blue curtains adorned the miniature windows, while to complete the luxury of this dog home four electric light bulbs suspended from the arched ceiling supplied the proper amount of light. Mrs. R. T. Harrison of this city was the owner of this elaborate dog house, with its tiny inmates.

J. E. Dickert of Toronto showed two little toy terriers inclosed in a house partitioned off in the style of a stateroom. The dogs' bed, with curtains to draw before it, was elevated about eight inches above the floor, and a box stood handy to assist the pets to clamber up and down as they chose.

Mrs. Richard Harding Davis won the Clifton Challenge Cup for the best American-bred bulldog, owned by a member of the Ladies' Kennel Association, with her entry Crossroads Romsey Penfold, a name which he appeared capable of supporting. The Cleo de Merode Cup, presented by Mrs. Jules J. Vatable for the best French bulldog bitch, was taken by the Mentone Kennels' Musette. Mrs. Karl A. Keller of Wellesley, Mass., carried home the Meadow Brook Challenge Cup, given by T. A. Havemeyer for the best home-bred dachshund.

Mrs. William J. Berg of Nutley, N. J., who won a large share of prizes in the regular classes with her black cocker spaniel Knight, was successful in the special event for the silver cup presented by Mrs. William Bunker. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Webster's Red Willard won the cup for the best red cocker spaniel, given by Mrs. G. A. Freeman. Mrs. D. W. Evans, who had great success with her field spaniels, won the Special Cup for the best stud dog with her excellent entry, Woolton Wonder. In sporting spaniels W. T. Payne got the special award. B. F. Lewis surpassed all of his rivals for honors in the special class for pointers, and took the Bar Harbor Club's silver challenge cup for the best pointer in the show, the winning dog being Champion Mark's Rush. The Alta Kennels and T. E. L. Kemp won the different specials for St. Bernards, Mr. Kemp winning the Gould Challenge Cup with his champion, Prince Napoleon.

Mrs. Howard Gould's Castlegould Cup for the best black pug dog went to the Eberhart Kennels. Mrs. Gould won the cup herself once or twice, but she did not exhibit this season. Thomas W. Lawson added to the special prizes he won in bulldogs by getting some of the awards in the toy dog classes. His Princess Too Woo was designated the best orange-and-white toy spaniel in the show. Mrs. Raymond Mallock, with her Ashton Kennel entries, repeated her customary successes by capturing some of the coveted honors in the toy spaniel classes, and Mrs. R. Harrison's Kobie took the cup for the best Japanese spaniel exhibited. Other winners in the special small dog classes were Mrs. Champion, Mrs. J. H. Brookfield, Miss Kate Stinsing. Hands Up, the well-known wire-haired fox terrier owned by R. F. Mayhew, was again awarded the Cairnsmuir Challenge Cup, given by G. M. Carnochan.

Among some of those present last night were Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Mrs. D. W. Evans, Miss Lucile Alger, Mrs. D. T. Pulsifer, Mrs. Edward S. Woodward, Mrs. Gouverneur Carnochan, Miss H. C. Benedict, Mrs. George C. Boldt, Miss W. Le Cato, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Raymond Mallock, Mrs. A. Drexel, C. A. Newbold, Mrs. J. B. Vandegrift, Miss C. E. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilroy, Mrs. Capt. Ledyard, Mrs. Frances Burke-Roche, Miss K. C. Cameron, Mrs. Jackson C. Gouraud, Miss H. C. Folsom, Miss Gertrude A. Freeman, Miss G. Grace, and Mrs. J. H. Dallett, Jr.

Pittsburg's Nine Gets Corbett.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 6.—"Joe" Corbett, pitcher of the Los Angeles baseball team, who was the star of the old Baltimore team, is to play here next year. Corbett has been anxious to get back into the major league, but Ned Hanlon, manager of the Brooklyn team, had first claim on him. Corbett refused to play in Brooklyn, and in order to have Hanlon waive claim the local club will present Hanlon with one of the Pittsburg players. McGraw of New York offered $5,000 a year for Corbett, the same as Pittsburg will pay, but Hanlon would not allow the New Yorks to be strengthened in opposition to Brooklyn.

Rowing Races in Snowstorm.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 6.—The Fall races of the Harvard rowing crews to-day on the Charles River were rowed in a driving snowstorm and rough water, so the time, which was slow, was not announced. The Weld Boat Club won in both sections, the first Weld winning in the first section by one and one-half lengths, and the third Weld in the second section by ten lengths. Four crews rowed in the first section and three in the second. The results follow:

First section, won by first Weld; first Newell, second; second Weld, third, and second Newell, fourth.

Second section, won by third Weld; third Newell, second; fourth Newell, third.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. B. Frank Cheatham, Quartermaster, will report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for consultation on official business pertaining to the construction of the new military post at Indianapolis.

Capt. Edward B. Ives, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., on business pertaining to the fire control installations of the Signal Corps at that post.

Col. John R. McGinness, Ordnance Department, is detailed as a member of the retiring board appointed to meet at Chicago, vice Col. Arthur L. Wagner, Assistant Adjutant General.

Navy.

Commander C. Thomas is detached from command of the Bennington Dec. 15 and ordered home to wait orders.

Commander J. C. Wilson is ordered to duty as Inspector in charge of the Eighth Lighthouse District, New Orleans, Dec. 5.

Commander K. Niles is detached from duty in charge of the Eighth Lighthouse District, New Orleans Dec. 5, and ordered to command the Bennington.

Lieut. Commander E. Theiss is detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the navy yard, New York, for duty in Department of Steam Engineering.

Ensign J. T. Beckner is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, for instruction, preliminary to duty in charge of naval recruiting party.

Ensign C. T. Wade is detached from the Bennington and ordered home, and granted three weeks' leave.

Paymaster U. G. Ammen is ordered to Naval Station, Key West, Nov. 16.

Paymaster D. P. Dyer is detached from the Naval Station, Key West, Nov. 16, and ordered to the Missouri.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Arrived—Detroit, at Buenos Ayres; Machias, at Beirut; Dixie, at Colon; Indiana, at North River; Scorpion, at Newport.

Sailed—Marblehead, Concord, Wyoming, from Acapulco for Panama; Osceola, from Isabela De Segua for San Juan.

AQUEDUCT RACES ENDED

Favorites Were Beaten in Five Events at Meeting's Close.

Namtor Defeated Carbuncle for Stoneybrook Stakes, and W. C. Daly's Illyria Took the Final Purse.

Consistently dismal and disastrous as was the Fall meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club at the Aqueduct track, the end yesterday brought some slight degree of recompense for the betting patrons of the course by crowding into the last day of racing there as much excitement and uncertainty as might suffice for an ordinary meeting. The quality of the horses that competed for the closing sport was not particularly high, nor the weather especially inviting, but the "regulars" turned out in full force, and bubbled over with speculative enthusiasm concerning the scamperings of the selling-class horses that made up the moderate fields in six races run on a track still dead and slow from the recent rain, while head-and-neck finishes in four of the contests increased the interest to the point of frenzy.

As a fitting finish for the eleven days of disappointment that backers of public form experienced at the meeting, the last race of the day and meeting went to Illyria, the chief equine acrobat of W. C. Daly's stable, and one of the least thought of horses in the event, after a stirring head-and-head struggle through the stretch between the winner and Sheriff Bell, while somewhere back in the rear River Pirate, the odds-on favorite, strolled home in a leisurely style that was maddening to the persons who had put their faith in his ability to beat the common lot that he met. The fate of River Pirate was the fate of four other favorites in the course of the afternoon, the results thus keeping up the mortality average of Aqueduct choices, and seeming to justify the remark of a despondent bettor to the effect that in these closing days of the racing season it is possible to smell an even-money favorite as far as he can be seen with the naked eye.

The stake feature of the afternoon, the Stoneybrook, selling, at one mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds and upward, introduced another odds-on favorite in Carbuncle, who in his previous effort had won a handicap in excellent time, and who therefore, seemed to promise exceedingly well when called on to meet a cheap lot of selling-class horses. To the consternation of the form followers, however, Carbuncle ran quite a lot behind his handicap victory, and in a fighting finish was beaten a neck by the Belmont cast-off, Namtor, who was out in front with Carbuncle through most of the distance.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs.
Jacob Worth's Mamie Worth, ch. f., 3 years, by St. George-Ethel Thomas, 126 pounds, (Fuller,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 3 ... 1
Charles Orr's Ascension, b. f., 4, by Ben Strome-Adora, 100, (Hicks,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5 ... 2
H. R. Thomas's Young Henry, br. g., 5, by Henry Young-Volandera, 126, (Redfern,) 11 to 5 and 1 to 2 ... 3
Time—1:15 1-5. Won, ridden out, by a neck; a length and a half between second and third. Irish Witch also ran. Value to the winner, $685. Winner trained by E. L. Graves.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,500 down to $500; one mile.
G. B. Hill's Cottage Maid, ch. f., 3 years, by Halma-Palace, 105 pounds, (Boissen,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 ... 1
A. C. McCafferty's Alpaca, br. m., aged, by Tremont-Myopia, 104, (O'Brien,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1 ... 2
John Lamie's Widow's Mite, ch. f., 3, by Ornament-Charity, 92, (W. Fischer,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:43. Won, ridden out, by three parts of a length; a length and a half between second and third. Squanto, H. L. Coleman, Star and Garter, Lee King, Arden, Hackensack, Faranlass, Hot, Animosity, Mary Worth, Nine Spot, and Setauket also ran. Value to the winner, $750. Winner trained by owner.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; six and a half furlongs.
J. L. McGinnis's Raider, b. g., by Glenheim-Aura, 107 pounds, (Romanelli,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1 ... 1
John Daly's Flag Officer, b. c., by The Sailor Prince-Persistence, 110, (H. Cochran,) 9 to 2 and 2 to 1 ... 2
A. Soeller's Belle of Portland, br. f., by G. W. Johnson-Belle Bramble, 107, (Boissen,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 3
Time—1:22 2-5. Won handily by two lengths; two lengths between second and third. Sir Carter, Pompano, Silver Foot, Sonoma Belle, Sneer, St. Gallen, Gay Lizette, My Alice, and Tithonic also ran. Tithonic threw his rider. Value to the winner, $580. Winner trained by J. Neumeyer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Stonybrook Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $3,000 down to $1,000; one mile and a sixteenth.
Frank Regan's Namtor, ch. c., 4 years, by Hastings-Nineveh, 108 pounds, (Fuller,) 16 to 5 and even ... 1
R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, Carbuncle, b. g., 6, by Stuyvesant-Garnet, 103, (Redfern,) even and 2 to 5 ... 2
Miss M. Oliver's Gaviota, ch. f., 3, by Crighton-Nellie Bell, 90, (Romanelli,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 3
Time—1:50. Won handily by a half length; three lengths between second and third. Potento, Daisy Green, and Lord Advocate also ran. Value to the winner, $1,080. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old beaten non-winners at the Aqueduct meeting, selling allowances, scale from $1,500 down to $800; five furlongs.
David Gideon's Blytheness, br. g., by His Highness-Nellie Bly, 104 pounds, (O'Neill,) 3 to 1 and even ... 1
J. McLaughlin's M. Theo, br. f., by Lissak-Madame Reel, 104, (Romanelli,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2 ... 2
W. L. Oliver's Shady Lad, ch. g., by St. Gallien-Amaurette, 98, (H. Callahan,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:00 3-5. Won, ridden out by a head; three lengths between second and third. Bronx, Willigesse, My Ester, Oristany, San Remo, Sweet Tone, Second Sight, Agnes Brennan, Belle of Belle Meade, and Cyuttica also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Winner trained by owner.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile.
W. C. Daly's Illyria, b. c., 3 years, by Sam Lucas-Illithya, 112 pounds, (Hicks,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 ... 1
M. L. Hayman's Sheriff Bell, b. c., 3, by Ornament-Louise, 113, (Fuller,) 4 to 1 and even ... 2
The Pleasure Stable's Sweet Alice, ch. f., 3, by Flying Dutchman-Hermitage, 115, (O'Brien,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1 ... 3
Time—1:43 1-5. Won, ridden out, by a head; two lengths between second and third; River Pirate, Girdle, and Gold Bell also ran. Value to the winner, $685. Winner trained by D. Carter.

Entries for Jamaica Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for all ages; six furlongs. Young Henry, 123 pounds; Gay Boy, 123; Astarita, 118; King Pepper and Ahumada, 111 each; Northern Star and Himself, 110 each; Ascension, 109; Grenade, 106; G. Whittier, 104; The Captain, 100; Elsie L., 97; Biserta, 95; Ostrich, 96, and Palette, 90.

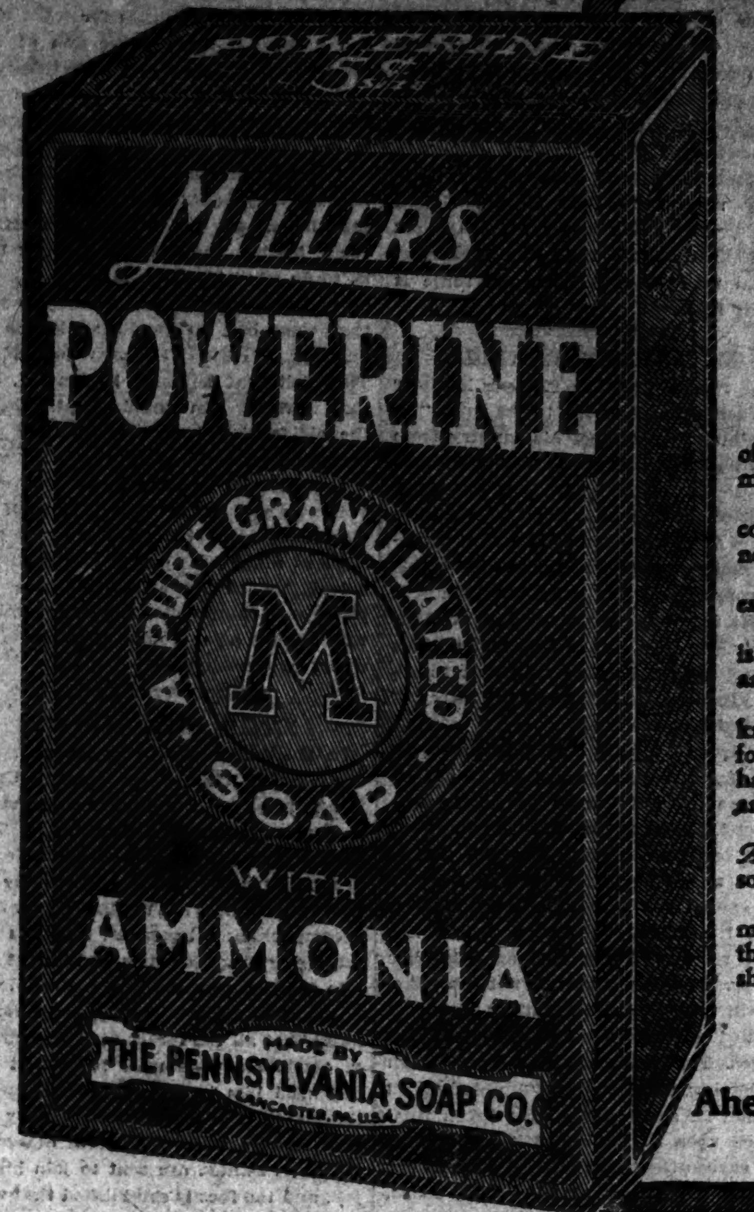
SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances, scale from $2,500 down to $500; one mile and a sixteenth. G. Whittier, 110 pounds; Conundrum, 108; Ethics and Unmasked, 107 each; Highlander, 106; Potente, 103; Wild Pirate, 102; Hot, 98, and Dark Planet, 96. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Wild Pirate, Unmasked, Dark Planet, and Hot.

THIRD RACE.—The Mutual Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs. Lady Amelia, 122 pounds; Juvenal Maxim, 117; Emergency and Dolly Spanker, 114 each; Wotan and Blytheness, 112 each; Mordella, 109, and Orthodox, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—The Springfield Handicap, for horses of all ages; one mile and a furlong. Hurstbourne, 117 pounds; Lux Casta, 111; Masterman and Duke of Kendal, 106 each; Bonnibert, 102; Rostand, 98, and Florham Queen, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; scale from $2,000 down to $800; six furlongs. Silver Dream, 106 pounds; Reticent, 102; Dukedom, 96; Australina, 99; Ancestor, 95; Dusky and Mordella, 94 each; Hands Up and Champlain, 93 each, and Ester Reel, 90. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Dukedom, Silver Dream, Ester Reel, Hands Up, Dusky, Mordella, and Champlain.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; scale from $1,800 down to $800; one mile and a sixteenth. Stonewall, 114 pounds; Sir Shep and Harrison, 106 each; Medal, 105; Nevermore, Nuit Blanche, Jola, and Our Nugget, 103 each; Dark Planet, 100; Ella Snyder and Bolina, 98 each. Apprentice allowance of five pounds each claimed for Ella Snyder, Bolina, and Dark Planet.



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Nicholls Wins Professional Golf.

Bernard Nicholls, the Hollywood Club golf professional, won the professional match yesterday against the best ball of George Strath, Crescent Athletic Club, and Tom Anderson, Montclair Club. Nicholls won by 5 up and 4 to play in an eighteen-hole match. The contest was played on the Baltusrol Club links, near Short Hills, N. J. It was the play-off of the tie which occurred a week ago in the regular thirty-six-hole match. Nicholls had no trouble in winning. He was 4 up in the ninth green. Four holes were then halved and Nicholls closed the match on the fourteenth green. The cards are:

Nicholls, out	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	—39
Best ball, out	5	5	4	7	4	5	6	4	4	—44
Nicholls, in	4	4	4	4	4					—20—59
Best ball, in	4	4	4	4	5					—21—65

The best ball score is the same as Anderson's individual score. Strath took one stroke more.

Columbia's Cross-Country Run.

Junior class cross-country runners of Columbia won the annual interclass cross-country championship of the university yesterday. The race was held over a course three miles in length in the grove surrounding the gymnasium, with many hurdles placed as obstacles throughout the course. Chester A. Fulton won the contest. The time of the winner was 16:01 4-5.

The first ten men who finished were C. A. Fulton, 1906; C. B. McDonald, 1906; W. M. Sage, 1906; H. G. Droge, 1903; R. H. Greene, 1905; C. N. Herschberg, 1905; A. N. Downs, 1907; F. L. Rupp, 1905; A. T. Swords, 1907; R. M. Hosfeld, 1907; A. N. Evans, 1905. From these men E. W. Hjertberg, the trainer of the team, will choose the men who will represent Columbia in the annual intercollegiate championships at Morris Park Nov. 25. Of the twenty-two men who started in the race seventeen finished.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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If you suffer from the cold more than you should, it means that there is something radically wrong inside you. Your stomach and bowels and kidneys and liver are not working in harmony to secure perfect assimilation and nutrition, and consequently your blood is either thin and cold or else stagnant through impurities.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

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If I could take you into my factory at Brockton, Mass., the largest in the world under one roof making men's fine shoes, and show you the infinite care with which every pair of Douglas shoes is made, you would realize why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best shoes produced anywhere in the world.

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This is the reason W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (hand sewed process) $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 Reward will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas $3.50 shoes. Corona is the highest grade patent leather made.

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SPECIAL TIME TABLE TO-DAY.

Trains leave E. 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. C., 11:50, 12:10, 12:30, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20 P. M. Parlor cars on all trains.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1903.

OFFICES:

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Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street Bureau.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

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THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

It was probably necessary under the existing circumstances, so far as they have been made known, to acknowledge the de facto Government of the State of Panama. The Colombian troops having been withdrawn, and the new Government having apparently full possession of the Isthmus, there was no other Government which could be held responsible for the protection of the life and property of citizens of the United States or for the maintenance of free transit across the Isthmus, which our Government has guaranteed.

Our Government has not stopped at this apparently necessary recognition. It has gone further, and, in our judgment, it has gone too far. The President has volunteered to the Government of Colombia, from which Panama has seceded, and to the new Government of Panama, his earnest commendation of the "peaceable and equitable settlement of all questions at issue between them." And to this advice, which at best may be regarded by Colombia as impertinent, he adds what is only too likely to be regarded as a threat:

He holds that he is bound not merely by treaty obligations, but by the interests of civilization to see that the peaceful traffic of the world across the Isthmus of Panama shall not longer be disturbed by a constant succession of unnecessary and wasteful civil wars.

The business of deciding whether civil wars in friendly States are "unnecessary and wasteful" and of preventing them is not a business in which neutral Governments can engage with due respect to the rights and obligations of neutrals as heretofore understood and consistently maintained by our Government throughout a long and honorable history.

THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY.

It has been suspected that the revolutionists of Panama were in part moved to their sudden outbreak by the hope that they would secure for their own small number all the money that the United States had offered to pay to the Republic of Colombia for the privilege of building the canal across the Isthmus. And, we are ashamed to say, it has been suggested in some of the papers of this country that our Government would be able to deal more satisfactorily in the matter of the canal with an independent Government of Panama than with the Government of Colombia. But under the existing legislation our Government cannot deal with the new Government of Panama at all, and the fact that it is recognized as a de facto Government, and that we have declared that we shall "look to it for all due action to protect the persons and property of citizens of the United States and to keep open the Isthmian traffic," does not in the least change the situation.

All authority possessed by the President in connection with the canal was conferred by what is known as the Spooner bill, the act of June 28, 1902. That act empowered the President to "acquire from the Republic of Colombia" perpetual control of a portion of its territory and the necessary rights connected with this control for the construction and maintenance of the canal. He cannot possibly under this act acquire such control of territory when he has acknowledged that it has passed from the Republic of Colombia. He cannot proceed to negotiate with another Government which has wrested from that republic the very control for which he entered into negotiations with that republic. Every particle of authority conferred by the act of 1902 to prepare for or engage in the building of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama disappears with the loss of the Isthmus by the only Government mentioned in the act. So far as existing legislation is concerned, the revolutionists of Panama can gain nothing in the direction of disposing of canal privileges to the United States Government. Nor, whatever the disappointment felt at the conduct of the Government of Colombia may be, can our own Government gain anything by the change.

But this is not all. The act of 1902 directed what the President should do in case he should be "unable to obtain for the United States the control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia and the rights mentioned (being the rights required for construction and maintenance) within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms." He must then proceed to secure the necessary rights from Nicaragua and Costa Rica and proceed to the construction of a canal by what is "commonly known as the Nicaragua route." It is the plain interpretation of the act, to which we have already called attention, that the "reasonable time" within which the President could come to terms with Colombia expired with the refusal of Colombia to ratify the treaty containing those terms, within the period fixed by the treaty itself. The duty of the President in the plainer new that he has acknowledged formally that Colombia has lost the control which she had already refused to cede to the United States. The condition on which the act of 1902 directed that the President should take up the Nicaragua route is clearly fulfilled.

OUR POSITION IN CHINA.

The report that the Chinese Minister in Washington is trying to get us to "do something" to protect his country from the Russian aggressions is likely enough. But the fact that he finds it necessary to make the appeal is the very explanation of the aggressions. The most populous empire in the world ought to be able to protect itself, and it is China's fault if Russia is in effective occupation of Manchuria. So long as the rights of nations depend upon their physical power to enforce them China will be at the mercy of any fighting power.

At present we are disabled from making any effective protest in behalf of Chinese integrity or of our own commercial interests in Manchuria. Our right to do so is a treaty right. It depends upon the treaty by which China has opened two new ports in Manchuria, with the assent of Russia, which has since reoccupied one of them with her troops. But this treaty is not complete. It will not take effect until it has been ratified by the Senate of the United States. The treaty was signed on the 8th of October, and becomes fully binding all around as soon as we have taken final action upon it. No doubt it will engage the early attention of the Senate at the coming session. It surely should do so. As soon as we can appeal to it we can bring some pressure to bear upon Russia to respect her own assurances, repeatedly given and as repeatedly broken. Until then, any repetitions of our expressed wish for preserving the integrity of China will be looked upon as purely "academic."

IRON AND STEEL.

Whether the business outlook, as indicated by the course of iron and steel prices, is more or less ominous perhaps depends upon the point of view. The shrinkage in the demand for consumption is apparently very large, but many indications warrant the belief that it is more apparent than actual. The general conviction among consumers that prices cannot be sustained at their present level has led to very close and hand-to-mouth purchases of materials; but that nothing like the conditions which characterize a real panic obtain at the moment is shown by the fact that at a price there is a market for almost any quantity of pig iron, billets, and other crude forms of iron and steel. Those who recall the conditions which followed the boom of 1898 and 1899 will remember that a price could not then be quoted low enough to induce the consumer to purchase what he did not immediately want. Now it is different.

What is now going on is the readjustment of prices up and down the line. The billet pool has done wisely in meeting outside competition with a cut of $4 per ton. Whether the railmakers will show equal good sense or will seek to maintain rails at $28 per ton is still uncertain. At $28 the demand for rails will be restricted within the narrowest limits possible, as it is known to consumers that $25 or even less would be amply compensatory to the railmakers. That they did not make the price $30 to $35 when they could have done so as well as not will weigh very little as an argument in favor of holding the price at $28 for 1904 deliveries. The present conditions are likely to continue until the consumer feels that he has secured what he deems his fair share of the economies of production which have come about through the progress of the past few years. It costs less to produce iron and steel under favorable conditions than ever before in the history of the industry. The supreme test of the wisdom of consolidation is now approaching, with some uncertainty as to the ability of the great mergers to make good their promises to steady the market and hold prices up as well as down, at least to the extent of preventing extreme fluctuations. But the companies will deceive no one if they attempt to maintain the fiction that they cannot stand a considerable further shrinkage in prices without "scraping bottom." The outlook for next year is still indeterminate, but with our large crops and so many conditions favorable to general prosperity, it is far from discouraging if the reasonable demands of consumers are met by such concessions as will restore confidence and lead to the replenishment of depleted stocks of materials.

TWO CHANGES.

Whatever else may be taken as explaining the election of the Tammany candidate this year after the defeat of a much better candidate two years ago, there are two changes which are generally recognized by men practically engaged in the work of the two campaigns.

In 1901 Mr. Low had the pretty general support of the minor Republican leaders and their workers, who expected that when he was Mayor they would get something like the same amount and kind of patronage that was given, say, under the last preceding anti-Tammany administration, that of Mayor STRONG. They did not get it. Mr. Low honestly and firmly tried to make and to secure throughout the city service appointments for real merit and fitness. He did not always succeed, but he succeeded so far that he bitterly disappointed the considerable number of nominal Republicans who are in politics for what they can make. A large proportion of this class were indifferent or hostile this year.

There was a similar change on the Democratic side. In 1901 many workers in the Tammany ranks were indifferent and some were hostile to Mr. SHEPARD because they believed him when he said that he should try to give the city a clean, honest, and efficient service: that is, to do what Mr. Low actually tried to do and to a great extent did. This year that class had no doubts as to the intentions of the Tammany candidate. They felt that he could be trusted, and that work for him would be rewarded in the old-fashioned way which they perfectly understood. When the full returns are accessible, and we know just what vote was cast in the various parts of the city under each emblem, it may be possible to make an approximately correct calculation of the effect of these two changes. Meanwhile, no one familiar with the situation doubts that the effect was very considerable.

PARKS AS A MARTYR.

In the judgment of his associates of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union PARKS in prison will appear as a martyr so long as he remains there alone. That he has the confidence of his union is probably true to a degree which the average citizen does not realize. So far from accomplishing a beneficial result in discouraging practices such as brought him into conflict with the law, his conviction is likely to make him appear as formidable that all the forces at the command of employers were used to convict him and send him to prison. This aspect of the matter will change immediately and permanently when a score of others, as guilty as PARKS, are sent to join him in jail, and the fact is established that what the law pursues is not PARKS as an especially energetic labor leader, but the system which PARKS followed for his own advantage and that of his union, and that any one who enters into a criminal conspiracy to injure others or to blackmail them as the price of being permitted to pursue their business is as guilty as he. If a few employers who have joined with labor leaders in a conspiracy in restraint of trade could be indicted and convicted the moral effect would be the best imaginable. PARKS would at once cease to pose successfully as a martyr and appear to be what he really is, a vulgar criminal, inviting no other sympathy than that due to his wife.

The outspoken confidence in PARKS by those whom he represented in his career of crime is ominous of the attitude of organized labor toward the law. His claim that he increased the wages of his following from $2.50 to $4.50 per day makes his sins against society seem to the structural ironworkers mere incidents in his successful career as a labor leader, justifiable as "acts of war." While this feeling lasts his conviction and imprisonment are not likely to have much effect in deterring others from following his very bad example.

"LABOR AND CAPITAL."

There is a tendency on the part of those who discuss the industrial situation to use the terms capital and capitalist very loosely, and often with very little conception of what they mean. In the classification of the trade-union orator every employer is a capitalist. Frequently the employer is poorer than his better paid mechanics. While it is true that he handles more money in one way or another than the wage earner often sees, he is frequently little more than an agent of collection and disbursement, and his debts are pushed ahead of him like the stone which it was the task of Sisyphus to roll up the hill. Fortunate is he if in the most favorable circumstances he is able to reach the summit, or even a safe resting place. In about 90 per cent. of the instances of individual and corporate effort to establish profitable industries the experience of Sisyphus is repeated, and the stone which has been laboriously advanced escapes and rolls to the bottom, whither those responsible for it must follow and begin all over again.

The employer who depends upon his ability to secure continuing accommodations at his bank, who scrapes the till every Saturday night to get together the amount which his pay roll calls for, and who must watch out ahead for the maturity of his formidable bills payable while showing a spirit of accommodation as to his bills receivable, is the antithesis of the capitalist. He may appear to his workmen a very Croesus, and in the discussion of their relations to him he may be a typical capitalist; whereas, as a matter of fact, he is a struggling beginner at the foot of fortune's ladder, torn with anxieties daily and able to hold his position only because he has credit which it is believed he will protect if he can. The real capitalist is more often the workingman of good habits and frugal tastes, who owns his little home and has some money saved against old age or possible incapacitation by sickness or accident, who owes no man anything, and can draw interest from time to time or let it remain to swell his savings. On such foundations the greater proportion of the substantial fortunes of the day were built.

SALT WATER FOR PUBLIC USES.

The distribution of salt water from our inclosing rivers for street sprinkling and washing, sewer flushing, fire extinguishment, the supply of fountains and baths, and other public and private uses, would evidently conserve our supplies of potable water while permitting a much more liberal employment of water than would be possible if the Croton were not thus supplemented for other purposes than drinking or cooking. Such an addition to our water supply has long been regarded by enlightened sanitarians as promising a large measure of public benefit at very small cost to the City of New York. It will undoubtedly come when its importance and value are made evident to our people and any political advantage can be gained from its advocacy. Meanwhile, those interested in the subject have been not a little disturbed by some extraordinary statements published in The London Lancet. The Lancet, after reviewing the obvious advantages which led to the introduction of sea water into Hastings, says:

> But a few years' experience has unfortunately brought about no small disillusionment; the owners of carriages complain of the destructive action of the salt mud on the varnish and paint and the tradesmen complain of the injury inflicted on goods of all kinds by the salt dust and its subsequent deliquescence. Lastly, the users themselves, the local authorities, and their private customers have discovered that the salt water exerts such a corrosive and generally destructive action on metal pipes and fittings that the number of persons contracting for a domestic supply has fallen from 200 to 2, and the leakage from the joints of the street mains has caused the deaths of the trees planted in the best streets and promenades, so that the engineer to the corporation that had been the pioneer in the movement finds himself compelled, in an exhaustive report of its experience, to admit that the system has proved a complete failure.

This is contradicted by American experience so emphatically that those who attach any importance to it are likely to be misled and prejudiced against a very important local improvement. In Boston several years of experience with a salt-water fire service have been very satisfactory. The action of salt water on cast iron is not so energetic as to give serious trouble, and if the results in Hastings are as described some serious engineering mistakes have been made. The ordinary composition valves cannot be used. In its inclosing rivers New York has unlimited supplies of water for many public and private uses for which salt water is even better adapted than fresh. Data as to salt water in pipe distribution are available from about twenty cities and by no means sustain the conclusions of our London contemporary.

MR. BRYAN AS LAWYER AND LEGATEE.

The decision of the Judge of Probate in the case of the will of the late PHILO S. BENNETT of New Haven relieves Mr. W. J. BRYAN of the charge which the heirs at law brought against him of undue influence. Moreover, the opinion of the court makes it clear to the public that no undue influence, in the technical sense, could have been brought to bear. The undue influence was of the hypnotic variety which Mr. BRYAN exerted upon the convention that nominated him and the voters that voted for him, and not of the legal kind.

The real charge against Mr. BRYAN was of quite another kind. It was of indelicacy in permitting himself to draw the will by which it was intended that he should largely profit. In some States it is unlawful for a man to appear as legatee and lawyer, as counsal and beneficiary, in the same transaction. The reason of the prohibition is perfectly plain. The presumption is that a testator's legal adviser who makes himself a legatee has not been giving his client disinterested advice. The double position is one that men of scrupulous delicacy avoid. That Mr. BRYAN did not avoid it proves that he is not a man of scrupulous delicacy.

However, want of delicacy is not a legal offense, fortunately for Mr. BRYAN. The Judge of Probate was not required to say anything, and said nothing, about this aspect of the case. Mr. BRYAN is by no means the only American citizen who would rather have fifty thousand dollars than the consciousness of scrupulousness or the reputation of scrupulous delicacy. No more is he the only American citizen who is likely to get neither. For the Judge decides that the "sealed letter" upon which Mr. BRYAN relied for his legacy is not entitled to be admitted to probate as part of the will. So that it appears that Mr. BRYAN, as a legal adviser, was not able to give effect to his deceased friend's generous intentions in his favor. He very possibly now regrets that he did not turn the testator over to some regular lawyer, and thus avoid so expensive an indelicacy as he committed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While the Navy Department authorities and President ROOSEVELT are considering the cases of the three Annapolis cadets just tried for hazing members of a lower class, it might be worth while for them to give a thought or two to the question whether the time has not come for dividing the responsibility, whenever offenses of this sort come to light in either of the Government's schools, and, instead of placing it all on the hazers, to give the hazees the full half that certainly belongs to them. In other days, when the infliction, in not too immoderate degree, of torture and humiliation by experienced upon inexperienced cadets was held to have some good effects, and therefore had official toleration, if not a sort of official recognition, the new-comers were, of course, perfectly helpless in the hands of their tormentors, and there were fairly good reasons why they should be held bound in boyish honor—a very different thing from real honor—not to reveal their sufferings. But all that is changed now. Hazing in every form has been banned and condemned. To play the old tricks is no longer a venial and humorous offense, but a deliberate violation of known law and a contemptible breaking of promises voluntarily made. In such circumstances no cadet is under the slightest obligation either to submit to hazing or to conceal the identity of those who attempt it. On the contrary, it is as much his duty to resist and prevent it by every means at his command—and they are entirely adequate—as he is to resist and prevent the picking of his pockets by an unworthy comrade. Hazing and theft are, indeed, on an equal moral level in both academies now, and certainly no cadet would feel himself dishonored if he brought to deserved punishment a thief who by some strange chance had strayed into that bright company of real gentlemen. Therefore the boy who lets himself be hazed, who does not instantly report any attempt at it, lays himself open to the charge of sympathy with a disgraceful crime, and is himself not a bit better than his tormentors.

—We have rarely seen anything better calculated to give keen pain and excite indignant protest than is a letter published by The London Standard over the signature of "Once a Curate." The writer's object is to support the old-fashioned contention that man is the natural head and absolute ruler of his family, including his wife, and that the wife is quite as much bound to obey as to love or honor. This is so, declares the ex-curate, because man is superior to woman! That stated, he hastens to admit that many women are superior to many men, but in comparing the two he insists, "one must consider each as a class, and judge the best by the best, the average by the average, the worst by the worst. So compared, women are inferior, physically, mentally, and morally—especially morally; I would not use the word immoral, but non-moral." It is because of a somewhat general failure to acknowledge these precious truths, we are then told, that wise men do not marry now "unless they are caught young or unaware," and the much-lamented death of chivalry is explained on the ground that, as chivalry can only be shown by a superior to an inferior, it had to pass away when the doctrine of man's superiority to women became a fashionable heresy. And the training of the young, it seems, is all wrong on this question. "We are taught in the nursery," moans "Once a Curate," "that girls are 'made of sugar and spice and all that's nice,' boys of 'snips and snails and puppy-dogs' tails"; that girls are to be first considered, because they are superior. But as soon as a healthy boy can run about he finds that no girl of his own age can compete with him at all in anything that calls for pluck, initiative, strength, or stamina. Therefore, he begins life by distrusting his teachers, (probably women,) and, in order to bring himself back into what he vaguely knows is his right position, he may domineer over the girls he meets. This is the real reason why so many boys and young men despise the opposite sex. If all were taught the truth, that girls are naturally inferior to boys, and that for that reason they must be first considered; that, when they are together, the boy is responsible and must protect the girl, from herself if necessary—a most valuable ethical lesson would have been learned. Then there would be no clashing between what a boy learned from others and from his own experience; there would be no disturbance of what is, undoubtedly, the natural order." Not having the reckless courage of The Standard's correspondent, we will reveal no lurking suspicion that he is somewhere from a fourth to a third right, but will submit his contentions, without comment to our readers—especially to our feminine readers, who can hardly fail to find them—emotionally stimulating.

—When we, from perusal of the brief dispatches about the latest Indian killing out in Wyoming, acquired a vague impression of needless or excessive slaughter by the Sheriff's posse, that fact didn't prove that the slaughter was either needless or excessive. In like manner the fact that Agent BRENNAN at the Pine Ridge Agency, whence the Indians started on their hunt, has informed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that "in my opinion the killing of the six Indians reported was totally unjustified," is not in itself conclusive evidence that the killing was without justification. Still, it is plain enough that the episode demands prompt and thorough investigation, and if the result should be a demonstration that the Indians were lynched, rather than legally punished, for whatever offenses, if any, they had committed, the men who did the lynching have incurred a somewhat heavy responsibility to somebody or something, if only to their own consciences. From present indications the Indians were shot because they were hungry and had killed a few cattle, and then had resisted an arrest which they feared might have hasty and serious sequances. There was probably enough of wrong on both sides to give excuses of a sort to each, and there is no call for any immediate excitement, but the case should not be allowed to stand as it is, and, as most of the Indians are dead, it seems to be incumbent upon the Sheriff's posse to do most of the explaining.

—From a desire for information and in the interests of accuracy, we would like to be told by somebody who knows just what it is that whales "spout," and how high they spout whatever it is. Of course, like everybody else, we have read innumerable times about "columns of water" sent to giddy heights by these monsters of the deep, and no longer ago than yesterday one of our own news stories recorded that a whale in the Lower Bay had exhibited very large hydraulic powers, but we do have our doubts as to whether the creatures ever do spout anything solider than their own breaths, mingled, naturally enough, with misty vapors from their warm lungs, and sometimes with a little, a very little, real water, carried along in the air when the relieving blast starts a few feet or inches beneath the surface. Also, we doubt if the "column" is ever of any considerable height. All this, however, is to be settled by observation, not by logic or inference, and we do want to know.

Every letter intended for publication should contain the written signature and correct address of the writer. No attention is paid to anonymous communications.

NUGGETS.

The Schedule.

Newcastle—Was there any romance connected with your engagement?

Ingerfield—Romance? I proposed to her at 8:45 and she accepted me precisely at 9:15.—Detroit Free Press.

The Song's Fate.

Patience—He wrote a song he thought was going to live.

Patrice—And did it?

"No, the first person he heard sing it murdered it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Interested Party Weakened.

"How did that last 'endurance contest' of piano players come out?"

"It ended, I believe, at the fourteenth hour. The neighbors interfered."—Chicago Tribune.

A Bargain.

Agent—The price of this house is $10,000, Madam.

She—I don't care to give that much.

Agent—Well, then, how does $9,999.98 sound?

She—I'll take it.—Chicago Journal.

Quite Another Matter.

"And you say this patent burner will actually reduce one's gas bills, eh?" queried the prospective customer.

"No, you evidently misunderstood me," answered the conscientious dealer, who was trying to follow in the footsteps of the immortal George. "I said it would reduce the consumption of gas."—Chicago News.

THE NIGHT.

From The Washington Star.

The sombre portal of the night,
Where shadows stalk like sentinels,
We pass and seek anew the light,
Where the mysterious future dwells.

No more like children in dismay
We shudder as the barrier swings,
The gates that closed upon to-day
Have led us forth to better things.

Above some prehistoric pile
We raise anew the splendors fled,
For men and nations sleep awhile,
And wake, refreshed and comforted.

THINK ROOSEVELT IS SAFE

Republican Congressmen Expect His Renomination.

Take Senator Hanna's Word That He Is Not in Race—Ex-Senator Turner Expects Democrats to Choose Gorman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A considerable number of Representatives-elect are now in Washington and the expectation is that at the Republican caucus to be held to-morrow night few of the 297 members of that party will be absent. Republican Senators and Representatives were plentiful to-day at the President's office and in the hotel corridors. There was little talk as to the probable influence the result of the recent elections will have on the Republican nomination for President next year, but those who expressed opinions in reply to inquiries, generally declared the belief that the elections would in no degree interfere with the nomination of President Roosevelt. The so-called Hanna boom received very little attention, and none could be found who believed the Ohio Senator even contemplates being a candidate.

In this connection, the declarations of Mr. Hanna himself, made last Winter and repeated since the election, were recited as evidence that he would not permit himself to be drawn into a contest for the National nomination. Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, when asked how his State would regard Mr. Hanna as a candidate, replied that Indiana always had a kindly feeling for that gentleman, but as he was not a candidate, the people of that State had given him no thought. Gen. Grosvenor would not express an opinion regarding the possible candidacy of Senator Hanna, saying that the Senator was not a dissembler, and he had declared himself on this matter, but he spoke enthusiastically of the great popularity of the Senator in Ohio and of the valuable and efficient service rendered by him in the campaign which terminated so disastrously for Tom Johnson.

But while Gen. Grosvenor was guarded about Mr. Hanna's probable candidacy he was quite free in expressing his opinion regarding the effect of the Ohio election on Tom Johnson. "I think Tom Johnson has been laid away in the cold, cold political earth," said he. "Johnson was unmercifully knifed by his own party in the race for Governor and for the Legislature."

Ex-Senator Turner of Washington, who was a member of the Alaska Boundary Commission, is a strong admirer of Senator Gorman, and is inclined to believe his nomination by the Democratic National Convention highly probable. He regards Mr. Gorman as a natural leader, the best tactician in the Senate on either side, and is confident, if elected, he would make a good President. Said Mr. Turner: "Gorman's leadership of the party in the Senate is well based on his ability as a strategist and political tactician. He has a master mind for working out the fine points of a subject and presenting it in the best light as a party issue.

"At this distance in advance of the election it is impossible to foresee what issues may turn up to change one's views, but I believe that if the election were to come now the nomination would go either to him or to Judge Parker. Both are strong men."

Mr. Turner said Mr. Cleveland would not be seriously considered as a candidate by the Democratic Convention, and even if it were possible to nominate him, defeat would be certain. Said Mr. Turner: "I know positively Mr. Cleveland has no supporters in my State, and the same is undoubtedly true in large measure in other parts of the West. If he were by any chance to be nominated it would wipe out the Democratic Party west of the Mississippi. It may be that he hopes to aid the party by letting his name be discussed in a general sort of way with those of others, but I cannot think he has any expectations himself."

Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who will to-morrow be made the official leader of the Democrats in the House, said to-day that without any question of who would be the strongest Republican nominee for President, he earnestly hoped that some one other than Mr. Roosevelt would be nominated. He said he would prefer it even if the nominee were some one much stronger and harder to beat than Mr. Roosevelt.

His reason for this was that it would be much better for the Democrats to face defeat by a strong Republican candidate than for the country to be in danger of having another term of Mr. Roosevelt in the White House.

Aside from the dangers to the country in general which Mr. Williams believes are involved in another term of Mr. Roosevelt, he thinks that his own section—the South—will be in a particularly unfortunate position. Mr. Williams thinks it is impossible to foresee the lengths of force legislation to which Mr. Roosevelt's vetoes on the race question may carry him if he gets another four years in the White House.

CHOOSING HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Speaker-Elect Cannon Kept Busy Endeavoring to Reconcile Conflicting Claims for Good Places.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Joseph G. Cannon spent most of the day at his desk in the room of the Committee on Appropriations receiving Congressmen and congratulations. Most of his callers were looking for committee appointments, and the Speaker-elect had his hands full trying to reconcile conflicting claims for good places.

He can take his time about most of the committees, and his main care now is about the three committees which he must announce early, of which the most important is the Ways and Means. For the five vacancies on this committee, three Republican and two Democratic, there are a swarm of applicants.

Iowa is sending up an insistent cry for representation, and her candidate is Mr. Cousins. He does not in any sense represent the "Iowa idea" and is a strong protectionist. Michigan has two candidates, Messrs. Fordney and William Alden Smith. Both were best sugar men in the Cuban reciprocity fight, and neither is regarded as strongly hostile to the tariff reduction.

Kansas claims the place on the committee made vacant by Mr. Long's elevation to the Senate, and Mr. Curtis is her candidate, while Watson and Overstreet are put forward by Indiana.

A funny feature of the situation is that of the brand-new men in Congress, about twelve have applied for places on the Ways and Means Committee. Owing to the Post Office scandals and the reports that Mr. Cannon intends to do some revising of the Post Office Committee, there has been much speculation about its make-up. Chairman Loud did not get back to Congress, and Mr. Overstreet, who is not on the committee, is being talked of as a good man for Chairman. He wants the Ways and Means Committee, but the understanding that the Post Office Committee is going to be extremely busy and that a strong man is wanted on it keeps the talk of Overstreet alive.

Ketcham of New York is the ranking member. It is regarded as possible that in view of the narrow escape of Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania from having his fingers burned in the Post Office scandal the latter may have to get off the committee. There have been all kinds of rumors about the extent to which some members of the committee were cognizant of the conditions which have kept Assistant Postmaster General Bristow so busy lately, and some of the members would give a good deal to know what Mr. Cannon thinks about it.

It is very doubtful if Mr. Cannon announces the majority of the committees any earlier than usual. The announcement, except as to Ways and Means, Mileage, Accounts, and possibly Appropriations, will hardly be looked for before the holiday recess in December. There are 139 new members in this House, 120 of whom have never been in Congress before, and Mr. Cannon will need all the time he can get in finding places for them. He may announce the Appropriations members early, as that is an easy committee to make up. Mr. Hamenway is slated to succeed Mr. Cannon as its head. Three other vacancies will be left, two of which will be filled by Democrats.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi, who will be the Democratic leader, will be consulted by Mr. Cannon about the Democratic appointments, and the result is that he is hardly less busy than the Speaker-elect himself. Most of the Democrats are making their applications to Williams. In view of his prospective leadership, it is regarded as likely that he will succeed Newlands or McClellan on the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Williams will ask that the other Democratic vacancy on the Ways and Means be given to Champ Clark of Missouri. This is done out of courtesy, Clark being Williams's defeated rival for the Democratic leadership.

Mr. Williams will also go on the Rules Committee. The present Democratic members of it are Richardson of Tennessee and Underwood of Alabama. Richardson will give place to Williams, his successor in the leadership, and it is probable that Underwood will have to go, too, as Williams will want some one close to him to act as his lieutenant on the committee which rules legislation.

ALASKAN SIGNAL SERVICE.

Gen. Greely Tells of Difficulties Overcome by Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Gen. Greely, chief signal officer of the United States Army, in his report to the Secretary of War shows that during the year a system of military telegraph and cable lines in Alaska, authorized by Congress, has been completed, consisting of 1,740 miles. Gen. Greely commends very highly Capt. Burnell, who was in charge of the telegraph construction work in Alaska, and his assistants, Capts. Mitchell and Gibbs. In speaking of the extreme difficulties encountered in running telegraph lines in the far north Gen. Greely says:

"Very early Springs, late Autumns, enormous snowfalls, Summer floods, impassable canons, and, last of all, a gold fever which stripped one officer of every civilian employe save one, have greatly impeded progress; but the energy and resourcefulness of the men in charge of the work have met and overcome difficulties which seemed insurmountable."

It is stated that one line was pushed along a route pronounced impracticable and another across a country that never before had been trodden by the foot of a white man. Attention is called to the fact that not twenty miles of constructed wagon road exist in the country traversed, and that as a rule all material was sledded into the interior in mid-winter or carried by pack animals over the roughest trails.

Of the enlisted men of the signal corps who made up the construction parties, Gen. Greely says: "It is doubted whether in the peaceful annals of the army there has been met with nobler fortitude by the enlisted men equal conditions of hardship and privation."

POSTAL FRAUD WARRANTS.

Four Issued for State Senator George E. Green of New York in District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Justice Pritchard of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day issued four "alias" bench warrants for the arrest of State Senator George E. Green of New York.

He is under indictment by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia for alleged complicity in the postal frauds.

H. H. RAND EXONERATED.

Postal Scandal Charges Against Him Reported by Mr. Bristow to be Unsubstantiated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—In the early stages of the investigation of the Post Office Department there was much said from day to day of charges against H. H. Rand, who until last July was confidential clerk to Postmaster General Payne.

Fourth Assistant Bristow has made a formal and exhaustive report to Postmaster General Payne on all accusations from whatsoever source against Rand, and has decided that there was nothing in his conduct, either in or out of the department, that in any way reflected on his integrity or his good name.

It was alleged that Rand had attempted to influence Congressmen to support a claim pending in Congress for a large amount of money. Mr. Bristow states that no evidence could be obtained to substantiate the charge.

Rand has been absent on leave for three months because of severe illness, and it is not likely that he will return to his place. He has for many years been one of the Secretaries of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee.

MIDSHIPMEN ARE DISMISSED.

Secretary of Navy Passes Sentence on Naval Academy Students Convicted of Hazing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day signed orders dismissing Midshipmen Joseph Drummond Little, John Henry Lofland, and Earl Warden Chafee from the service of the United States.

All three Midshipmen were members of the first class at the Naval Academy. They were convicted by court-martial on the charge of hazing. Little was appointed from Ohio, Lofland from Iowa, and Chafee from Wisconsin, all in 1900.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 6.—Capt. Brownson, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, when he returned from Washington to-night, said in regard to the dismissal of the hazers that he regretted very much the necessity for this action.

The three Midshipmen entered the Naval Academy as members of the fourth class in 1900, and would have been graduated with the first class next June. Chafee and Little stood Nos. 20 and 21, respectively, in their class, which numbers 117. Lofland stood No. 49. Chafee is a son of Mr. Charles Chafee of Rhinelander, Wis.; Little's father is Joseph D. Little of Springfield, Ohio, and Lofland is the son of C. E. Lofland of Oskaloosa, Iowa.

MOROS FRIENDLY TO GEN. WOOD.

MANILA, Nov. 6.—Major Gen. Wood reports that during his recent trip to Lake Lanao the hitherto hostile Moros of that region came in to meet him in a very friendly spirit.

He will next visit Jolo, where there has been trouble recently through some Moros attacking and wounding two American soldiers.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS SILENT

Meeting Yesterday Elicited No Comment as to Proposed Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Only under the direction of the Commissioners of the canal fund can the State Controller issue the bonds for the first $10,000,000 or more which is to initiate the great work of constructing a barge canal at an estimated cost of $101,000,000. These Commissioners are Lieut. Gov. Higgins, State Controller Miller, Secretary of State O'Brien, State Engineer Bond, Attorney General Cunneen, and State Treasurer Wickser.

They, with the Superintendent of Public Works, had a meeting to-day as the Canal Board, but not one of them at the meeting said a word about the pending improvement of the canal system. They took up a hearing on the question of a change in the plans of a canal bridge at Buffalo, and allowed the insertion of an extra $500 for engineering expenses in the cost of the South James Street bridge at Rome, but had no thought for the barge canal to which they ventured to give expression.

State Controller Miller said to-day that there could be no bond issue on the canal improvement in any event till after the official count of the ballots for and against the proposition next month. He furthermore added that he as Controller could not issue the canal improvement bonds except by direction of the Commissioners of the canal fund.

But while the Republican State officers do not care to discuss what is likely to be done in the barge canal matter either next month or next year, and George H. Raymond of Buffalo is declaring that the Legislature dare not go contrary to the expressed will of the people, either by repealing the canal improvement act or modifying or amending it the next session, the Republican politicians are insisting that it is both necessary and wise to have the Legislature provide speedily for a commission of expert engineers, the best in the country, who should investigate thoroughly and determine as accurately as possible whether the proposed barge canal could be constructed for any such sum as $101,000,000, and that pending the investigations and report of this commission, no canal improvement or enlargement bonds be issued.

As the investigation and the report of such a commission would take the greater part of 1904, they fear no bonds would be issued next year. The pro-canal men, on the other hand, insist that the delay anticipated will not occur, but that early next year, if not in December of this year, the first of the series of bonds issued for the barge canal improvement will be put out by the State Controller for sale, and that inside of a year the actual work of construction will have begun.

REBELS MARCHING ON SANTO DOMINGO

American Minister Wants a Warship Sent There at Once.

High-Handed Action of the Dominican Government in Regard to the Clyde Liner Cherokee.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A cablegram was received at the State Department this afternoon from United States Minister Powell, at Santo Domingo City, stating that the insurgents are marching on that city and asking that a warship be at once sent there.

The cruiser Baltimore, which sailed from Hampton Roads several days ago, is now due at Santo Domingo, and the State Department believes that her presence there will be sufficient.

ST. THOMAS, B. W. I., Nov. 6.—The German warships here are coaling, and it is reported that they have been hurriedly ordered to Santo Domingo, owing to the seriousness of the situation there.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 1.—A Dominican warship stopped the Clyde Line steamer Cherokee as the latter was nearing Puerto Plata and informed the Captain that he could not enter that port. The Cherokee then proceeded for Samana, and was also prevented from entering that port, the Minister of War ordering the Captain of the Cherokee to proceed direct to the capital.

On the arrival of the vessel here the Government demanded that the cargo intended for Puerto Plata and Samana be landed at this port. The agent of the company and the Captain of the Cherokee refused to comply with this demand, and appealed to United States Minister Powell for protection.

Minister Powell interviewed the President, and argued that, since the Government of Santo Domingo had not advised the foreign legations of any blockade, it could not prevent the Cherokee from entering the Ports of Puerto Plata and Samana, and insisted that the cargo should be landed at its destinations. The President in reply reiterated his demand that the Cherokee's cargo be landed at Santo Domingo, but this Minister Powell refused to permit, and he declared he would hold the Government responsible should any violent action be adopted toward the Cherokee.

When the Cherokee was ready to leave for Azua clearance papers were refused, and it was again demanded that she land her cargo at this port. Minister Powell wrote a sharp note to the Government, demanding a permit for the Cherokee to depart. The Government refused to allow a pilot to board the vessel, and Mr. Powell then instructed Capt. Archibald to take his ship out and proceed for Azua, keeping his cargo aboard and landing it at the ports of destination.

The energetic action of Minister Powell has caused a great sensation, especially as his proceeding lacked the support of an American warship.

The Cherokee left the harbor without a pilot.

The city is quiet, but preparations looking to its defense are in active progress.

CAPE HAITIEN, Nov. 6.—The Clyde Line steamer Cherokee, which was prevented by the authorities from entering the Ports of Puerto Plata and Samana, forced the blockade at the former port and entered there yesterday.

The revolutionary leaders Jimines and Ramon Caceres, with thirty followers, are on board the French mail steamer St. Simon, which arrived here to-day. The Haitien authorities prevented their debarkation, and the vessel proceeded for Port-au-Prince.

A Dominican cruiser is off Monte Cristi, where it is expected that Jiminez and his suite will try to land.

AMERICAN DEMAND ON DOMINICA.

SANTO DOMINGO, Nov. 6.—United States Minister Powell has informed the Dominican Government that its proposition regarding the claims of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York is not accepted by his Government, which insists upon the naming of the arbitrators without further delay.

BITTERLY ATTACKS AMERICA.

Spanish Senator Rebuked by Premier Villaverde for the Violence of His Language.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—In the Senate to-day Señor Gil Robl, Carlist, interpellated the Government regarding its recommendation to Spanish manufacturers that they participate in the St. Louis Exposition, and on the proposal to send the cruiser Rio de la Plata to represent Spain. The Senator used the most violent language against the United States, causing Premier Villaverde to protest against the terms employed, which, the Premier said, would not be justified even in time of war.

Premier Villaverde agreed to discuss the question, but declined to fix a date.

In the Chamber of Deputies the Foreign Minister, Count San Bernardo, replying to a question, said it was a fact that the United States Government had entered a claim against the Spanish Government for a sum amounting to over $200,000, but he added that he was unable at present to give any further information, as the matter was now the subject of diplomatic negotiations.

NEW YORKER'S SUICIDE.

Man Who Killed Himself in London Was Wellington McCulloch.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of the New Yorker who committed suicide at a boarding house in Bloomsbury on Wednesday night was held to-day.

It developed at the inquest that the name of the suicide was Wellington McCulloch, and not William McCollough, as previously cabled, and that his address was 79 Wall Street, New York.

The verdict was that McCulloch took his life while of unsound mind. The evidence showed that he had been ill, and that he had taken every precaution to insure death. All the ventilation openings in his apartment were plugged with newspapers, he wrapped himself in blankets, and, with a rubber tube connected with his mouth, turned on the gas.

McCulloch left a letter asking a medical college to accept his body for dissection in the interests of science. The body, however, will be sent to America.

Although the name of Wellington McCulloch, a broker of 79 Wall Street, appears in the New York Directory for 1903, no person of that name is known at that address, and those in charge of the building, which is a new office building, say that no mail has ever been received there for a person of that name, and no such man has had offices there.

VATICAN EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

Pope Instructs His Secretary of State to Accept the Invitation.

ROME, Nov. 6.—An official note has been written by Mgr. Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State, under instructions from the Pope, accepting the invitation to the Holy See to be represented at the St. Louis Exposition. The letter says:

"His Holiness highly appreciates this act of deference on the part of the distinguished President and the importance of the enterprise which is arousing such interest in the United States. The Pontiff wishes me to say how anxious he is to do anything in his power to promote the welfare of the great American people and to show his sincerest sympathy in the development of every enterprise which may be conducive, under the blessing of God, to the true progress and honor of so noble a nation.

"While the rule of precedent does not allow of the possibility of sending a representative from Rome in the person of a member of the Sacred College, his Holiness is willing to consider the proposal of being represented in some way at the coming exposition. Anyway, as far as conditions will permit, his Holiness is disposed to send an exhibit which will serve as a token of his lively interest in the success of the enterprise."

LITTLE DAMAGE AT VATICAN.

Statement by the Librarian in Regard to Last Sunday's Fire.

ROME, Nov. 6.—The Vatican is receiving anxious inquiries from all over the world as to the losses by the recent fire and the amount of damage done to the library.

The Librarian, Father Ehrle, to-day took a representative of The Associated Press over the entire scene of the fire in order to demonstrate the truth of the following statement, which he wishes to make public:

"The fire did not reach the library nor my apartment, nor the rooms where manuscripts are repaired, but was in an adjoining garret, which was almost empty. Absolutely nothing belonging to the library was burned, as the manuscripts which were being repaired were hurriedly removed by me at the first alarm of fire. Whatever was destroyed was the property of M. Marle, the restorer of ancient manuscripts. The Codex Marchallianus was not the original, that being still untouched in the library, but a portion of a photographic reproduction belonging to M. Marle.

"The so-called ancient papyrus was papyrus of Herculaneum, or papyrus carbonized by the eruption of Vesuvius, which destroyed Herculaneum, presented to M. Marle by the Italian Government in order that he might try to unroll it. But it was no great loss, as the Government posses many similar specimens."

EMPEROR AIDS MACEDONIANS.

Francis Joseph Gives 10,000f. for the Refugees in Response to an Appeal by Princess Clementine.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Sofia correspondent of The Times says Emperor Francis Joseph has given 10,000f. in aid of the Macedonian refugees. The donation was in response to an appeal by Princess Clémentine of Belgium, (Countess Lonyay, who was the wife of the late Crown Prince Rudolf,) and was accompanied by an autograph letter. The munificence of the Emperor is much appreciated in Sofia.

The Princess, who has been deeply touched by the sufferings of the unfortunate exiles, has addressed letters to several of her august relatives invoking aid and has contributed large sums from her private purse.

AMNESTY FOR MACEDONIANS.

It Is Said the Sultan Will Forestall the Mixed Commission's Measures.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—According to official dispatches, says the Sofia correspondent of The Times, the issue of a general amnesty by the Sultan is imminent. It will be extended to all those imprisoned without trial in Macedonia or exiled to Asia Minor.

The amnesty is apparently intended to forestall the Mixed Commission's measures. It also presents economic advantages, since the prisons in Macedonia are full, and even the scanty fare doled out to the wretched inmates must cost something.

Adrianople dispatches state that a number of Bulgarians, mostly peasants not connected with the revolution, have been condemned to exile for various lengthy periods. Some boys who were convicted of attempting to escape to Bulgaria were sentenced to fifteen years' transportation while a man who undertook to guide them was sentenced to exile for life.

An inhabitant of Adrianople was sentenced to three years' exile for having worn a medal commemorative of the Philippopolis Exhibition of 1892.

POWERS MAY COERCE TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—In consequence of the Porte's reply pleading the superfluity of the new reform scheme for Macedonia, on the ground that Turkey is carrying out the proposals previously agreed to, it is believed that Austria and Russia will send an ultimatum, giving the Turkish Government a fixed term within which to accept the proposals, and that in the event of another refusal the two powers will take steps to compel Turkish action.

WANTS NO EUROPEANS IN FEZ.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Times's correspondent at Tangier says the Moroccan Minister for Foreign Affairs has officially informed the European diplomats that the Sultan particularly desires that no Europeans be allowed to proceed to Fez.

ATTACKED BY CONGO NATIVES.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—News has been received by post, says the Brussels correspondent of The Times, that Luluaburg, on the Upper Congo, has been attacked and plundered by natives.

The Europeans escaped.

Luluaburg is a station of some importance in the Congo Free State, situated on the left bank of the River Lulua.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S RETIREMENT.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Referring to William O'Brien's retirement from Parliament and public life, the Dublin correspondent of The Times says Mr. O'Brien cannot remain idle; he will be a disturbing force in Irish politics as long as his health permits.

Moreover, says the correspondent, Mr. O'Brien's large financial resources must always make him an important factor in the game in which, in Ireland, the majority of the players live by their winnings, going hungry if luck is against them.

The correspondent says that in addition to possible financial embarrassments Messrs. Sexton, Dillon, and Davitt may have to reckon the danger of a rapprochement between the O'Brien and Healyite sections in Irish politics.

BRITAIN'S NEW AMBASSADOR.

English Residents of Madrid Present an Address to Sir Henry Durand.

London Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says an address has been presented to Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador there, who has been appointed Ambassador to the United States, by the British residents in the Spanish capital. The address dwells on the kindness and hospitality that Sir Henry has extended to the British colony.

Presentations have also been made to Lady and Miss Durand by the ladies of the British colony. The proceedings were most cordial.

GERMANS TO PUNISH KAFIRS.

Reports of Massacre by Tribesmen in Damaraland Confirmed—Troops Start for Warmbad.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 6.—Official advices received here fully confirm the reports of the massacre at Warmbad, Damaraland, by the Bondelswar tribesmen. The Germans gallantly fought to the end, but were overwhelmed. It is believed that none of them escaped. Warmbad was burned.

Reports of isolated murders of German traders are also coming in.

The rebellion in Damaraland is officially attributed to distress caused by the drought.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—A dispatch from the Governor of German Southwest Africa, dated Windhoek, Nov. 5, says:

"The majority of the colonial troops, including a mounted battery, together with 300 men, Witbois, and other native troops, have started for Warmbad.

"No further news has been received from the scene of the fighting."

It is semi-officially announced that Keetmanshoop, which is about half way between Warmbad and Windhoek, is garrisoned by one field company, consisting of three officers, fifteen non-commissioned officers, and ninety men, including fifteen natives.

The mountain battery, which has left Windhoek, consists of four six-centimeter guns of the latest pattern.

The marching time between Windhoek and Keetmanshoop is about three weeks.

It is said by those acquainted with the country that the Bondelswar tribe has about 300 fighting men.

ARMENIAN ASSASSIN'S IDENTITY.

It Is Said the Murderer's Name Was Karan, and That He Once Lived in Providence.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The real name of Gorgie Yangie, who murdered two delegates to the Armenian revolutionary convention here and committed suicide immediately afterward, is now said to be Karan, and he is described as a prominent Alfarist, who formerly resided at Providence, R. I. His age is said to be about forty.

In consequence of the receipt of a letter threatening with death the Armenians who have been summoned to testify at the inquest on Nov. 9, the Coroner's Court will be closed to every one but the witnesses and officials, so as to prevent the possibility of outrages.

PAINTINGS BY LOUIS LOEB.

Recent and Early Work at the Co-Operative Society's Gallery.

The new building of the Knickerbocker Trust Company on the site of the Stuart Mansion has some galleries for pictures under the imposing entrance on Fifth Avenue. There the Co-operative Society, which formerly existed at the southeast corner of the Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, has opened its new quarters, and these are inaugurated with a small exhibition of oils by Mr. Louis Loeb.

This artist has made a mark by his illustrations for the monthly magazines, and of late years his paintings have appeared at the regular annual exhibitions, one of them, "The Dawn," winning the Webb prize last Spring at the exhibition of the Society of American Artists. "The Breeze," a fine landscape with small figures of revelers, now owned by Mr. S. R. Guggenheim, and "The Joyous Life," a scene of nymphs dancing to the pipes of Pan, were received with a good deal of favor on their appearance at successive exhibitions. At the American International in Buffalo his large canvas of a windy height with male and female figures had many admirers. These pictures indicate the direction in which Mr. Loeb is moving —a direction away from single figures of sentiment that emerge from shadowy backgrounds toward larger canvases with groups in the open.

Some of the earlier works are embraced in this score of canvases, so that the difference between recent and old pictures can be easily seen. "The Little Man in Blue" is one of these. A boy in quaint clothes like those of a man carries a bunch of violets and looks out from the shadows with a serious little face, like Hawthorne's "Gentle Boy." He is very attractive. "The Toper," a grizzled man with a jug in his hand, looks waggishly forth from another darkish canvas. A picture of still life seems to belong to this period, and so does a "Young Woman with Poppies," a standing figure which took a Third Medal at Paris. This picture is in some respects the most attractive of all. One may object to the pulling down of the long black glove which shows a part of the lady's left arm, because there is a momentary confusion as to the drawing of the arm and hand. But the face and figure are very charming, and the poppies at the breast, which are being put in place with the right hand, are delightful in tone, and the bare arm and hand are delightfully painted. A half length in profile entitled "A Woman," in dark gown with white chrysanthemum at the bosom, is a rival of the lady with the poppies. The thoughtful, almost tragic face emerges from the shadows and brings one back as to some psychological problem which the silent sitter will never reveal.

A symbolical figure called "Nymph" floats half draped over a meadow full of flowers, her cloak blown above her head, forming a greenish background to the nude torso and head. The sun catches a bit of the russet hair. This figure has sentiment and style.

In "Nymph" we have a front face with rich lips gathered as if for a kiss, the background being a vapory landscape. Less successful in drawing is the young girl entitled "Blossoming," in a white dress, with a tea-rose at her bosom. "The Mother" is a handsome matron apparently in no sense a portrait, who presses the cheek of her baby against her own. The brushwork is solid and effective; especially charming is the way in which the pink ear of the mother is rendered under the soft brownish hair.

Among the earlier pictures is a nocturne on the Seine called "Glow Worms," in which the reflections of lamps on the bridges and colored lights on the Bateaux Mouches are seen in the river, while the bank beyond shows indistinct through the night. Other single figures of women are "Portrait of Mrs. L. B.," "Letitia," "The Invalid," and "The Dreamer." The last is a girl with red gold hair, seated with her book.

Mr. Loeb has done so much fine work in black and white that one looks for a collection of his illustrations reproduced in woodcut or half tone. It would have afforded a very interesting annex to the gallery of oil paintings. His original sketches would be sure to add interest to the finished pictures. What strikes one most forcibly in many of his pictures is his ability to present sentiment without mawkishness and paint beauty in woman without making dolls of his sitters or models. Portraiture is not his strongest point. His tendency is away from realism, which is the modern fetich. One may fairly expect still more remarkable pictures from a man whose work is of so much promise.

CELEBRATE "GOLDEN WEDDING."

Mr. and Mrs. Immanuel Auerbach of 2,189 Seventh Avenue celebrated yesterday the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. In the evening there was a dinner in their honor at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and following this a reception was held at which many relatives and friends were present.

Mr. Auerbach, who has reached the age of eighty-one, and is twelve years older than Mrs. Auerbach, came to this country from Germany in 1849 and became a citizen of the United States five years later. His career since that time has embraced the editorship of three German-American papers, including the New Yorker Handels-Zeitung, of which he is now editor. Between the years of 1880 and 1885 he was an assistant Appraiser of the Port of New York.

F. F. Collier Buys Newport Property.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 6.—The deed of a tract of land on Ocean Avenue, from the Newport Hospital to Peter F. Collier, has been filed for record. The land measures 475 feet on Ocean Avenue, and is irregular in shape, having an average depth of 500 feet, and contains nearly five acres. The price paid is $17,480.66. The land is opposite Cherry Neck, which William R. Travers owns and on which Mrs. Travers is having a Japanese tea house built. Mr. Collier will probably build before another Summer.

FLOWER SHOW AT TUXEDO

Second Annual Exhibition of the Horticultural Society.

Many Beautiful Blooms Displayed at the Clubhouse and Some of the Awards Made.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, Nov. 6.—The second annual flower exhibition of the Tuxedo Horticultural Society, under the auspices of the Tuxedo Club, opened this afternoon at the clubhouse. There was a display of all kinds of chrysanthemums, ferns, potted plants, carnations, roses, violets, and vegetables.

Several special prizes were offered for chrysanthemums, bud plants, foliage plants, and vegetables by Charles Alexander, Henry W. Poor, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and A. D. Juilliard. Also a special prize was offered by the horticultural society for the best plant grown in a six-inch pot by the school children of Tuxedo School.

The judges were I. J. Powell of Millbrook, N. Y., gardener to Mrs. Samuel Thorn; William Turner of Oceanic, gardener to Mr. Borden, and William Scott of Tarrytown.

Richard Mortimer won firsts in the class including chrysanthemums in pots, in three-bush plants, in bush plant, pink, in 12 plants, single stems, six-inch pots; in 6 plants single stem, six-inch pots; in two standard, in Boston fern, in 12 Liberty, in 12 blooms white, in 6 seedlings, in violets, double blue, loose, with foliage; seconds in bush plant, white; in 6 white, 6 pink, and 6 yellow blooms; in cut roses, and in Bride roses.

Henry W. Poor won firsts in 12 perle, in carnations, cut blooms; in 12 pink carnations, in 12 variegated carnations, in 100 single blue violets, with foliage; seconds in chrysanthemums in pots, in three-bush plants, distinct varieties; in Boston fern, in chrysanthemums, cut blooms; in 25 blooms, distinct varieties; in 25 blooms, arranged for effect; in 12 Liberty, in 12 mixed varieties roses, in 12 blooms, white; in 12 blooms, scarlet; thirds in 12 bush plants, in 12 distinct blooms, chrysanthemums; in white, yellow, and pink blooms, chrysanthemums.

C. B. Alexander won firsts in two-foliage plants, palms excluded; in chrysanthemums, cut blooms; in chrysanthemums, 25 blooms, distinct varieties; in 12 distinct blooms, chrysanthemums; in 6 white, 6 yellow, and 6 pink blooms, chrysanthemums; in 25 blooms, chrysanthemums, arranged for effect; in cut Bridesmaid roses, in 12 Bride roses, in 12 variegated roses, in 12 blooms, scarlet carnations; in centre pieces for table foliage plants; seconds in 12 plants, single stems, six-inch pots; in 6 plants suitable for table decoration, in carnations, cut blooms; in pink carnations, in variegated carnations; third in 12 plants, single stems, six-inch pots; in 6 plants, single stems, six-inch pots, and in groups of palms and foliage plants.

George F. Baker won first in 6 plants, suitable for table decorations; seconds in groups of palms and foliage plants, in two-foliage plants, palms excluded, and in centre pieces for table foliage plants.

The prizes in the vegetable classes were awarded to A. D. Juilliard, George F. Baker, and C. B. Alexander.

C. B. Alexander's special prize of $25 for the best 12 blooms, chrysanthemums, was won by William Hastings, and the special prize table of rex begonias was won by Carl D. Schaeffer.

Pierre Lorillard's special prize for the best-kept cottage grounds in Tuxedo village was won by Frank Chase, first; Joseph Strudwick, second, and Russell Cooley, third.

"THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON."

J. M. Barrie's Play Produced in Syracuse and Enthusiastically Received.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 6.—Before a crowded audience at the Wieting Opera House to-night William Gillette appeared in the first American production of "The Admirable Crichton," the Barrie play which has been brought over from London by the Frohmans. The play is superbly mounted, and was enthusiastically received. The performance was given with remarkable smoothness.

Charles Frohman had a pleasant surprise at the Opera House. Last Spring Mr. Frohman took seventy-five people from London to Paris, and played "The Admirable Crichton" one night there. When he walked into the Wieting a large French poster advertising the play for that performance met his eyes. Alf Hayman had the bill sent over from Paris as a surprise for Mr. Frohman.

NEW PLAY BY CLYDE FITCH.

"Major André" Produced at Hartford, Conn., and Well Received.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Nov. 6.—Clyde Fitch's new play, "Major André," delighted a representative audience composed of Mr. Fitch's fellow-townspeople at Parsons's Theatre to-night, when the play was presented for the first time on any stage. Arthur Byron appeared in the principal rôle.

Mr. Fitch makes a society comedy out of the earlier part of the story of André. For two acts there is a brilliant, glittering picture of the smart set of old New York, with Major André as the leader of fashion. There is a love story between André and Barbara Allen, played by Miss Chrystal Herne. The play is staged elaborately.

Curtain calls were frequent, and Mr. Fitch was compelled to respond.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Still another change in the rôle of Peggy in "Peggy from Paris" at Wallack's is announced. Helen Byron, who created the rôle of the Lady Lunatic in "The Wizard of Oz," will play the part of Cheridah Simpson next Thursday evening. Miss Simpson is to take the rôle of Henrietta Budd in "The Sultan of Sulu," replacing Maud Lillian Berri.

Mme. Patti will give her last New York concert in Carnegie Hall to-night. Mme. Patti's first number on the programme is an aria from Mozart, "Deh vieni non tardar." Her second and last number is "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," from Handel.

The argument upon the application of Frau Wagner, widow of the composer, for an injunction restraining Heinrich Conreid from producing "Parsifal," set for yesterday, was adjourned for another week, owing to the illness of Mr. Bainbridge Colby, who represents the Metropolitan Opera Company.

BRIDGE AWARD ENJOINED.

Tammany Suspected of Trying to "Hold Up" Big Contract Till Mayor Low Goes Out.

Papers were served on Bridge Commissioner Gustav Lindenthal yesterday compelling him to show cause in the Supreme Court next Wednesday why he should not be estopped by injunction from awarding the contracts for building the superstructure for the Blackwell's Island Bridge. These contracts were to have been awarded during the coming week, although the Commissioner has been in grave doubt as to the propriety of the bids offered.

Trouble over these superstructure contracts has been in the air since September, when, in response to advertisements for bids for the work, only one was presented. When the September bids were opened the Commissioner discovered that the Pennsylvania Steel Company was the only bidder for the work at $5,290,514. As Commissioner Lindenthal had been counting on having the contract awarded for about $4,500,000, he was much dissatisfied with the offer and readvertised for bids.

These were submitted and when opened on Thursday, it was found that two competitors were in the field. The Pennsylvania Steel Company's bid fixed the price at $5,182,985. Milliken Brothers of Brooklyn bid $5,188,550.

The Bridge Commissioner was not yet satisfied, fearing that there was collusion. While he was considering the best action to take papers were served on him in a taxpayers' suit, brought by David F. Sandborn of Flushing, through Henry C. M. Ingraham of Brooklyn as attorney. In the Sandborn suit collusion is alleged in the second bidding.

One of the officials of the Law Department said that it was believed that the action was merely to delay the awarding of any bids for the contract until after Jan. 1, when the letting of the big contract would be in the hands of Tammany officials. Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal declined to discuss this phase of the action last night.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be drag hunts to-day at Meadow Brook and with the Westchester hounds. The suburban season is nearly over and many people are moving into town. Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse are among the number. They will open their New York house to-day. House parties over the week's end will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer at Tuxedo, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson are expected at Tuxedo.

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An interesting engagement in Baltimore is that of Miss Mary Peter, the daughter of Mrs. Edwin J. Farber, to Mr. A. J. Philbin Gallegher of Philadelphia. Mr. Gallegher is a cousin of Mr. Eugene Philbin of this city, and Miss Peter is a niece of the second Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, who died a few years ago. She was a débutante of last season.

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Mrs. Richard Irvin, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas Morris, in Baltimore, has returned to New York. She is expecting from Europe her sister-in-law, Mrs. Griswold Gray, who is to spend the Winter here.

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Owing to illness in the family of the bridegroom-elect, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Donnell Lee of Baltimore have recalled the invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary Digges Lee, to William Randol of this city. The wedding, which was to have taken place at the residence of Mrs. Joseph W. Jenkins, grandmother of the bride, in Baltimore, will now be quietly celebrated on the twelfth at the residence of the bride's family, Needwood Forest, in Maryland.

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A cable dispatch announces the wedding in Paris of Mrs. Joseph De La Mar, the divorced wife of Capt. Joseph De La Mar, and James R. Hatmaker, who was the late Cornelius Vanderbilt's secretary. Mrs. Hatmaker was Miss Nellie Virginia Sands of this city, and was noted for her beauty. She has lived abroad for some years.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have sublet their town house, 99 Madison Avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. The Mackays will remain at Harbor Hill until they go abroad. They have changed their plan of sailing in January, and now purpose going in February for a prolonged stay.

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Pol Plancon and Edith Walker, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, through a special arrangement with Mr. Conried, are to sing at the "Musical Mornings" in December.

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Mrs. John Mackay, who is to arrive on Tuesday from Europe, has engaged rooms at the Waldorf, which she will occupy during her stay here.

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The marriage of Miss Bertha Gans, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Gans of 65 West Forty-fifth Street, to Daniel Manning will be celebrated on Tuesday, Nov. 24. The ceremony will be followed by a small reception at Sherry's.

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The christening of the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Greenleaf Sykes will take place to-day in this city.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Philip Benkard are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter on Sunday last. Mrs. Benkard was Miss Julia Olin, and her marriage to Mr. Benkard was celebrated last December.

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Booked to sail to-day on the Finland, sailing for Antwerp, are Mr. and Mrs. Pierre T. Barlow and Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mix.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Hanna P. Bruster of this city and Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, Fifteenth Cavalry, Governors Island.

Pinkerton-Arthur Cards Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Chester Alan Arthur has issued invitations for the marriage of his sister, Miss Ellen Herndon Arthur, to Charles Pinkerton of New York, at 12:30 o'clock Tuesday, Nov. 17, at St. Peter's Church. Bishop Henry Potter of New York will officiate. He will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall, rector of the church. Miss Arthur will have but one attendant, her cousin, Miss Masten of New York. Arthur Morton will be best man. Mrs. John E. McElroy, Miss Arthur's aunt, will give a wedding breakfast at her home on State and High Streets to the bridal party and relatives.

NO ILLITERATE DEPOSITORS.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The run on the Amsterdam Savings Bank, which resulted from an ignorant foreigner finding the bank closed on election day, ended this morning, after some $40,000 in deposits had been withdrawn.

Ninety per cent. of those who withdrew their deposits were foreigners, and the bank has decided to accept no more money from persons unable to read or write.

The bank to-day received $160,000 from New York and Albany institutions, and is abundantly able to meet all demands made upon it. However, it is believed that the withdrawals have practically ceased.

IN THE SHOPS.

Christmas cards make their appearance earlier and earlier each year, and already a full collection of them can be found in some of the shops. The careful woman makes her selections as early as possible, for the variety diminishes wonderfully toward the end of the season. The cards may, however, in some of the shops, be a trifle cheaper at that time; so for people to whom quality is not the only object it may be worth waiting. For the others, they will save much vexation of spirit, to say nothing of weariness of limb, if they buy early. One woman invested in $10 worth of cards the other day. And when one says "Christmas cards," as a rule the meaning is calendars—for they are taking the place of the card with nothing but beauty and sentiment to recommend it.

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Practically the only Christmas card proper that is used is the small one, which may be sent off in a letter or with a Christmas gift, or used as a place card at a Christmas dinner. These are to be seen in familiar designs, and several new ones this year—small cards in different shapes, tags, bookmarks, &c., with designs of holly and mistletoe in color. These average about 5 cents apiece.

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With the cards that are sent with general Christmas gifts come the tiny boxes to accompany gifts of coins. There are little round boxes decorated with holly, with a top which slips aside to show a round opening in the centre, and inside this, leaving just room enough for a coin on top, is a four-leaf clover. There are similar little boxes, but square, which are made in the same way, with a little red seal in the place for the coin. These are boxes to hold the gold coins that some Christmas givers believe to be the most acceptable of Christmas presents. There are finer boxes than these, also covered with paper, the foundation color white, with the holly design upon it, where the others are red. The insides of these are lined with white velvet, and there is a similar round indentation in the centre for holding a coin. The all-paper boxes cost 15 cents and the finer ones 25.

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The members of the cat family are increasing in popularity, and handsome pussies belong to a set of calendars for which they have posed. The card of the calendar is a dark gray—the photograph is at the top and the calendar below. There is "Listen to the Mocking Bird," puss at the phonograph, "Hello, Hello," with puss at the phone, and another telephone, with pussy's claws near the receiver and the words beneath, "How I'd like to get at that girl," for dinner is being ordered with difficulty. These calendars are 50 cents each, and show many different scenes.

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There are different views in handsome dog calendars, three cards in a calendar, and the price $1.50.

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Fancy shaped calendars are in the form of gayly colored lanterns and bells. A holly bell is nearly as large as a church bell, and a lantern could be used in a small hall if it was not in paper. These are collapsible, and fold to be sent away in a box.

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One of the novelty calendars is for the smoker. In the centre of the card, which is a large one, is a box of cigars, almost natural size, with the cover raised and showing on the top a gayly colored cakewalk scene. Around the box are to be seen the smoker's paraphernalia—ash tray, matches, tobacco, a cigar that has been lighted, bag of tobacco, &c. The feature of the card is in the cigars, which can be taken from the box. There are a dozen across the top, and, lifted, they each bring out a calendar for a month. They cost 75 cents.

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A large colored calendar, which costs $2, shows six handsome cards, each with a quaint Dutch figure of some kind upon it.

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Calendars longer than they are wide have a picture on either side of an open book in the centre. The leaves of the book turn to show the calendar. There are Venice scenes and reproductions of Landseer's paintings. The calendars cost 50 cents each.

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A sailor boy calendar, which costs 60 cents, is unique. There are the boy and two flags—those of the United States and Great Britain—and a cannon. When a string is pulled the cannon is discharged, and from the mouth come the different months of the calendar year.

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An automobile calendar stands on its four wheels, which will turn; an elephant has a calendar concealed beneath its blanket, and a pretty and practical calendar has for a background a hunting scene framed in dark wood. The top of the frame is broad, and upon this is the calendar. Another year this can be renewed, or the picture is a pretty ornament for the walls without it. Two little gilt dogs decorate the lower part of the frame. The calendar complete costs $1.50.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Judge Burr Mattice.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Burr Mattice, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Sixth Judicial District, died to-day from apoplexy. He was born in Jefferson, Schoharie County, July 10, 1856, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and in 1896 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of the Sixth Judicial District, having been appointed by Gov. Morton the previous year to fill a vacancy in that office. In 1880 he married Miss Charlotte Johnson of Meredith, Delaware County, who survives him, as does his mother. He was a prominent Royal Arch Mason, and at one time an officer in Company G, First Regiment of the National Guard.

Miss Pierson, Missionary, Dead in India.

A cablegram was received yesterday from Calcutta announcing the death of Miss Louise Benedict Pierson by typhoid fever. She was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, editor-in-chief of the Missionary Review of the World. Miss Pierson had spent several years of very successful work as Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Associations in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in Lowell, Mass., when she was asked by the Women's Union Missionary Society of New York to go to Calcutta to work for the women and girls of India. She sailed on Nov. 16, 1901.

Obituary Notes.

THEODORE G. PALMER, for more than half a century engaged in the manufacture of leather in Newark, N. J., died at his home in Spring Lake, N. J., yesterday, aged seventy-six years. Mr. Palmer was for many years the senior member of the firm of Palmer & Smith, but retired from active business about ten years ago.

Mrs. CAROLINE PRISCILLA HALL died suddenly on Thursday evening at her home, 47 Greenwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J. She was the widow of W. J. C. Hall, who died about fifteen years ago, leaving a large estate. Two sons and three daughters survive her.

Mrs. LOUISE NAEHER, wife of ex-Judge Charles Naeher, died yesterday at her home, 767 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Würtemburg, Germany, sixty-nine years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn since her girlhood. She was a leading member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the German Hospital Society. Besides her husband, Mrs. Naeher is survived by three daughters and seven grandchildren. The funeral services will be held at the family residence to-morrow afternoon. Charles Froeb, a lifelong friend of Mrs. Naeher, will officiate, and the Arion Singing Society will sing at the services.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Luxuriant hair with its youthful color assured by using PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

MARRIED.

WORRALL—WAINWRIGHT.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1903, at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Pittsburg, Penn., by the Rev. Robert W. Grange, D. D., Lois Wainwright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Abbott, to Walter Laning Worrall of New York City.

DIED.

BALL.—At Garden City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, 1903, Eliza Gardiner Watson, widow of Thomas Ball.

Funeral services at her late residence, Garden City, L. I., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 8, at 2 P. M. Interment Monday.

BASSE.—Nov. 2, 1903, of pneumonia, at sea, on her return to America, Emma Basse, widow of Dettmar Basse.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

BUTTRE.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, Mary Florence, daughter of the late John Chester and Elizabeth B. Buttre and sister of Mrs. Theodore S. Winans.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Ridgewood, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock, on arrival of 1:50 P. M. train from Chambers St., Erie Railroad.

GOLIBART.—On Nov. 5, Maria, widow of S. B. Golibart of Baltimore, Md., and mother of Willet W. and Alexander Meakim of New York.

Funeral from Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., on Monday, Nov. 9, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

PIERSON.—On Monday, Nov. 2, in Calcutta, India, of typhoid fever, Louise Benedict Pierson, daughter of Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the thirty-eighth year of her age.

KEESE.—At Pasadena, Cal., on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1903, John Wynkoop Keese, son of the late John Mumford Keese and Catharine Burhans Wynkoop, aged sixty-five years.

SIDMAN.—At Great Barrington, Nov. 4, 1903, Harry Herbert, son of Mary Frances Sidman and the late John Edgar Sidman.

Funeral services in the parlor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue, Saturday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

STIMERS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 5, Julia A., widow of the late Alban C. Stimers, C. E., U. S. N., in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Victor Mravlag, 1,002 East Jersey St., Elizabeth, Saturday, Nov. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

High-Class Granite Monuments, Marble and Bronze Statuary. Designs, estimates submitted. C. E. CANFIELD, 1,133 Broadway.

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Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Sterling Silver tea and table ware for weddings, distinctive in design and unexcelled in craftsmanship.
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An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from J. Cunningham of Brooklyn toward a fund for the relief of a "widow of sixty-four" and has forwarded the money to the Charity Organization Society.

Answer to a Correspondent.

F. H. T.—The date of the Windsor Hotel fire was March 17, 1899.

DEATHS REPORTED NOV. 6.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Nov.
BUTTRO, Mary, 504 W. 112th St.	41	[illegible]
BLOOMBERG, R., 251 W. 26th St.	55	[illegible]
REMAT, Mary, 227 E. 71st St.	1	[illegible]
COLLINS, S. W., 316 E. 34th St.	42	[illegible]
CRAWFORD, T., 508 W. 40th St.	25	[illegible]
CHRYSTAL, W., 231 W. 143d St.	31	[illegible]
CASEY, Joseph, 343 W. 61st St.	1	[illegible]
COSGROVE, J. J., 224 E. 45th St.	29	[illegible]
CUHETA, Peter L., 360 E. 10th St.	41	[illegible]
DEMPSEY, Ellen M., 69 Jackson St.	1	[illegible]
DAVIS, S. A., 320 Manhattan Av.	11	[illegible]
DAMES, Ellen, 356 W. 41st St.	75	[illegible]
DIAMOND, Walter J., 360 9th Av.	20	[illegible]
DARBY, Catherine, 438 W. 35th St.	28	[illegible]
FRIDMAN, Joseph, 84 Orchard St.	33	[illegible]
FLETCHER, William F., 24 Congress St., Brooklyn	43	[illegible]
FARLEY, Helen M., 179 E. 122d St.	6	[illegible]
FRANZ, Jacob, 454 W. 49th St.	61	[illegible]
FRAZER, Mary, 206 E. 26th St.	72	[illegible]
FEARN, George, 311 W. 45th St.	66	[illegible]
GOLDFARB, Aaron, 109 Ridge St.	60	[illegible]
GARRITANO, D., 16 Batavia St.	52	[illegible]
GARVEY, Martin, 420 W. 32d St.	22	[illegible]
GERRITY, Catherine, 177 W. 64th St.	77	[illegible]
HOFFMAN, Bessie, 38 E. Broadway	29	[illegible]
HOUGH, George, 165 E. 111th St.	6	[illegible]
ISAACSON, Victor, 65 W. 100th St.	34	[illegible]
JENSEN, Christian F., 182 Cherry St.	60	[illegible]
JENNINGS, Julia C., 10 Willett St.	43	[illegible]
KOTTNAUER, Joseph, 1,451 Amsterdam Av.	28	[illegible]
KANDELSKY, Joseph, 7 W. 15th St.	62	[illegible]
KELLY, Mary, 167 E. 114th St.	28	[illegible]
KRONHEIM, Annie J., 164 W. 116th	51	[illegible]
KELLY, William, 487 Greenwich St.	73	[illegible]
KINGSLEY, Thomas, 248 E. 116th St.	50	[illegible]
LAWLOR, Bridget, Flower Hospital	32	[illegible]
LUPINSKY, Levy, 78 Eldridge St.	62	[illegible]
MANDELSON, Ester, 9 Suffolk St.	82	[illegible]
MORA, Martha, 206 St. Nicholas Av.	55	[illegible]
MURPHY, Charles, 301 E. 24th St.	3	[illegible]
MAHONEY, John, Metropolitan Hosp.	57	[illegible]
McGRORY, Allen, 247 E. 45th St.	1	[illegible]
McCOY, Bernard, 487 10th Av.	30	[illegible]
McARDLE, Mary, 220 Spring St.	57	[illegible]
NAMAN, George, 443 E. 52d St.	13	[illegible]
NUCIA, Christina, 1,545 Avenue A.	24	[illegible]
ORELLI, Mary L., 244 W. 60th St.	64	[illegible]
O'ROURKE, William B., Metropolitan Hospital	54	[illegible]
PATH, George, 409 E. 5th St.	26	[illegible]
RICH, Joel T., 361 W. 51st St.	72	[illegible]
RILEY, Eliza, 28 Dominick St.	68	[illegible]
SHEA, Timothy, 330 W. 52d St.	30	[illegible]
SEIKOWITZ, Annie, 40 Rutgers St.	47	[illegible]
SCHWEITZER, Marian, 114 8th Av.	2	[illegible]
STEPANEK, Wilhelmina G., 1,362 Avenue A.	1	[illegible]
SHEEHAN, Lizzie, 254 E. 125th St.	4	[illegible]
SWEENEY, Bridget, 426 E. 20th St.	50	[illegible]
THOMPSON, Catherine, 214 E. 126th	42	[illegible]
VOSS, Eliza, 106 E. 121st St.	1	[illegible]
VAN REICHENSTEIN, Elizabeth, Ward's Island	69	[illegible]
WALD, David, 166 Allen St.	1	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Nov.
BANKS, Charles M., 310 Mt. Hope Pl.	55	[illegible]
DELANEY, Elizabeth, Lebanon Hosp.	57	[illegible]
FOREMAN, Genesta G., 2 St. Paul's Place	1	[illegible]
HANSEL, Mary, 600 E. 140th St.	30	[illegible]
JOHNSTON, James, King's Bridge	64	[illegible]
MARTIN, John, No. Brother Island	30	[illegible]
NIXON, Louise, St. Joseph's Hosp.	46	[illegible]
PATHENHEIMER, J. A., 670 E. 137th	35	[illegible]
PEAT, Carrie H., 600 E. 180th St.	19	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Nov.
BIFURCA, Anne, 135 Bayard St.	1	[illegible]
BEACHWOOD, Milton, 38 Ft. Greene Place	51	[illegible]
CANADA, Alfonso, Raymond and Willoughby Sts.	35	[illegible]
CARRANO, Michael, Williamsburg H.	26	[illegible]
CURREY, George, 27 Emerson Pl.	1	[illegible]
DAVIS, Thomas J., 2,448 E. 14th St.	30	[illegible]
DIBBLE, Mary E., 140 Underhill Av.	74	[illegible]
DONNELLY, Frances, 242 45th St.	1	[illegible]
ECKERT, Alwin, 343 Bleecker St.	1	[illegible]
EVERS, May, 761 Herkimer St.	1	[illegible]
FITZPATRICK, Joseph, St. Peter's Hospital	23	[illegible]
FULTON, Jessie, 733 Herkimer St.	59	[illegible]
GRANEY, Thomas F., Will'msb'g H.	35	[illegible]
GROGAN, Joseph, 358 Hicks St.	33	[illegible]
HARRIGAN, James J., 839 Monroe	45	[illegible]
HART, Patrick, 647 Pacific St.	63	[illegible]
HEITZ, August, K. Co. Hospital	38	[illegible]
HOOKER, George E., 51 Sutton St.	26	[illegible]
HOPKINS, Mary H., 241 Johnson St.	52	[illegible]
KERNON, Margaret E., 271 44th St.	19	[illegible]
KIRCHNER, Lizzie, 441 Metropolitan Av.	32	[illegible]
KISSAM, Edward, 876 Park Place	65	[illegible]
KNOWLTON, Mary A., 1,458 Pacific	76	[illegible]
KRAPP, Mary, 750 Park Av.	62	[illegible]
LANDES, Elizabeth, 906 De Kalb Av.	33	[illegible]
LEVIZKI, Anne, 65 Hudson Av.	1	[illegible]
LYSAGHT, Margaret, 287 Nostrand Av.	55	[illegible]
MAGGIO, Calogera, 60 Front St.	70	[illegible]
MEARNS, James, Empire Stores	54	[illegible]
MEHLER, Peter, 42 Throop Av.	51	[illegible]
MORAN, Helen, Convent of Mercy	1	[illegible]
MORRELL, Edward K., 658 Pacific	46	[illegible]
MULLIGAN, Lizzie, Cumberland St. Hospital	28	[illegible]
MURPHY, Fred, M. E. Hosp.	19	[illegible]
PAWTER, Nathaniel E., 920 73d St.	61	[illegible]
REASON, Wm., Kings Co. Hosp.	46	[illegible]
RINDON, Paschal, St. Peter's Hosp.	46	[illegible]
ROMEO, Anna, 548 Flushing Av.	1	[illegible]
ROSENBERG, Nels, 36 Prospect St.	57	[illegible]
ROSS, Herbert J., 1,249 Broadway	1	[illegible]
SCHLEPPER, Albert F., 481 Park Av.	1	[illegible]
SCHNEIDER, John, 41 Hamburg Av.	40	[illegible]
STRAUSS, Sarah, 1,259 Broadway	47	[illegible]
THOMPSON, Violet S. H., 146 Madison	4	[illegible]
TULLY, Jennie, 4,109 3d Av.	1	[illegible]
VAUGHAN, Jenny, 180 Huron St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEBB, John C. F., 524A Hancock	48	[illegible]
WILDE, James, 430 Humboldt St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILSON, Mary, 361 Monroe St.	56	[illegible]
WALLBEIN, Kate, 175 Middleton St.	58	[illegible]
WOELLER, Charles, German Hosp.	43	[illegible]
ZIRKEL, Valentine, St. John's Hosp.	44	[illegible]
ZURAWSKI, Eva, 75 Box St.	1	[illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St. Services conducted by the Pastor, REV. HOWARD L. JONES, D. D. Sermons at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday prayer and praise meeting, 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11. Evening, "John Knox, Scottish Reformer." Prelude, "Lessons from Consul Booth-Tucker's Life and Work."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th Street. Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Public Worship with Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Bible School 9:45 A. M. Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes.

LEXINGTON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 111th St.—Dr. Campbell preaches at 11 o'clock on "Humanity, God's Temple Now," and at 7:45 on "The Garden of Eden." Baptism.

MADISON AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. 31ST St.—Sunday school and Bible class 9:45 A. M. Rev. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning topic, "The Gospel of God's Grace." Evening topic, "The Friend of God." Strangers cordially invited. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON Square, Edward Judson, Pastor.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach 10:45 and the Rev. Chas. H. Sears 7:30.

WEST 33D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, (8TH AND 9th Avs.) Rev. E. S. Holloway.—Services 10:45, "The More Excellent Way." 7:45, "Life's Hopelessness Without God."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Paul's Gospel." 7:45 P. M., "The Craze for Amusement." Everybody welcome. A homelike church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th Street. Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. SEYMOUR, D. D., Associate Pastor. Public worship at 11 A. M.; recognition service at 4 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor, Broadway and 76th St. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EPISCOPALIAN.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon by the Right Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, at 11 A. M.; choral evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST St., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.—Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., preacher, the rector. 8 P. M., (seats free,) preacher, Mr. Lasher. All invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn mass and sermon by rector, 10:45. Solemn evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon by rector, 11 A. M. Musical service and sermon by rector, 4 P. M. Evening service and sermon by the Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, above 45th Street. Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Litany, holy communion; preacher, the Rector. 8 P. M.—Evening Prayer; preacher, Rev. John Williams.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av. Services 7:30, 9:30, 11, noon, 4, and 8.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, 9 o'clock. Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 4 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St., Rector Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy communion ....8 A. M. Morning Prayer; preacher, the Rector...11 o'clock Choral Service, preacher, the Rector.......8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45, 27e RUE EST. Services religieux le Dimanche à 10½ h. du matin et à 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Dean Robbins will preach in the morning. Dr. Greer will speak in the afternoon.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, TRINITY PARISH.—Sunday services, 7:30, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MARK'S, 10TH ST. and 2D AV., Rev. L. W. Batten, Ph. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer and Sermon, 8 P. M.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the new church, 65th St. and Central Park West, 11 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James's,) Madison Av., 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, Madison Av. and 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 11 A. M.—Service of the Holy Communion. 4 P. M.—"Elijah," by Mendelssohn.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, WEST 104TH ST., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The pastor, Dr. Louis Albert Banks, will preach at 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St. REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the Pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "A PROPHET'S VISION OF DUTY." Evening subject, "UNDEFILED RELIGION." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Midweek social devotional service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METHODIST CHURCH, 109TH, MADISON AV. —11 A. M., "Grow." 8 P. M., "Now." Albertus Shelley's orchestra. Musicians invited.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AVE. REV. ANDREW GILLIES. 11 A. M.—Special City Mission Services. 8 P. M.—"The Fourth Commandment."

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. and 126th Street. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Neely. 7:45 P. M.—Sermon by Rev. Allan MacRossie.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by pastor. 8 P. M., "THE REAL ELIJAH." Music from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," by soloists and Vested Choir. Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., Between the Square and 6th Av. Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, pastor, will preach. 10:30—"Jonah and Jesus." 7:45—"The True Knights of Labor." Children's Hour, Nov. 12, 2:30. Public invited. Rev. Dr. Wm. F. McDowell will preside.

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 48th St., Between Broadway and 8th Av., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WILLIS AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, cor. E. 141st St.—Rev. Charles E. Barto preaches 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST. Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor. Preaching by the pastor, 10:45 and 7:45. Tuesday illustrated lecture, "Wolfe, the Hero of Quebec," by Miss Mary V. Worstell. Wednesday prayer meeting. Seats all free. POPULAR CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Services Sunday, November 8th, 11 A. M., 4 and 8 P. M. Dr. Richards will preach in the morning. Mr. Knapp afternoon and evening. Theme of the evening service "The Christian Warfare." At this service all seats are free. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Vesper service Friday at 5 P. M. Organ Prelude begins at 4:30.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject: "Jerusalem," fourth in the course of "Histories of Great Cities," and the lesson for to-day. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and 55th St., REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Minister. Services on Nov. 8th, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morning Topic: "Salvation Forfeited by Neglect." Afternoon Topic: "The Spirit of Elisha." Bible School meets at 9:45 A. M. Midweek Prayer Meeting Wed., Nov. 11, at 8:15. A series of Special Evening Services will be held in the Church commencing Sun. eve., Nov. 15th. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. 22d St.—Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADIson Av. and 125th St., Rev. Daniel Russell, minister.—Services 11 and 8.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN.

MADISON AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, N. E. corner Seventy-third St. Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue, Corner of Twenty-fourth Street.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning and Rev. William W. Coe, assistant minister, in the evening. Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street, HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—"How to Make the Most of Life." 4:30 P. M.—"The Prayers of Paul." (5.)

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway, Corner 73d Street. REV. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., PASTOR, preaches at 11 and 8. Weekly service Wednesday evening at 8.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Near Varick.—Sunday school, 9:30 A. M. Morning, 10:45, pastor, H. R. Bates, will preach. Evening, 7:45, preaching by Rev. J. W. Miller.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 71st St.—8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon, (Rev. Alexis W. Stein.) 8 P. M.—Evening service and sermon, (Rev. C. W. Kirkby.)

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 6th and 7th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS AND NORTH PRESbyterian Churches, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St., Rev. John C. Bliss, D. D., and Rev. Wilson D. Sexton, Pastors.—Services: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning, Rev. W. D. Sexton. Evening, Rev. J. C. Bliss, D. D.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Bet. 5th & 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Dr. Fagg, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Larger Christ." Evening—"Fill the Water Pots."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Beauties of the Commonplace Life." Evening—"The Extra Straw in Our Daily Burden."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning—"The Servant and the Son." Evening—"The Champion of a Lost Cause."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Cor. 57th, Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach in the morning. In the evening there will be the 86th anniversary of the New York Port Society, with interesting addresses and songs. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) Fourth Avenue and 20th Street. Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach, taking for his subject "Power in Reserve." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Rector's Study Class after services. Sunday school in parish house at 10 A. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject: "The Christian Metamorphosis." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Cor. Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach. Subject, "Things I Have Not Done." Sunday school, 10 o'clock in chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CLASS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS. —To-morrow's lesson explained and discussed at the People's Bible Institute, 150 Fifth Av., at 3:30 P. M. To-day. All are welcome.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St., services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Morning subject, "The Chief Concern." Evening, "Voting Every Day." Choir will render Gounod's "Gallia."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, THIRty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Sunday school at 9:45 A. M. Pastor's Young People's Class, 10:15. Church service with sermon by the Pastor, 11 A. M. Subject, "The Twice-Written Code."

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH St.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor, will preach Sunday, 10:30. Evangelistic service, 8 o'clock. All welcome.

HENRY FRANK. Carnegie Lyceum, Sunday, 11:15, "Life's Conquerors: Hope, Courage, Persistence." Prologue, "Is the Republic Passing?" Good music.

HUGH O. PENTECOST, LYRIC HALL, 723 6th Av., near 42d St. Sunday at 11 A. M. "COMPENSATION."

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St.—Rev. H. A. GERDSON, D. D., Pastor. —Services 11 o'clock.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARNEgie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Dr. Felix Adler. Subject, "The Essentials of a Religion of Duty." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH ST.—Regular Sunday services at 11 A. M., Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture on "What the World Naturally Expects of the Jew."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 LENOX AV., near 123d St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Yoga." Mr. B. B. Gattell. Public meeting next Tuesday evening, "Memory."

TRIBUTES TO MRS. EMMA BOOTH-TUCKER by Dr. David J. Burrell, Hon. John H. E. Milholland, Mrs. Russell Sage, Col. E. J. Higgins, and Dr. C. P. Fagnani. Appropriate music. Men's Mass Meeting. Majestic Theatre, 59th St. and Broadway, Sunday, 3 P. M. Auspices West Side Y. M. C. A.

86TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW YORK Port Society, at Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th Street, Sunday, November 8, 8 P. M. Singing in Spanish, Swedish, German, and English, by sailors. Addresses. All invited.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

SPECIAL SALE OF HOTEL FIXTURES, FURNITURE, ETC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES T. CLYDE, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the above Court, duly made and entered herein, on November 5th, 1903, the undersigned, receiver of the estate of the said bankrupt, will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of a stock of wines, liquors, and cigars, furniture, fixtures, crockery, silverware, glassware, linen, kitchen utensils, &c., all now contained in the restaurant and on the premises formerly occupied by said bankrupt, at 2,128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as follows:

Sealed bids for said property may be submitted to Edward G. Benedict, receiver, at his office, 68 Wall Street, New York City, on or before Tuesday, November 10th, 1903, at 11 A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount thereof, and the receiver reserves the right to reject all bids submitted. Said property may be inspected on said premises on November 7th and 9th, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Should the receiver reject all bids, then said property will be sold at public auction, on said premises, on Thursday, November 12th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in Bankruptcy.

EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLARD & COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of John L. Lyttle, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, No. 113 Leonard Street, New York City, on the 18th day of November, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

A general description of said property is as follows: Tapestries, fancy sofa pillows, table mats, table covers, couch covers, curtains, portières, screens, fancy novelties, etc., etc.; patterns, sewing machines, typewriter, and office fixtures.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale, unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

New York, Nov. 7, 1903.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 6,388.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JENNIE YEAMANS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jennie Yeamans, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of October, A. D. 1903, the said Jennie Yeamans was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the offices of John J. Townsend, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Nov. 4, 1903.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH'S NAME

Proposed Change Discussed at the Pittsburg Congress.

Dr. Clendenin of This City Says the "Mighty House of Protestantism is Falling"—Congress Closes.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—The Twenty-second Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America came to a close today after a series of interesting and well-attended meetings.

The sessions to-day were presided over by Bishop Cortlandt Whitehead. The morning meeting had for its topic, "Is it Desirable to Change the Name of This Church?" This question has been under consideration for some time by the Episcopal churches throughout the United States, and will be brought to a vote at a convention to be held in Boston next year. Those who have advocated a change seem as yet not to have decided upon a desirable substitute. The title "The Catholic Church of America" had a champion to-day in the Rev. F. M. Clendenin of New York, who, in the course of a paper on the subject, said:

"That the mighty house of Protestantism is falling according to divine prophecy is a fact as sure as that death is coming to us all—a fact to which our own great leaders bear open witness."

He closed by saying:

"That name should identify us with the Church not of a hundred years, but with the Church of the apostles, martyrs, and confessors, and this, please God, will be our way at last, for no church will ever win America for Christ our Lord but the American Catholic Church."

The Rev. William R. Huntington, member of the General Executive Committee and rector of Grace Church, New York, began his paper on the question in the following way:

"It is my purpose to maintain in this paper the following closely related propositions: First, that the present name of this Church is unsatisfactory; second, that the name, though unsatisfactory, is as good a one as, under existing conditions, we desire; third, that no change of name is either likely or desirable until back of it there shall be discernible a change of heart."

At the afternoon session the topic was, "The Life in the World to Come." Addresses were made by Bishop Boyd Vincent and others.

Next year being conference year, it is hardly probable that a congress will be held, and on this account the place of the next meeting was not discussed.

The congress closed with a farewell address by Bishop Whitehead. Many of the visiting clergymen will remain in the city over Sunday, and some will occupy local pulpits.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selections for Nov. 15, 1903.

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SUBJECT—David's Trust in God. Psalms, xxiii.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. Psalms, xxiii., 1.

A mine of gold is a very valuable possession, and he who finds one considers himself as rich indeed. But the gold in the mine, however rich and abundant it may be, is of no practical value as long as it lies there imbedded in the quartz. It is only when the rock is broken up, and the gold is separated, and assayed, and minted into the coin of the realm, that it really enriches him who finds it, or makes him a blessing to others. If he has no ability to do this, or to have it done for him, he may die a pauper although his mine may be of priceless worth.

It is very much so with the great truths of Scripture. They are, in themselves, of inestimable value. But if any man can not, or will not, separate them one from another, and convert them into forms which he can apply to personal needs in the experiences of life, they are of no more worth to him than the gold buried in the mountains. This is markedly the case with this Psalm. It is one with which every one is familiar. For upward of three thousand years it has been taught to little children, and it has been the solace and comfort of the old. As it stands, it is in itself a mine of wealth capable of enriching every poor sinner. But if he can not, or will not, convert its several assurances into coin for his personal use, and for the good of others, all of the wealth which it contains will not make him any materially richer.

But, because we are so familiar with it—and because on its surface it is so very rich—every true child of God naturally has both a difficulty and a diffidence in attempting to search into the depths of its meanings. To fully understand them all—or even any one of them completely—is beyond human intelligence. When we approach it—like Moses before the bush which "burned with fire and was not consumed"—we hear a voice saying, "Draw not nigh hither, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." (Ex., iii., 2-5.) The only place to study it is in the closet, and the only Teacher capable of expounding it is the Holy Ghost.

When it was written by the royal Psalmist is unknown. Some have thought it bears irrefutable marks of having been composed when he was yet in his early youth—possibly when he returned to his flocks after Samuel had anointed him at Bethlehem. Then the great contrast between his comparatively despised condition among men, and his fully accepted condition before God, filled his mind, and he sang, as he sat by the sheepfold, with a full heart, (R. V.):

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies;—
Thou hast anointed my head with oil;—
My cup runneth over.

Some have thought, however, that it was more likely to have been composed to cheer the moody spirit of Saul when he was called to play before him and to lift his thoughts to higher things than self. Others have thought that it could only have been written by one who had passed through much trial and affliction, and been brought out into "a wealthy place," (Ps. lxvi., 12,) as when he was restored to his kingdom after the rebellion of Absalom. But whether it was written in his youth or in middle age, or in his later years, it is applicable to all ages and to all time. It is a fountain of refreshing waters at which old and young can alike drink and find themselves strengthened.

RECORD OF EXPERIENCES.

For it is not simply a song of thanksgiving for those who are in prosperity, neither is it a prayer for those in trouble nor a word of instruction for the ignorant, or of comfort for the sorrowing, and yet it is all of these to all, and much more. It is a record of experiences and assurances—a setting clearly before his own mind and the minds of others his condition before God. As the Psalmist looked at himself in that condition he had nothing to bewail and nothing to fear. He had no concern as to what men might think of him or do toward him. But the one great thought which he breathed out in every line was his relation to God and God's relation to him. The opening sentence, therefore, is the key to the whole Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd." Every word of this confident assurance is emphatic.

Evidently, however, there was a time when he could not have said this with the same meaning as when he wrote it in this Psalm. As we have seen in tracing the story of his life, he was undoubtedly blessed with the privilege of a godly home in his youth. His father was a man of mark among the people of Bethlehem because of his religious faith and character. Every year he held a special sacrifice in the town "for all the family," (I. Samuel, xx., 6.) He was invited by God's special direction to attend the sacrifice which Samuel held there. (I. Samuel, xvi., 2.) Evidently, therefore, David was brought up carefully and religiously.

But so were all of his brothers. They had the same advantages and were surrounded by the same influences. But not one of them became "a man after God's own heart," as David did. Evidently he yielded himself willingly and gladly to those influences, and the others did not. Whether, like Samuel and John the Baptist, the Spirit of God came upon him at his birth, or not, we are not told. It may have been. For sometimes, as with Samuel and John, no one can tell when some become the children of God. But even in those cases it is evidently a divine influence that makes them from their earliest days so different from others. It is not the operation of nature. The great change is wrought in them "even as by the Spirit of the Lord," (II. Corinthians, iii., 18.)

The whole history of David, however, indicates that, like most of the children of God, this spiritual change did not take place in him until after some years of trial and temptation had passed over him. With many another, therefore, whom the grace of God has called to repentance and faith, he could have sung of his earliest days:

I was a wandering sheep,
I did not love the fold;
I did not love my Shepherd's voice,
I would not be controlled.
—(H. Bonar.)

Every one, however, without any such change, can say, and often does say, "The Lord is my Shepherd," but it is not with the same meaning as David, until he has experienced the same change as that which took place in him. Saul, the King of Israel, for instance, never could have so said it. He might have, and probably did, realize God's sovereign care over him and his people, and in that sense have considered Him as a great Shepherd. But he never looked to Him for guidance, never submitted his will to His, and never leaned upon Him as His child. He never, therefore, could have looked up to him as a personal friend and helper, and never could have said of Him, "My Shepherd."

AFTER SEEING THE LIGHT.

Neither could Saul of Tarsus. And yet he was accustomed to hear this Psalm often repeated in the Temple and in the synagogue, and undoubtedly often said it himself with his lips and with a most devout spirit, just as he had heard and sung: "Give ear, O Shepherd of Israel—Thou that leadest Joseph like a flock—Thou that dwellest between the Cherubims—shine forth" (Ps., lxxx., 1.) But when he became Paul the Apostle, after he had seen that great light on the way to Damascus—he sang both of them with a very different feeling. For then he saw Him not only in His Sovereignty as the God of Israel, but also in His grace as his personal Saviour. He could then not only say with David as never before: "The Lord is my Shepherd;" but he could write to others: "Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever." (Heb., xiii., 20-21.) Thus this Psalm can be truly appreciated and understood only by those who have returned unto the Shepherd and Bishop of "their souls." (I. Pet., ii., 25.)

When David wrote this Psalm—whether it was in his youth, or in his more mature years—he was evidently thinking of the time when he fed "his father's sheep at Bethlehem." His relation to the sheep under his care suggested God's relation to him—the earthly scene, reflected in dim and shadowy outlines, a heavenly condition. And yet what fullness of light is there in the shadows! As he looked upon the flock around him, he realized how personal was his relation to every member of it. He knew every one by name, and they all knew him. Not one could ever cry to him for food or drink, and he not lead it to a green pasture or to still waters. Not one could slip on a smooth rock, and his staff not catch it and save it from falling. Not one could lag behind, and his rod not hasten it forward into safety. Not one could be in danger of a wolf or bear, and he not seize the intruder by the beard and slay it. Not one could be feeble, and he not know it and hasten to its relief. Not even a little lamb could grow tired and faint, and he not take it into his bosom to rest. No wonder, therefore, that he expresses his relation to God, and God's relation to him, in every part of this Psalm, by a personal pronoun. Everywhere it is "Thou" and "I," or "He" and "Me"; or "He" and "My," or "I" and "Thou"; or "Thou" and "My," or "Mine."

Thus the whole Psalm has to do with only two persons—the Lord in heaven and the child upon earth. The child is in the hand of the Lord and therefore it has no doubt or fear. Because God is his and he is God's—because of this new and blessed relationship—everything else logically follows naturally and necessarily. Thus

"The Lord is my Shepherd"—therefore "I shall not want."
"He maketh me lie down"—therefore "In green pastures."
"He leadeth me"—therefore "Beside still waters."
"He restoreth my soul"—therefore "In the paths of righteousness."
"Thou art with me"—therefore "I will fear no evil."
"Thou preparest a table before me"—therefore "My cup runneth over."
"Goodness and mercy follow me"—therefore "I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

And all of this comfort, peace, righteousness, and hope are not dependent upon my worthiness, but it is "for His name's sake."

Thus this new relationship assures to the child of God a sufficient supply for all material and spiritual wants, for bodily comforts, for guidance "in the paths of righteousness," support "through the valley of the shadow of death," and of a dwelling "in the house of the Lord forever." When one, therefore, can look up to God and say truly, "My Shepherd," he has "the full assurance of understanding to the acknowledgment of the mystery of God, and of the Father, and of Christ," (Col. ii., 2-3;) "the full assurance of faith" to "draw nigh" to Him "with a true heart," (Heb., x., 22,) and "the full assurance of hope unto the end." (Heb., vi., 11.)

OUR LORD'S COMMENTARY.

The best commentary and exposition of this Psalm which can be given was once given by our Lord Himself when He was speaking to the Pharisees. It is recorded in the tenth chapter of St. John's Gospel. On that occasion it almost seems as if He must have had this Psalm, with which they were so familiar, in His mind. For His declarations then concerning Himself explain and enforce every declaration of the Psalmist. To see it clearly, what He said should be read responsively to what the Psalmist says, as in the Psalter.

1. "The Lord is my Shepherd."
2. "I am the Good Shepherd."
1. "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures."
2. "My sheep hear My voice, and I know them, and they follow Me."
1. "He leadeth me beside the still waters."
2. "He calleth His own sheep by name and leadeth them out. I know My sheep and am known of Mine."
1. "He restoreth my soul—He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake."
2. "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."
1. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me. Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me."
2. "The Good Shepherd giveth His life for the sheep."
1. "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over."
2. "By Me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out and find pasture."
1. "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."
2. "Therefore doth My Father love Me, because I lay down My life that I might take it again. And other sheep I have which are not of this fold—them also I must bring, and they shall be Mine—and there shall be one fold, and one Shepherd."

Thus the grace of God replies to the faith of man.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

With what are the truths of Scripture, and especially of this Psalm, compared, and what is necessary to make them helpful?

How must this Psalm be studied, and what is said of the time when it was composed?

Why is it probable that David could not always have said: "The Lord is my Shepherd"?

What was necessary to enable him to say it, and how is it illustrated?

What probably suggested to him his relation to God, and how does he express that relationship?

How is the logical conclusion of this relationship illustrated in the Psalm, and what is its result?

What is the best commentary on this Psalm, and how should it be read?

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AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF WESTCOTT EXPRESS CO., Madison Av. and 47th Street. New York, Oct. 17, 1903.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the property as per list below now remaining unclaimed or otherwise in the office of the Westcott Express Co., at 4th St. and Lafayette Place, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder by Auctioneer, Jas. E. Curry, 384 3d Av., on Nov. 16, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., unless same shall be called for and all charges paid thereon.

J. L. WEBB, On Hand Clerk. W. H. LONG, Superintendent.

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Alkin—Atkinson—(2) Anderson—Alken—Altman S. N. Co.—Albany T. Co.—A. V. Co.—Alexander.

B.
Betts—Boland—O. Bush B. Co.—Barman—J. F. Bait—S. A. & B.—Bull Bros.—Benedict—Bradenck—Berry—Buckeye—Bush—Bishop—Bozen G. T. Co.—F. Birdsall—E. Brennan—Baptist Church—Burdick—R. Bros.—A. Bradseck—Beyer—Brennan—Bakers Alliance—B. Works & L.—A. S. P. B. Co.—R. Burns—J. Bennings—L. Brodek—Brooks—Bostwick—B. Brown—Biller—J. Booth.

C.
Cowperthwait Co.—M. Colyers—Carter—Carroll—Coster—Carroll—Cannon—E. F. Cardiff—Collins—Claffin, Thos. & Co.—Cohen—S. Cogers—Cohen Bros.—S. Cagnow—Campbell, M. & J.—I. Candell—J. Cain—Central Knitting Co.—J. J. Cogan.

D.
E. Doran—Dunn—Dellingham—Du Bois—Desmunde—Mrs. Dume—R. Descrange—Devan—Denver—D. & R.—Dunlap—Dudley—Drummund—B. Donats.

E.
M. Eisnsen—Edward—Elwood & Co.—Electric Works—Ellison—Englehman—Einstein—Eureka F. Co.—Engleberg—J. D. Einstein.

F.
Louis Fisher—Farrell, c. o. S. Waters—Forman—Fruse—Fleming—Fulton—S. B. French—F. H. Flynn—Ferguson—Franklin & M.—Ferback—A. Fanell—Fiske & D.—Foster—Friedlander—Harley Flynn—Frankel—O. Flaherty—Fairy Mfg. Co.—C. J. Frye—Foligat—W. K. Fuller—Fitzgerald—N. B. Flannagan—Franklin—Fuller—Fagan—Fagan—Freeman.

G.
Gallagher—Gallagher — Goldman — Gilson — W. Guild—Grunbeit—W. E. Green—T. E. Griffin—Gallan Bro. & K.—Geisman—Garfield T. S. Co.—Mrs. Geibes—Gardner S. S. Co.—Genocert & G., c. o. Griffin.

H.
Hospital—D. J. Harrison—Harris—Holan, c. o. Hughes & Crandall—Heckmeyer—Hillman—Hullasky—Harper—Hamilton R. L. C.—J. Hogan—Haley—Hirshfield—Halligan—Hinds & M.—Hacken—Hauman—S. Hafen—S. Hammenstein—J. A. Hearne—Howells—Heidelberger T. Co.—H. Hoeberg—Hall—W. Hamcha—H. Honeg—Hosch—G. A. Help & Son.

I.
I. & K.

J.
Jenkins—J. A. Johnson—Jennon—James—M. Jacobs.

K.
Kellogg—Kauch — Kimball — Kent—Kalapa—B. Kelly—P. F. Kelly—Kings Toy Store—Keene—F. Kattenborn—Kallish—L. Kleman & Co.

L.
Loomis—Leonard—J. L. Laurence—F. Loeser & Co.—Ladow—S. Lewison—Litelenstein—J. Lenton—C. Lindberg—L. Leighton—Leitcher—F. Losier—The Lewis Pub. Co.

M.
Mauser M. Co.—Marathon—Morgan—Man. State Hospital—Mundell—Mallon—E. J. Miller—J. Mahan—Maynard—Mastrowgate — Mallery—McNamara—F. M. Merriman—Marris—Mahan—Meyer—McLaughlin—Mitchell—C. Morgan—Manuel—Martin—Mailer—Mallery—Mitchell—J. McCauley—McPerch—C. McCarthy — McAllister — Muley—McP. & O. T.—J. D. Meyer—Mackley—F. A. Manser—Mullan—Mandelwitz—J. Mattew—J. D. Morris.

N.
M. S. Neiser—Newman—N. A. Newman—Nolan—F. Numsey—J. Newman—W. H. Nichol—T. J. Nealey—N. Y. Cycle Co.

O.
Louis Obeitz—M. D. O'Connor.

P.
Parson, R., & Co.—Post—Phasse—Preston—Prince—Pusen—Prescott—Palsick—Piper—Pearson M. Co.—A. Park—Penny C. Co.—Peterson—J. M. Price—V. Peterson—Prince Line.

Q.
Quinn.

R.
Rosenberg—B. W. Rubber—Rhinelander—C. W. Roberts—C. R. Roe, c. o. Williams—Rice—Jno. Rigg—Resnekof—A. Rice—Raphall, T., & Son—Reynolds—Remhardt—E. J. Robinson—Richardson—Ragton—Rosenburg—Raymond, c. o. W. J. W.—Ray.

S.
Somers—E. Smith — Southerland — Strauss—M. Smith—S. S. Trofan Prince—Snidiker—S. S. Seward—S. Sprague—Standard Oil Co.—P. F. Sherridan—Sherman—Sheridan—Scheerer—H. Sayago—S. Stearn—B. Smith—S. Stern—Shenburn—H. Stern—Sittenberg—A. Staebel—H. Schmidt—Springer T. B. Co.—R. Siegel & Co.—Samson—H. Spiott—Siegel & B.—Surburg T. Co.—J. Sedes, c. o. Dockstader—S. A. Simmons—H. I. Tum Siden—Seeley—Seaman—J. Sieb—J. C. Schenck—Sherman & S.—Spring—M. Schmidt.

T.
Treny—Tine—R. E. Theeler—J. Trenbig—The Red Star M. Co.

U.
F. Unger—Underwood.

V.
W. Van Vlick—Vogelson—Van Deneer—Van Vein.

W.
Wassell—Mrs. A. Walz—A. G. Wood—Welsh—Willy—Winslow—Wendell—Winters—Wolf—Washington—Webb—William—Wilson—S. C. Wandell—Winchester Co.—Wenke.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis L. Wendell, auctioneer, sells this day, November 7, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., No. 2,025 Lexington Avenue, (S. W. corner 124th Street,) Borough Manhattan, City of New York, all the fixtures, chattels, and stock of drug store.

By order of Mortgagee.

M. Cohen, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 263 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

DRESSER RECEIVERS' REPORT.

It Shows a Total Profit and Saving of $165,702—How Silk Prices Were Maintained.

Robert C. Morris and Charles S. Mackenzie, as receivers for the bankrupt firm of Dresser & Co., silk and commission merchants, filed their report yesterday. In this it is stated that on the silks and other goods pledged, which on forced sale would not have brought more than 50 per cent. of their value, there has been a profit of $40,091.82. Creditors of the firm who sold the goods as security became unsecured creditors, and $125,000 was saved to those who left the stock in the hands of the receivers. The failure was one of the largest under the new bankruptcy law. The Trustee is Edward B. Whitney.

At the time of taking possession by the receivers there was a free stock, inventoried at $2,100.24. Large supplies of silk were in the warehouses at the time of the failure. The warehouse receipts were pledged as loans. Some of the goods were in bonded warehouses, subject to the payment of duties. These did not come into the hands of the receivers as part of the assets of the bankrupt firm.

All the silks pledged were Japanese. The greatest demand for these is in April, May, June, and July, the demand in the other eight months for this class of silk being small. This being known the pledgees were eager to sell in the open market. Silk houses reduced their prices to get clear of their stocks, because of the fear that the great amount of silk of Dresser & Co. would be thrown on the market at whatever price it might bring. To avoid this the receivers, with the agreement of many of the creditors of the bankrupt firm, held the pledged goods and sold them at market prices.

According to the report of the receivers, their action through the support of creditors who stood by them avoided a serious break in the silk market. It is stated that if they had not succeeded in making the arrangement which they did with the pledgees, who consented to turn over the pledged goods to them, appraised for sale in the ordinary course of business at $352,786.01, these would have sold for about half that amount. This addition to the sum to be subtracted from the claims against the firm is emphasized in the receivers' report, which states that the total profit and saving to the estate arising from the business of the receivers amounts to $165,702.

ANOTHER LIEN AGAINST STOW.

One of Six for $86,000 Odd That Have Been Put on New York Broker's Roslyn Estate.

MINEOLA, L. I., Nov. 6.—A lien was to-day filed in the County Clerk's office at this place against W. L. Stow, a member of the firm of W. L. Stow & Co., brokers, of Manhattan, and John C. Udall, contractor, for $7,547 by Bryne & Murphy of 890 Park Avenue, Manhattan, for material furnished on a contract for plumbing, water pipe, drainage, fixture work, &c., in building Mr. Stow's residence at Roslyn Hills, L. I. The price, according to the contract, was $12,456, but the work has since been stopped and is now only partly completed.

In all there are six liens standing against Mr. Stow's property, three of which are against Mr. Stow and Contractor Udall. The largest claim was filed by the contractor for $54,840.57 on July 25 last. The others following were for $6,200, $6,604, $1,500, $4,709, and $9,338.33. Although none of the claims have been satisfied, the total amount is $86,789.90.

TOBACCO CASE TRANSFERRED.

Suit Against Universal Company to Go to Vice Chancellor Reed.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Chancellor Magie filed to-day in the Court of Chancery an order directing the transfer of the suit of McAlpin and others vs. the Universal Tobacco Company from the hands of Vice Chancellor Pitney, before whom the case was commenced, to Vice Chancellor Reed.

This action caused considerable comment, inasmuch as it is the second time within a few weeks that the Chancellor has interfered with Vice Chancellor Pitney in the suit, the first occasion being his reversal of Mr. Pitney's refusal to allow the company stay of proceedings when the complainants in the issue made application for the production of the company's books and papers. The Chancellor granted the stay on application of the company, and the books were not shown.

It was at the time of Vice Chancellor Pitney's refusal of the stay that he made some caustic remarks concerning the tobacco company in particular and of trusts in general. Chancellor Magie gives as his reason for to-day's transfer that Vice Chancellor Pitney is overloaded with work.

CUSTOMS EMPLOYES WARNED.

No Money or Effort Will Be Spared to Detect and Punish Dishonesty.

Collector Stranahan yesterday caused to be prepared in the Law Division of the Customs Service in this city, and to be framed for posting in the rotunda of the Public Stores Building a letter warning employes who may be tempted to be dishonest that they will be strictly dealt with. The letter reads:

On July 11, 1903, a small package containing split pearls and opals of the value of about $2,800 was stolen from the custody of the Government while in the Appraisers' Stores. On Sept. 18, one Alfred Hansbeck who worked in the second division, of eighteen years' standing, was arrested, charged with the theft. He was subsequently indicted, and on Oct. 26 placed on trial in the United States District Court before Judge Thomas. After a full day's hearing the evidence presented by the Government was so complete that Hansbeck withdrew the plea of "not guilty," pleaded "guilty" to the theft, and was sentenced by the court to one year's imprisonment in the Kings County Penitentiary.

No money, effort, or time will be spared to detect and punish, to the full extent of the law, the man who so far forgets himself as to steal from importers goods while in the possession of the Government. N. N. STRANAHAN, Collector.

PAPER PRODUCTS CO. FORMED.

Is to be the Selling Company for the Boxboard Combination.

Arrangements having been concluded at a series of meetings held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the last few days, the Paper Products Company, which is to be the selling company for the combination of boxboard manufacturing plants formed recently about the United Boxboard Company of this city, was incorporated at Albany yesterday. Subsequently an organization was effected, and the details necessary to the doing of business arranged.

The new company constitutes the link between the various boxboard companies in the combination. Through it they are to dispense of their common product. Its capital is $200,000, and its Directors are Ohio C. Barber, recently become President of the United Boxboard Company; Augustus H. Ivins, and James A. Roberts, Chairman of the Board of the United Boxboard Company, both of New York; Louis Newman of Buffalo, Stephen Fleming of Fort Wayne, Robert B. McEwan of Whippany, N. J.; Martin Williams of Nyack, and Calvin C. Woolworth of Castleton, N. Y.

To Protest Against Special Tax.

There was a meeting of Produce Exchange members yesterday, at which a committee was appointed to go to Washington to protest against the ruling of the Treasury Department that exporters of spirits and oleomargarine must pay the special taxes required under the internal revenue laws. The committee consists of A. D. Straus, Chairman; Representative W. H. Douglass, and F. M. Montell.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,062,580, as against $2,190,577 for the previous week and $2,387,427 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods market was $1,916,121, as against $1,849,995 for the previous week and $2,263,929 for the corresponding week last year.

CONDITIONS OF TRADE.

Reviewing trade conditions, Dun's Review says in its issue to-day:

Unseasonably mild weather is making it possible for farmers to secure much late grain and cotton that seemed doomed by early frost, but, on the other hand, trade is dull in heavy wearing apparel, fuel, and many lines that should now be vigorous. While in the long run this business may be made up, and the Nation will be benefited by the increased crops, the immediate effect is unfavorable. Manufacturing activity has increased at cotton mills and several minor industries, but in iron and steel there are more idle furnaces and mills. Building permits are decreasing, and structural work is not prosecuted with the vigor that was seen last year. Lumber is firm, despite the moderate demand. Several labor controversies that were threatened have failed to materialize, and the country is remarkably free from interruption on this account. Exports of merchandise from this city for the last week were $501,746 larger than in the same week last year, and the liberal supply of grain and cotton bills brought foreign exchange down to a point where a small amount of gold was engaged. The railways continue prosperous, earnings for October surpassing last year's by 6.2 per cent. Bank exchanges at New York for the week were 26.4 per cent. smaller than a year ago, but at other leading cities there was a gain of 3.1 per cent.

Disappointment has been experienced by those who believed that quotations for iron and steel would go no lower. Bessemer pig at Pittsburg holds fairly steady, but gray forge and Southern foundry irons are off 25 to 50 cents a ton, while many forms of steel in finished condition or partly manufactured are weaker in price, although conditions improve in so far as the size of stocks is concerned. Pool and list prices have been ignored for some time, but at the lower nominal quotations it may be possible to maintain uniformity. Sheets, plates, bars, and cut nails are among the articles on which reductions are reported, and steel billets were put nearer a parity with pig iron, the pool price being reduced from $27 to $23. Rails are maintained at $28 for standard weight, the railroads constantly placing small orders. Reports of extensive export sales are heard and contradicted, but it is certain this branch of trade is reviving as prices become more attractive to foreign consumers. One rumor of a large transaction in plates for Wales cannot be confirmed, but such export business is being sought and will ultimately be secured if terms can be arranged. With the extensive restriction of blast furnace activity, there is reason to look for steadier markets in the near future, and throughout the industry it is believed that large contracts will be placed whenever buyers are satisfied that no better terms can be anticipated.

Less pronounced conservatism is shown by purchasers of cotton goods, and there is evidently more desire to secure deliveries without looking for concessions in prices. This is natural in view of the recent rise in the price of raw material, which had tended downward from the termination of the speculative movement. Not only are buyers seeking goods for immediate delivery, but there is more disposition to place contracts for future shipment. Export buying for China has reappeared on a moderate scale. More spindles have resumed, but the increased production is accompanied by heavier purchases, so that stocks do not accumulate.

While the unusually numerous insolvencies in October make an extremely unsatisfactory exhibit, it is not necessarily an indication of a severe setback in the industrial world, because many of the failures can be traced to special influences, such as speculation and strikes, which are no longer menacing business, and with the stimulus of a profitable agricultural season there is reason to look for better collections and revival of activity.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade and industry are quieter on the whole. Unseasonable weather affects retail trade at many centres, and conservatism in providing for future requirements restricts jobbing trade. Relatively most activity is found in the South, where the growth of the cotton movement at the high prices ruling stimulates business at many centres. In industrial lines reports of curtailed production are evidences of new demand not pressing as sharply as heretofore. Despite the quieter tone of business for some months past, however, it is to be noted that while October clearings are 19 per cent. less than a year ago, they are 19 per cent. larger than those of September this year, and the contraction is largely at the great centres, because two-thirds of the cities of the country show increases over a year ago, and the country outside of the metropolis reports record totals for October.

Prices show an easing tendency, except for cotton, which is at the highest level reached for many years at this season. Food products are easing off, and finished iron and steel are leading the downward movement of manufactured goods, but signs of reawakened foreign and domestic demand lead to the hope that the automatic check to demand long exercised will be removed.

Following, though at a considerable distance, the decline in raw pig iron has come the announced cut of $4 per ton in steel billets, a small cut in nails, and rumors of impending reductions in a number of other lines of finished products. It is to be noted, however, that iron and steel bars are active, and Western jobbers make $3 per ton by filling orders from store rather than from mill. Wire products are likewise active. Reports of cuts in rail prices are not substantiated, but some export business has been done in rails for Asia. Reports of large sales of bars for Wales lack corroboration. Lumber is steady as a whole, though white pine is rather quieter. Export business is good, and the outlook for domestic trade for next year is expected to be better than the past year's record of building trade troubles allowed this year to be. Hardware is notably active the country over, which leads to the hope that lower prices of materials generally will induce demand to reawaken.

Southern trade advices are of continued improvement in trade and collections. North Texas reports improving collections, due to increased cotton movement and a feeling that Texas as a whole will produce rather more cotton than expected a short time ago. In the Mississippi Valley the trade advices are really favorable, and collections are improving. Trade is good at New Orleans, but collections are backward, and the sugar crop is turning out rather less satisfactorily. Florida's orange and fruit shipments generally are large.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ended Nov. 5 aggregate 4,340,381 bushels, against 4,094,873 bushels last week, 5,715,555 bushels this week last year, 5,460,645 bushels in 1901, and 3,555,507 bushels in 1900. For eighteen weeks of the cereal year they aggregate 58,241,928 bushels, against 95,589,404 bushels in 1902, 107,673,492 bushels in 1901, and 63,384,239 bushels in 1900. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,459,086 bushels, against 1,392,214 bushels last week, 130,847 bushels a year ago, 708,284 bushels in 1901, and 3,287,627 bushels in 1900. For eighteen weeks of the present cereal year they aggregate 19,902,687 bushels, against 1,862,898 bushels in 1902, 15,953,626 bushels in 1901, and 57,054,785 bushels in 1900.

Business failures for the week ended with Nov. 5 number 216, against 217 last week, 148 in the like week of 1902, 191 in 1901, 161 in 1900, and 182 in 1899.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Eddy & Street, yarn dealers of Providence, R. I., have opened an office at 50 Leonard Street, in charge of R. W. Ovington.

⁂

It is reported in Montreal that a merger is in contemplation of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, the Merchants' Cotton Company, and the Colonial Printing and Bleaching Company. The new concern will have a virtual monopoly of the Canadian cotton trade.

⁂

The imports into Southern Rhodesia during the three months ended June 30 amounted to £468,000.

⁂

Contracts have been let for rebuilding and equipping Clifton Mill No. 3 at Clifton, S. C., which was destroyed by the Pacolet Valley flood last June. The mill will be ready about April 1 and will be equipped with 35,000 spindles and 1,050 looms.

⁂

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of Baltimore is planning the publication of a monthly trade journal.

⁂

The Freight Transportation Committee of the Merchants and Travelers' Association of Philadelphia has appointed a committee to investigate complaints by buyers of the slow delivery of freight from Philadelphia.

⁂

The New England Shoe and Leather Association at a meeting held on Wednesday considered alleged violations of the inter-State commerce law in freight rates between Boston and St. Louis, and instructed its committee to consult with the St. Louis Shoe Manufacturers and Jobbers' Association about an appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

⁂

At meetings held in Fall River on Wednesday dividends were declared by the Border City Manufacturing Company, the American Linen Company, the Seaconnet Mill, and the Mechanics' Mill.

⁂

E. T. Mason & Co., silk manufacturers and importers of Japanese goods, will move Dec. 1 from 28 and 30 to 15 and 17 Greene Street.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 216 failures in the United States during the week against 217 for the previous week and 148, 191, 161, and 182 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 63, New England 30, Southern 35, Western 54, Northwestern 17, Pacific 11, and Territories 6. Canada had 19 against 25 for the preceding week. About 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000 or less and 13 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

NO FIRE RATE COLLUSION.

South Dakota Judge Upholds the Law Which Failed Elsewhere.

SIOUX FALLS, Nov. 6.—Judge John E. Carland of the United States court for the District of South Dakota this afternoon sustained the anti-compact law passed by the Legislature last Winter. It forbids collusion between fire insurance companies in fixing rates.

The companies applied for an injunction to restrain the Insurance Commissioner from enforcing the law. The Judge denies the injunction and says: "Clearly these complainants have the option either to cease business in the State of South Dakota or comply with the law in question. They have no constitutional rights that are infringed by it."

The attention of Judge Carland was called to the recent decision in the Southern Iowa District and Nebraska against similar laws, but the Judge said he could not adopt the reasoning which led to the decision in those cases. The South Dakota law was modeled after the Iowa anti-compact law.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Incorporated to-day:

Paper Products Company, New York; capital, $200,000. Directors—O. C. Barber, New York; James A. Roberts, Buffalo; S. B. Fleming, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Yuengling's Hudson-New York Breweries, Hudson; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. W. Yuengling and G. F. Wemrath, New York; G. W. Whittemore, Hudson.

The Gaspereaux Company, Albany, (timber, logs, bark, and pulp;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Henry Patton and John J. Gillogly, Albany; Frank G. Smith, New York.

Stevenson & Brown, New York, (manufacturing clothing;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Annie E. Brown and Frederick Brown, New York; J. A. Stevenson, East Orange, N. J.

Warsaw Hotel Company, Warsaw, Wyoming County; capital, $50,000. Directors—S. D. Purdy, C. T. Watkins, and C. D. Purdy, Warsaw.

Keenan Land Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—P. H. Keenan and J. L. O'Connell, New York; J. A. Manning, New Rochelle.

Patent Mailing Souvenir Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—H. W. Kupfer, H. C. Trantz, and Russell Hawkins, New York.

Berlin Medical Institute, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Mabelle Henderson, Sue F. Henderson, and Jacob Stern, New York.

J. G. Adams & Co., New York, (medicines;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. G. Adams, New York; C. L. Peterson and F. W. Swift, East Orange, N. J.

Dr. J. T. Madden Medical and Surgical Offices, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. T. Madden, Mabelle Henderson, and Sue F. Henderson, New York.

The Fleischmann Interborough Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—Johanna Fleischmann and U. M. Fleischmann, East Millstone, N. J.; H. W. Sackett, New York.

The May-Fass Company, New York, (manufacturing undergarments;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Monroe May and George Fass, Brooklyn; D. A. Aronson, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Stewart Mercantile Company, Jersey City; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Moses Ely, Robert W. Logan, W. B. Goodwin, L. H. Wood, and S. C. Hall.

Reed & Auerbacher Company, (to deal in hardware,) Newark; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—Helen R. Auerbacher, C. A. Botterman, and T. J. Cookley.

The Paterson Silk Jobbers of Paterson; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Louis Blumenthal, Harris Rosenstein, Romano Eppros, and Rose Rosenstein.

The Oriental Building and Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—William M. Fox, Joseph A. Duffy, and George A. Warden.

The Denny Anti-Fouling Paint Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Leonard J. Whitehead, F. J. Nelson, T. F. Kirkpatrick, Edward Edmonds, and E. K. May.

The Wyand-Somers-Moore Patent Developing Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William Wyand, William Somers, and John W. Moore.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 6.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Findlay Publishing Company of Philadelphia, to engage in the publishing business; capital, $75,000.

The Lafayette A. R. Lechette and Company of Philadelphia, increasing its capital stock from $10,000 to $20,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania; Representative Charles G. Bennett, Westbury, L. I.; Gen. Jose M. Fernandez, Washington; A. J. Cassatt, Philadelphia; Capt. W. L. Pitcher, U. S. A.

HOLLAND—C. D. Scott, Cincinnati; A. Drabble, London.

CAMBRIDGE—Prof. J. T. Michau, St. Joseph; Count von Berenberg Gossler, Hamburg.

GILSEY—W. B. Kibbee, Albany; A. K. Detwiller, Toledo.

IMPERIAL—Capt. W. H. Clifford, United States Marine Corps; T. W. Hudson, Toronto; J. L. Putnam, Providence.

GRAND—G. D. Le Lavrie, London; Lieut. H. S. Miller, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Theodore L. Cross, Utica; Robert Frits, Havana; G. H. Peters, United States Navy.

PLAZA—Thomas K. Gibbs, Newport; B. W. Arnold, Albany.

SAVOY—C. O. Miller, Stamford.

NETHERLAND—C. H. Venner, Boston; Randall Davison, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—L. E. Morgan, Philadelphia; J. J. Banigan, Providence; Mayor Peter De Pagter, Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND UNION—Judge W. L. Parkhurst, Canandaigua.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Gov. Frank W. Higgins, Olean.

MAJESTIC—J. M. Munyon, Philadelphia; Dudley McKnight, Chicago.

VICTORIA—C. R. Barnes, Rochester; Commodore J. H. Gillis, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—S. Garwood, Philadelphia; ex-Representative Nathan Frank, St. Louis.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. B. Warfield, Baltimore; L. A. Coolidge, Washington.

GREGORIAN—Mayor Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland; W. H. R. Hilliard, Pittsburg.

NAVARRE—Admiral Gherardi, United States Navy; Capt. G. B. Comly, United States Army.

WESTMINSTER—Benjamin F. Butler, San Juan, P. R.

NEW AMSTERDAM—The Very Rev. Archdeacon Bywater, Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, Denver, Col.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Eisenberg, J., Baltimore, Md.; A. Eisenberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Friedman & Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; M. D. Rosenau, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. C. MacInnes, domestics, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Reynolds Brothers, Elmira, N. Y.; W. H. Reynolds, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. S. Hunkins, notions and ribbons, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Coyne, toilet and leather goods; G. H. Urweiler, linens and white goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Gregorian Hotel.

Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; J. W. Dulon, carpets, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; I. Tolman, dress goods, 8 Greene Street; Hotel Netherland.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Brooks, underwear, 104 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Beggs, D. C., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Beggs, carpets; Hoffman House.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Griggs, H. H., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. H. Griggs, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; C. S. Peers, cloaks and suits; 530 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. E. Burr, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Saveland, carpets; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Navarre.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.

Grauman, Henchey, Cross & Co., Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Burd, dress goods; Mr. Grauman, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WEEHAWKEN WHARF COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Weehawken Wharf Company, coal dealer, of 26 Cortlandt Street, show liabilities of $59,818, nominal assets of $78,215, and actual assets of $10,738. Among the actual assets are cash, $7,108; interest in real estate, $1,800, and coal pockets, $1,500, the nominal value of which is $20,000. There are a large number of uncollectible accounts in the nominal assets, and a judgment for $8,475 against Allerton Merritt, formerly bookkeeper for the company, who disappeared a few years ago. The largest creditors are Stickney, Conyngham & Co., $18,478. The City of New York is a creditor for $3,500 for taxes.

ARTHUR M. HUNTER.—Schedules in the assignment of Arthur M. Hunter, formerly a stock broker at 52 Broadway, show liabilities of $267,390, nominal assets of $103,292, and actual assets nothing. The nominal assets consist of worthless accounts, $33,262, and cash, $70,000, proceeds of the sale of his seat in the New York Stock Exchange, held subject to claims of members of the Exchange who are creditors. The claims mentioned in the schedules are $58,177. Among the creditors are James R. Keene, $65,000; T. J. Taylor, $12,500; Katharine R. Hunter, $112,000; E. D. Hunter, $9,500; M. P. Kelly, $9,179; Anderson, Pendleton & Anderson, $25,000, for legal services, and Gurley & Johnson of Washington, D. C., $28,000.

METROPOLITAN STORE AND SALOON FIXTURE COMPANY.—The Metropolitan Store and Saloon Fixture Company, manufacturer of store and saloon fixtures at 207 to 211 East Forty-ninth Street, made an assignment yesterday to John Rohrer. Jennie L. Cahn is President and Winifred A. Gorman Secretary. The business was started in 1897 by Benjamin F. Cahn and incorporated in 1898 with a capital stock of $20,000. Mr. Cahn died about two years ago and his widow became President. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the company late yesterday by Lesser Brothers, attorneys for Jacques Kahn, a creditor, for $1,221. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment. Lesser Brothers said that they had been informed that the assignment was caused by recent labor troubles, slow collections, and large losses. The liabilities are estimated at $20,000 and assets $10,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ROSENFELD & MAGID.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Rosenfeld & Magid, who did business as the Paris Suspender Company at 5 Walker Street, show liabilities of $2,400 and assets of $380 in stocks, fixtures, and accounts.

FRANK FORMAN.—Frank Forman, dealer in clothing at Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $34,844 and no assets, as he conveyed all his assets by an assignment made yesterday to Charles F. Cantine of Kingston. There are 130 creditors, most of whom are in New York City.

SIGMUND WEITZENBLUM.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sigmund Weitzenblum, wholesale dealer in watches and jewelry at 90 Nassau Street, by the Solidarity Watch Case Company, a creditor for $583. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has transferred merchandise and accounts to the amount of $2,000, and paid $4,000 to certain creditors to prefer them. He was employed in this line for twelve years, and started for himself in 1894. In February, 1902, he claimed a capital of $18,000.

STAMFORD AND FREDERICK J. WHITE.—Stamford White and Frederick J. White of 1,123 Broadway filed separate petitions in bankruptcy yesterday. Stamford White has liabilities of $11,998, contracted from 1901 to 1903, and assets of $10 in cash. There are seven creditors, the largest being W. C. Anderson, $7,500 for borrowed money, and E. C. Heed, Chicago, $2,500 for borrowed money. Frederick J. White has liabilities of $5,242 and assets of $1.20 in cash. The liabilities are for merchandise bought in Chicago in 1902, and for advertising in sixty-two papers, contracted in this city in 1903.

GARVIN PAPER COMPANY.—Charles E. Garvin, residing at New Windsor, Orange County, and Winfield J. Garvin, residing at Winsted, Conn., doing business as the Garvin Paper Company, at Moodna, Orange County, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here. The firm's liabilities are $39,458 and nominal assets $11,098, consisting of paper, rags, &c., $8,197; apparatus at mill, $948; horses and wagons, $360; accounts, $1,538, and cash, $55. They owe $1,669 to fifty employes for wages. Among the creditors are Alfred D. Zeigler, $9,950; Castle, Gotthell & Overton, $6,916; Gatti, McQuade & Co., $4,700, all of New York City; Charles H. Garvin of Hartford, Conn., $3,000; Patrick Hart, Newburg, $2,563, and the Fred Macey Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., $1,472. Charles E. Garvin owns the mill property, valued at $88,000, mortgaged for $20,000 to George G. Reynolds of Brooklyn, on which foreclosure proceedings have been commenced. He also owns some real estate at Holyoke, Mass., valued at $8,000, mortgaged for $6,000 to the People's Savings Bank of Holyoke. His individual liabilities are $26,025 and nominal assets $46,000 in real estate. He also has his life insured for $5,000. Winfield J. Garvin has individual debts of $11,621 and nominal assets of $7,955, among which are real estate at Winsted, $6,000, mortgaged for $4,400; cash, $480, and stock, fixtures, and accounts of a coal business at Winsted, $1,475.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANABLE, Eliphalet M.—D. Burbacher	$155
ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY, Peter B. Vermilya, and Jacob R. Casselberry—Mercantile National Bank	295
BERKOWITZ, Toby, by guardian—Heckler-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, costs	28
BALSAM, Philip L.—W. Werner	263
BROKATI, Anna C.—J. C. Mahr and another	130
CRAIG, William E.—Isaac Walker & Son	294
CONKLING, Howard C.—W. R. Hooper	330
CONNOLLY, Lawrence—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	75
CHOROSH, Arcadie—L. Nieberg and another	40
CLARK, Henry P.—H. J. McCoy	100
CRAGIN, William B. and Julia E.—H. J. Braken, executor	2,388
DAY, Samuel W., and Charles H. Van Buren—P. Weisburger	322
EWELL, Raine—J. Kennedy and another, costs	210
ERBE, William—W. Sheehan	5,518
EWALD, George—G. Ehret	3,706
FLEISCHMANN, Jacob and Arnold—L. Windholz	660
FLEISCHMANN, Joseph—L. Windholz	708
FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF Maryland—M. Levy	412
GOLDSMITH, Hannah—Reid Ice Cream Company	333
GOLDSTEIN, Morris—S. Greenberg	421
GANNON, Sylvester—Union Railway Company, costs	68
GRIFFIN, Joseph T.—L. J. R. Holst	220
GRIFFIN, Joseph T.—A. Dehl	220
GREEN, Nora M.—C. H. Bunn and another	588
GROSS, Peter—H. Held	358
GERVAIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY—C. H. Voorhees and another	277
HYMAN, William—Manufacturers and Inventors' Electric Company	14
HOLLEY, Sadie—P. Schwarzwald and another, costs	24
IRWIN, Fred—G. Vaughn	866
JACOCKS, Joseph F.—E. Goldberg, costs	103
JULIAS, George—W. Dunn	223
KENSINGTON AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING Company—C. F. Splitdorf	307
KINZCK, William—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	109
KOLLER, Samuel—W. A. Phelan	17
LUCKNOW IRON AND STEEL COMPANY—M. Paltrowitz	547
LEVINE, John—M. Schulman and another	24
LEVIN, Solomon, and Jacob Margovitz—T. Ellender and another	202
LAMBERT, Adelaide, by guardian—P. Schwarzwald and another, costs	24
McCAFFREY, Catherine F.—H. Armsburg	12
MURTHA, Frank F.—G. R. Sutherland	390
MARLEY, Charles S.—L. Wise	1,888
MANNIE, George A.—A. M. Cole	124
MEULLER, Alice MacG.—C. E. Brodhead, Jr.	61
MIDLER, Abraham—J. Zlotnick	73
MEYER, Joseph—M. Meyer	455
MARGULIAS, Jacob—S. Rosenberg	29
MACALUSO, Angelo—S. Iannello	193
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Foy	1,406
McLEAN, William—M. A. Korff	182
NAUGHTON, Frank—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs	75
NEWMAN, Herman—P. Schwarzwald and another, costs	24
ORDNETSKY, John—L. Werner	108
PARK, Samuel—W. F. Connell	378
PRICE, Frank J.—A. C. Flagg	253
ROSENBLAT, Isaac—M. Lany	392
RAMAPO CAR WHEEL COMPANY—E. J. Lavino and another	841
SCHRODER, Jacob—H. Eggers and another	80
SMITH, Warren D. W.—W. A. Phelan	23
SPECTOR, Abraham M.—Realty Trust	133
SANDERS, Charles W.—S. J. Torkington	297
SCHUBACK, John—R. Rowley and another	274
SULLIVAN, Patrick H., and Samuel Kraus—S. C. Schweigler	39
SUBERSKI, William—J. Samuels	315
STOECKER, Albert J.—L. Hamburger and another	290
SMULLEN, William J., and James P. Toher—A. Bloch	153
STEINWEG, Louis—G. Lindenmeyer and another	372
SONDHEIM, Nella, executrix—H. Kraus and another	17,351
THE STURTEVANT COMPANY—M. Sobel	251
TRIFNERY, Charles—J. S. Sills and another	153
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. Torvell	938
THE FOOTLIGHTS PUBLISHING COMPANY—G. Lindenmeyer and another	179
THE COMMONWEALTH PUBLISHING Company—The Berkeley Press	1,053
VUNCK, William L.—C. R. Barnum and another	96
VALENTINE, Charles E.—G. I. Valentine	206
WAITZFELDER, Simon—C. E. Cornish	90
WHITE, John S.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	403
WILKENS, Bernhardt W.—S. Caccianino	2,140

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.86½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	11.05
Coffee, Rio No. 7	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.42
Beef, family	10.25
Beef, hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	13.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.45
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	15.50
Butter, Western creamery	.22½

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Flour—Easy; No. 3 Spring wheat, 77@80c; No. 2 corn, 44⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 45⅝c; No. 2 oats, 36c; No. 3 white, 34¼@36½c; No. 2 rye, 55¼c; good feeding barley, 35@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@54c; No. 1 flaxseed, 70c; No. 1 Northwestern, 74c; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl., $11.37½@$11.50; lard, per 100 lb., $6.77½@$6.95; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.25@$7.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@$7; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.28; clover, contract grade, $10.50@$10.60.

COTTON.—It was a very active day in cotton again yesterday, and aside from a portion of the middle session, when realizing and bear pressure caused a temporary setback, the bulls again had matters pretty well their own way. The market opened firm at a decline of 4 points on the near months, which were affected by lower cables than expected, and realizing, to an advance of 12 points in the later positions on further bull support and covering that was encouraged by the prospects of cold weather in the Western belt. Before the call was completed the market became very firm and excited, and was soon advancing at a record rate, with prices before the first ten or fifteen minutes had elapsed 12 to 15 points higher on the active positions on bull support and a flurry of shorts who were alarmed over the prospect for a bullish ginners' report from the Census Bureau to-day, an opening bulge of 20 points in New Orleans, and the aggressive attitude of the local bull leader. It was also reported that European spinners were becoming even more active bidders for spot supplies, and that New England was sending buying orders to the local market. After the opening spurt, however, realizing sales were attracted in great volume, and the market, influenced also by Wall Street bear pressure, worked downward until in the early afternoon it was from 12 to 18 points below the highest point of the morning. At the lower level the bull leader continued to buy persistently, and as the session progressed shorts again became panic-stricken, covered volume, and forced the market up to the high point of the session, which occurred just before the close, when December sold at 10.90, January at 10.87, March at 10.90, and May at 10.92. The market was finally firm, 2 or 3 points down from the best, but net 16@21 points higher. Sales were estimated at 900,000 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	10.72	10.81	10.66	10.80@10.82
December	10.67	10.90	10.67	10.88@10.89
January	10.64	10.87	10.64	10.86@10.87
February	10.74	10.86	10.68	10.85@10.87
March	10.70	10.90	10.70	10.88@10.90
April	..	..	..	10.88@10.90
May	10.77	10.92	10.72	10.88@10.89
June	10.80	10.80	10.79	10.88@10.90
July	10.81	10.92	10.73	10.90@10.91
August	10.63	10.66	10.54	10.68@10.71

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Port receipts	414,461	332,483
Overland to mills and Canada	21,683	46,300
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	40,000	41,500
Gain of stock at interior towns	48,730	33,714
Brought into sight for week	532,874	453,947

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

Port receipts	2,382,499	2,592,616
Overland to mills and Canada	66,149	205,065
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	364,000	410,500
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	299,615	415,064
Brought into sight thus far for season	3,112,263	3,623,245

The total crop movement is for 67 days this season against 68 days in 1902-3.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Spot Cotton—Moderate demand; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales. Middling upland, 5.94d. Futures opened barely steady, 5@6 points decline; close steady, net 2½ points lower. November, 5.78; November-December, 5.72; December-January, 5.69@5.70; January-February, 5.68; February-March, 5.67@5.68; March-April, 5.67; April-May, 5.66@5.67; May-June, 5.66; June-July, 5.65; July-August, 5.64. Manchester—Yarns quiet and unchanged. Cloths—Good inquiry.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was an important change in the position of December wheat in various markets yesterday, but principally in New York, where shorts covered violently on the apparent strength of the cash situation, together with an understanding that important local interests were preparing for much higher prices in that option before its life expired. As the May followed slowly, differences widened out to 3 5-16c, against 2⅝c the previous night. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 89⅝c; No. 2 hard, New York, 83⅞c; No. 2 red, New York, 86⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 6.—Wheat firm; No. 1 Northern, 82½c; No. 2 Northern, 80@81c; December, 78⅝c. Rye firm; No. 1, 56½@57c. Barley dull; standard, 60@61c; sample, 39@60c. Corn—No. 3, 46½@47c; December, 44⅛@44⅜c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—Wheat—Close: December, 87⅝c; May, 81⅛@81¼c; No. 2 hard, 77½@79c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 41c; December, 41@41⅛c; May, 41c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 36c; December, 35c; May, 36⅝c; No. 2 white, 38@39½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 6.—Close: Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 81⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 77⅜c; December, 75⅛c; May, 78⅛c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.75@$5; Winter straights, $3.95@$4.10; Winter patents, $4@$4.35; Spring clears, $3.75@$4.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.25@$3.40; extra No. 2 Winter, $3@$3.20; red dog, $21.75@$24, to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2.40. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $3.20@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.60. Corn Meal—Kiln-dried, $3.10@$3.30, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white and yellow, $1.05@$1.08; coarse, $1.04@$1.05. Feed—Spring bran, spot, $19; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $18.75@$19; Spring bran, middling, $19.50@$22, in 200-lb sacks; city feed, $19@$19.50. Linseed oil cake, $24. Hominy chop, $21 spot, $20.50 to arrive. Oil meal, $24.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	85 7-16	85 7-16	84 15-16	85¼
May	82¼	82 9-16	82 1-16	82½
July	..	..	..	79½
CORN—				
December	50¾	51	50¾	51
May	49	49⅜	49	49¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	78⅛	78 13-16	77⅞	78⅝
May	78⅛	78⅞	78⅛	78⅝
July	74⅛	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝
CORN—				
December	44⅜	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
May	43⅝	43⅞	43½	43⅞
July	43⅜	43½	43⅜	43½
OATS—				
December	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
May	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝
LARD—				
January	6.92½	6.92½	6.75	6.75
May	6.87½	6.90	6.77½	6.77½
RIBS—				
January	6.30	6.30	6.27½	6.27½
May	6.40	6.42½	6.37½	6.37½
PORK—				
January	12.15	12.15	12.05	12.05
May	12.27½	12.27½	12.15	12.15

COFFEE.—There was heavy realizing at the opening of the coffee market yesterday morning and first prices were net unchanged to 10 points lower. Later part of this loss was regained on a continued demand from the recognized bull contingent, but before the close the market had sagged off again and was finally steady net unchanged to 10 points lower. Sales were 91,000 bags. The spot market was steady, with quotations on the basis of 6¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	...	...	...	5.50@5.55
December	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
January	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
February	...	...	...	5.85@5.90
March	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
April	...	...	...	6.05@6.10
May	6.15	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.20

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $12@$13.75; family, $19.50; short clear, $13.25@$15. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $10@$10.50; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $14@$16. BEEF HAMS—$21.50@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 7c; 180 lb, 7¼c; 160 lb, 7¼@7⅜c; 140 lb, 7½c; pigs, 7¾@8¼c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, 10 lb, 11c; 12 lb, 10¾c; 14 lb, 9¼c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c; pickled hams, 11@12c. TALLOW—City, 4⅜c; country, 4¼@4⅝c. LARD—$7.45; city lard, $6.75@$7; refined lard, South America, $8.35; Continent, $7.75; Brazil, kegs, $9.35; compound, $6.62½@$7. STEARINE—Oleo, 8⅛c; city lard stearine, 8c.

METALS.—TIN—Tin was very weak in London, spot declining £1 12s 6d, to £115 15s, while futures were £1 7s 6d lower, at £116 15s. Locally tin was weak also, closing at $25.25@$25.40. COPPER—Copper declined 7s 6d for spot in London, that position closing at £57 15s, while futures were 10s lower, at £57 5s. Locally copper was quiet. Lake is quoted at $12.75; electrolytic at $12.62½, and casting at $12.50. LEAD—Lead, remaining unchanged at $4.50 here, was 1s 3d lower in London, at £11 2s 6d. SPELTER—Spelter was unchanged in the local market, closing at $6, as it was also in London, where the closing price was £21 2s 6d. IRON—Iron closed at 48s 9d in Glasgow and at 42s 9d in Middlesborough. Locally iron was unsettled, but showed no further change; No. 1 foundry Northern is quoted at $15@$16; No. 2 foundry Northern at $14.25@$15; No. 1 foundry Southern and No. 1 foundry Southern, soft, at $14@$14.25.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine, oil and machine barrels, 59½@60c. Tar—Pine, barrels, $2.70@$2.80; oil, barrels, $4.70@$4.75. Resin—Common to good, strained, $2.70@$2.75; D, $2.70; E, $2.80; F, $2.85; G, $3; H, $3.10; I, $3.35; K, $3.65; M, $3.90; N, $4.30; W G, $4.50, and W W, $4.60, all nominal.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 6.—Turpentine, 54c; receipts, 234 casks; sales, 398 casks; exports, 1,092 casks. Resin—Receipts, 3,218 bbls.; exports, 1,242 bbls. A, B, C, and D, $2.30; E, $2.35; F, $2.50; G, $2.55; H, $2.60; I, $2.70; K, $2.80; M, $2.90; N, $3.10; W G, $3.30, and W W, $3.90.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 6.—Spirits of turpentine, 56c; receipts, 27 casks. Resin—$2.20 bid; receipts, 238 bbls. Tar, $1.80; receipts, 106 bbls. Crude turpentine, $2.30, $3.50, and $3.90; receipts, 180 bbls.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves slow; steers steady to a shade lower; bulls and cows unchanged. Native steers, $3.20@$5.15; oxen and stags, $3.10@$4.50; bulls, $2.60@$4.20; cows, $1.10@$3.25. Dressed beef slow at 6@9c per lb. Calves firm; veals, $4@$8; little calves, $3.50; grassers and fed calves, $2.50@$3.50; Westerns, $3. City-dressed veals steady at 8@12c per lb; extra, do., 12½c; country dressed at 5@11c; dressed grassers at 5@6c. Sheep slow; good lambs, 10c higher; medium and common steady; 5 cars unsold. Sheep, $2.50@$3.50; yearlings, $4; lambs, $5@$5.75; Canadian lambs, $5@$5.87½; dressed mutton slow at 5@7c per lb; dressed lambs firm at 8@10c. Hogs higher. State and Pennsylvania hogs, $5.50@$5.60; pigs, $5.25.

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Glasses only if needed $1 up.

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OPENS NOVEMBER 14TH

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LAKEWOOD. LAUREL HOUSE. Season from October first to June. Laurel-in-the-Pines. Open from November 14th to May 15th. Both houses under the management of D. B. PLUMER. A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mngr., Laurel House. F. P. Shutts, Ass't Mngr., Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Permanent Bureau of Information with personal representative at 1,364 Broadway, above Thirty-sixth Street where information and literature concerning following hotels can be secured: Hotel Dennis, Hotel Brighton, Haddon Hall, Hotel St. Charles, Young's Hotel, Wiltshire, Marlborough House, Dunlop, Hotel Seaside, Hotel Rudolf, The Chalfonte, Hotel Traymore, New Strand Hotel, Galen Hall, Islesworth, Garden Hotel, Hotel Raleigh.

HOTEL RUDOLF. Open all year. N. Y. Rep., 3 Park Place, will call at residences upon application.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

Florida.

PALM BEACH, FLA. Completely furnished cottage, situated at West Palm Beach, facing the Royal Poinciana Hotel; with all modern improvements. Reasonable rate for season. For further particulars write A. R. BEAUJON, West Palm Beach, Fla.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES M. CAULDWELL & ors. as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against MARY ANNAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1903, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of November, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Harris B. Fisher, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

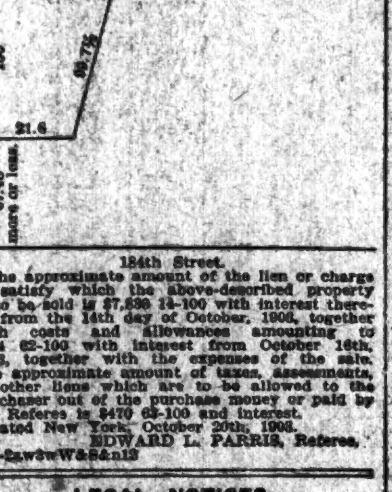
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York, known and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of 38 lots on Jerome Avenue, between One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Highbridge Road, surveyed January, 1890, H. H. Spindler, Surveyor," and from said map bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Jerome Avenue, distant along said easterly side of Jerome Avenue six hundred and eighty-seven feet seven and seven-eighths inches southwardly from the southeasterly corner of Jerome Avenue and Highbridge Road as laid down on said map; running thence eastwardly and parallel with One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, twenty-six feet four and one-fourth inches to lands formerly of Charles Berrian; thence along said lands formerly of Charles Berrian south one degree twenty-two minutes forty seconds east ninety-nine feet seven and one-half inches; thence south eighty-four degrees twenty-nine minutes and sixteen seconds west twenty-one feet six inches to the easterly side of Jerome Avenue; thence along the easterly side of Jerome Avenue north four degrees ten minutes ten seconds west one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1903.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 140 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 2,386, 2,388, 2,390 Jerome Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,836 14-100 with interest thereon from the 14th day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $414 62-100 with interest from October 16th, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee is $470 63-100 and interest.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1903.

EDWARD L. PARRIS, Referee.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF ISBELL-PORTER COMPANY:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that under order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made the 15th day of September, 1903, in a suit now pending in said court, in which Adolph F. Wehner and May P. Wehner are complainants and said Isbell-Porter Company is defendant, and in which cause we have been made Receivers, ALL CREDITORS OF SAID ISBELL-PORTER COMPANY are ordered and required to prove their claims against the said Isbell-Porter Company, or against ourselves, the undersigned, Robert K. Wehner and John J. Townsend, the Receivers of said Company, and thereby make themselves parties to the above-described action within six months from the first day of October, 1903; said exhibit and proof to be made before and with us at our place of transacting business in the City and State of New York, to wit, the offices of Townsend & Avery, our solicitors, at the Hanover Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

The said order further provides that claims so presented be proved by the presentation of vouchers accompanied by the affidavit of the party, or one of the parties interested, or the agent of the said party or parties having knowledge of the facts, that the whole amount of the claim shown in said voucher is justly due from the defendant to the party or parties named in the voucher over and above all set-offs and counterclaims. And the said order further provides that creditors defaulting in making such exhibit and proof of their claims shall be precluded from all benefits of the final judgment to be made herein and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as may be otherwise provided by law in such cases.

ROBERT K. WEHNER, JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Receivers.

TOWNSEND & AVERY, Solicitors for Receivers, Hanover Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

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INSTRUCTION.

MANHATTAN.

TEACHERS

Commencing February, 1904, SHORTHAND will be taught in the public schools, which will require a large number of instructors; teachers who are qualified in this branch start at $1,000 per year; appreciating these conditions, the MERCHANTS & BANKERS' SCHOOL OF BUSINESS and SHORTHAND, 59TH ST. and MADISON AV., has arranged for special teachers' afternoon sessions; this department will be in charge of SHORTHAND EXPERTS, who will instruct along pedagogical lines and equip candidates to pass any examinations required by the Board of Education. Address or call Teachers' Department D. ESTEY, McNEECE & GARDNER. Phone, 2,906—Plaza.

BUSINESS & SHORTHAND. TYPEWRITING, BOOKKEEPING. Day and Evening. No Vacations. Employment Dept. Send for Circular. "AN OLD SCHOOL AND A THOROUGH SCHOOL." MILLER SCHOOL. 1133-1135 BROADWAY, Cor. 26th St.

WOOD'S SCHOOL. 8th Ave. 7th Ave. ON 125TH ST. BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND. KNOWN EVERYWHERE BY EVERYBODY. A MORNING SESSION, $5 PER MONTH. REGULAR DAY SESSION, $10 PER MONTH. NIGHT SCHOOL, $3 PER MONTH. NIGHT SCHOOL, 4 MONTHS, $12. CALL, WRITE OR TELEPHONE.

4th Ave. & 23d St. Phone, 101-18. PACKARD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. DAY AND EVENING—46TH YEAR.

STAMMERING stands seriously in the way of advancement. Every effort should be made to correct it by individuals, parents, and teachers. We can show you how. We can help you. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Bryant's School, 12 West 40th Street. Established 1880.

The Pellerin School of Languages. 18 WEST 27TH ST., NEW YORK. FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN. FOREIGNERS TAUGHT ENGLISH. Prospectus mailed free.

LANGUAGES. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES. New York, Madison Sq. Brooklyn, 73 Court St. Pupils hear and speak exclusively the foreign language from the very first lesson. New terms begin now. Trial lessons free.

Miss Keller's Day Schools. Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St. Special Preparatory Class for Boys under 12 years. Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N.Y.

STERN'S SCHOOL of LANGUAGES of N. Y. City, 24 E. 60th St. Founded 1879. West Side Branch: B'way Arcade, B'way & 66th. Brooklyn School: 177-179 Montague St. Instruction to men and women. B. Meras, Dir.

Oratory, elocution, reading, expression, and recitation; classes Tuesday and Friday evenings 8 o'clock; Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 10; also private lessons; circulars. New York School of Elocution, 26 East 23d St.

INSTITUT TISNE—533 West End Ave. School for Girls. Twelfth year opens Sept. 28th. College preparation. French Kindergarten. Mme. Henriette Tisne, Officier d'Academie, Principal.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Boarding, day, and college departments, reopens Oct. 1st, 32 W. 40. Miss Day, Principal.

THE FINCH SCHOOL (FOR GIRLS). 782 Park Ave., cor. 58th St. POST-GRADUATE CLASSES (College Work). 729-733 Madison Ave., cor. 64th St.

GARDNER PRIVATE GYMNASIUM, 51 East 59th St., for ladies and children; general and corrective gymnastics; fencing. Prospectus on application.

THE Le BARON DRUMM SCHOOL, 40 W. 72d St., (Boys in Primary Classes.) Thoroughly graded from kindergarten through college preparation. Reopens Oct. 5th, 1903.

BROOKLYN.

Miner's Business Academy, Hancock St., Patchen Av.; elite surroundings, corner building; best instruction; registered. Telephone, 217 Bushwick.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Swarthmore Preparatory School. A FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Swarthmore, Pa. Arthur H. Tomlinson, Prin.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. In the Beautiful Cumberland Valley. Chambersburg, Pa. M. N. Reaser, Ph. D., Pres.

MUSICAL.

H. L. CLEMENTS, Voice Instructor, 3 East 14th St. Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn of his system.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR BAND, ORCHESTRA; mandolins, guitars, banjos, strings. J. HOWARD FOOTE, Importer, 28 E. 22d St.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

HARVARD ACADEMY. 136 AND 138 WEST 23D. ED. J. FINNEGAN, DIRECTOR. The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-tone waltzes taught.

REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL, 54TH ST. & 6TH AV. Class and private lessons afternoon, evening; 6 lessons, $1. All the following dances guaranteed for $5 in 5 strictly private and 4 class lessons; Waltz, Two-step, Polka, Schottische, and Lanciers.

MR. OSCAR DURYEA. MRS. S. MARIE LEONARDO DURYEA. Children's Classes. Private Lessons. Duryea-Delsarte. Dancing and Decorum. Catalogues sent. 'Phone, 3300 Columbus. The Buckingham, 5th Av., 50th St. The San Remo, Central Park West, 75th. The Lancaster, 936 West End Av., 106th.

Announcement—We positively guarantee to teach adults the perfect glide, waltz, and two-step in six strictly private lessons for $5; you can take one, two, or more lessons per week any day or evening; separate department for ladies. Mr. and Mrs. Howe's Private Dancing School, Harvard Building, 729 6th Ave., between 41st and 42d Sts.

Siegel's Colonial Dancing Academy, 101st St. and Columbus Av.—Waltz and two-step guaranteed in strictly private lessons, $5; 24 class lessons, $5; 4 class lessons, $1; trial private lesson, one dollar; receptions Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday. Call or write for circular.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 East 49th St. Classes and Private Lessons. 58th Season Now Open.

Fernando's, 117 West 42d.—Classes and private lessons; waltz, two-step, and the new dances taught rapidly.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MITCHELL, MARY E.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edward Mitchell and Annie Mitchell, his wife, Louisville, Kentucky; Bridget Mitchell Cunningham, 22 St. Augustine St., Galway, County Galway, Ireland; Alice Mitchell Gibbons and Owen Gibbons, her husband, Des Moines, Iowa, and Elizabeth McDermott of Troy, N. Y., and John W. Mahoney, administrator of Mary E. Mitchell, and to all creditors of MARY E. MITCHELL, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the ___ day of ______, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the application of Thomas H. Nealon, as a creditor, for authority to mortgage, lease, or sell the real property of Mary E. Mitchell, also known as Mary Mitchell, deceased, to pay the debts and funeral expenses of deceased, or why authority should not be given to apply so much of the moneys realized from the said sale of said real property, and now on deposit in the office of the County Treasurer of Rensselaer County, as so much thereof as may be necessary to pay her debts and funeral expenses, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 19th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CORNELIUS HANNAN, Attorney for Petitioner, Troy, N. Y.

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REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING.

Real estate, house, flat and apartment announcements occupied 514,880 lines of space in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the year 1902—a gain of 76,175 lines over the previous year.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregularly better.

Call money firm, 4½@6 per cent.

If Wall Street were logical, Friday's stock market should have been worse than Thursday's. As a matter of fact, prices were better upon the same news, or worse news of the same sort. It was denied that an independent actually was selling rails below the pool price, but it was thought that it might easily come true. It was credibly reported that the billet pool was inharmonious, and it was generally believed that protestations against reduction in prices of finished steel would be unavailing against the logic of events. Specifications were made of tin plate, sheet steel, and wire nails and sundries, with hints of agreement upon a schedule for general reduction. Quite naturally there were further low records in all three Steel Trust securities. The dealings in the preferred reached the largest total probably for any security this year, and with the common it contributed almost one-half to the day's total business. It was plain to many that this was overdoing it, and they covered simply upon the oversold condition, even while retaining gloomy views of the tendency of the securities upon the news regarding the trade. This is the worst of the day's price movement. Where there were declines in other quarters they were more moderate, and advances were registerd in many issues, especially railways. In fact, there was noticeable not only a distinction between railways and industrials, but even between Steel and other industrials. Discrimination in the stock market is one of the best signs of returning health and appetite. A perception of difference in values is the very best augury for those stocks which have values, while nothing can be done in these times for those which have no other merits than artificial support.

A closer working of the money market was another factor which failed to have so depressing an influence yesterday as on Thursday. Money went no higher than 6 per cent., even after it was known that the banks have lost cash enough this week to wipe out their surplus. There were several reasons for this. One was that a close money market is more pleasing even though less comfortable than another sort at this time, when it reflects nothing worse than a good demand for profitable employment. Moreover, although the facts reported are facts, the bank statement has a way of not reflecting actual conditions, and it is possible to hope that the showing will be better than indicated. Finally, sterling fell to the price at which gold was put aboard for New York and is now afloat. It was agreeable to remark that St. Louis made no further unusual demand for cash this week. It is rather difficult to see the bearing of the regretful remark that money was not returning from the South. Some of the money sent South is returning on ocean steamships at this moment, and anyway the money sent to move the cotton crop is not lent, but is paid for equivalent value, and will return in the course of trade when its owners so wish. Wealth in New Orleans is not weakness to New York, any more than wealth in the West, which is distinguishing this crop movement from some of its more trying predecessors. It is not intended to speak lightly of the probable course of the money market for sixty days, but its inconveniences will be less serious than lack of demand because of dull trade or failure of crops. The embarrassments of prosperity are upon us once more, but they are not complicated by unbridled speculation, and it is improbable that it will be necessary this year to liquidate sound securities for no other reason than to facilitate the harvest.

Among incidents of the day were weakness in crude copper and renewed excitement upon the Cotton Exchange. Collapse in railway earnings remains a prophecy and not a fact. Southern Pacific, to be sure, reported a decrease of net for September of $121,628; but this, being accompanied by an increase of gross of $211,013, signifies expenditure upon the property in the manner too familiar to mention, and reflects increase in intrinsic value concurrently with reduced price. It will not be thus always. Grand Trunk, Norfolk and Western, New York Central, and Mexican Central reported increases of gross for October for various sums in excess of $200,000. Such things do stocks no good nowadays, but some people like to keep track of the facts, good as well as bad.

* * *

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	⅝	Manhattan	2
Am. C. & F. pf.	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅜
B'klyn R. T.	⅝	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. & Alton	⅝	Penn. R. R.	⅜
Chi. G. W. pf. B	1⅛	People's Gas	⅜
Chi. M. & St. P.	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	1
Consol. Gas	1¼	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	¾
Louis. & Nash.	⅝	Wabash pf.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Coal	5	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1⅜
Am. Linseed	⅝	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Am. Locom. pf.	⅞	National Biscuit	1½
Anaconda Copper	1½	Nat. R. of M. pf.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr.	1⅛	Pacific Coast	2
Chi. T. T. pf.	⅞	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1⅝
Chi. Un. Tract.	⅝	Rubber Goods	⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf.	⅝	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Corn Products	⅝	Twin City	½
Det. South. pf.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	¾	U. S. Realty pf.	1
Int. Pump	3	U. S. Rubber	½
Iowa Cent. pf.	2¼	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅝
Minn. & St. L.	1¼		

* * *

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1
Kan. & M. 4s	2	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	2¼
Keok. & D. M. 1st	1½		
L., N. A. & C. 1st	3⅝		

Bonds Declined.

Chi., R. I. & P. col. 4s	1	Ore. S. L. 6s	1⅝
Det. City Gas 5s	1½	Peo. Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	3
Dist. Sec. Corp. 5s	1⅛		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Nov. 6	606,087
To date this year	136,598,206
Corresponding date last year	157,704,553

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 6	$2,118,000
To date this year	$578,380,950
Corresponding date last year	$784,178,350

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Co.
ANNUAL MEETING.
Union Talc Co.

WEEK'S LOSS OF CASH.

Estimated That the Banks Have Lost This Week $10,814,000—Effect on Surplus.

Estimates of the loss of currency during the past week indicate that the banks have suffered a loss of cash amounting to more than $10,000,000. If this indicated loss is fully reflected in to-day's bank statement, the surplus reserve seems in danger of being entirely wiped out, as last week the reserve above requirements was only a little in excess of $10,000,000. It may well be, however, that the actual loss as shown by to-day's statement will fall as far short of the indicated loss as was the case last Saturday, when the banks reported a reduction of $8,694,800 in specie and legal tender, although Friday's estimate placed the loss at about $15,000,000. If the same proportion is maintained to-day between the predicted and the actual figures, the statement will show that the surplus reserve still amounts to several million dollars.

In its weekly review of the movement of currency The Wall Street Journal says to-day:

"The principal movements of currency this week indicate a loss of $10,814,000 in reserve held by the banks.

"They received from the interior $3,078,600, including $800,000 gold from Canada, and sent to the interior, $9,601,600, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $1,750,000 to New Orleans, $800,000 to Chicago, and $250,000 to St. Louis. The loss to the interior was $6,523,000.

"Receipts of new gold were $1,226,100, namely: On New York Assay Office checks, $680,100; on Seattle Assay Office checks, $534,000; on San Francisco Mint checks, $12,000.

"The Sub-Treasury paid in redemption of 5 per cent. bonds $181,200.

"Other disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $13,553,700; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. fund, retirement of circulation, &c., were $19,232,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $5,678,300.

"The total loss to the interior and Sub-Treasury was $12,201,300; deducting the gain of $1,387,300 from new gold and bond redemptions, the net loss was $10,814,000.

"The net loss to the interior is only one-half as much as last week; the decrease being chiefly due to the statement of the extraordinary demand for currency at St. Louis. Shipments to other points in the South and West, except New Orleans, were also smaller. New Orleans will require currency for the sugar and rice crops for some time after the bulk of the cotton crop has been marketed.

"Very little money came back from the South; the receipts came from near-by points and Canada.

"The large loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was chiefly caused by transfers of interial revenue collections and small general disbursements. For the five days included in the report the net debit balance of the Sub-Treasury at the Clearing House was only $103,900. Pension payments were $533,000, comparing with $1,180,000 in the previous week. Customs collections were $3,030,200, a daily average of $606,400, comparing with a daily average of $506,400 last week. The banks also lost to the Sub-Treasury $700,000 deposited for the retirement of circulation.

"The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $2,021,000 mutilated currency."

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A fact commented upon in many Stock Exchange offices yesterday was the relative strength of the railroad stocks in the face of further heavy liquidation in the steels, which brought those issues to new low records with declines sufficiently heavy to demoralize the market, had it not been that the list as a whole showed much less inclination to follow the steel stocks than it had the previous day. The day's transactions amounted to over 600,000 shares, of which the two steel stocks supplied more than 275,000 shares. From this it can be seen to what a large extent the day's trading was given over to the steel stocks.

* * *

Of the total trading in the common and preferred stocks of the United States Steel Corporation, the preferred supplied 222,984 shares, while the common showed a total of only 54,324, the relative activity of the preferred stock, as compared with the common, being still more than on Thursday. The race of these issues after new low records which some weeks ago was a daily feature of the market, seemed again to have been taken up, and both issues yesterday sold considerably below the records of Thursday. The common went within half a point of the predicted price of 10, and the preferred stock, which was again the heavier loser, sold down to 52. The highest sale of the day was 54⅝, and the closing was at 53⅝, which shows a net loss of 1⅝ points. This recovery, as well as a fractional one in the common stock, occurred just before the close of the market, when the preferred stock in particular was rapidly bid up for the purpose, some observers thought, of helping further sales.

* * *

Naturally there was much inquiry as to the source of the selling, which so demoralized the market for the steel stocks. Many suggestions as to who was selling were heard during the day, but in few cases were the statements definite enough to be satisfactory to those who made inquiries. London was said in some quarters to be a heavy seller of the preferred stock, but houses who were credited with selling for London denied that the transactions attributed to them were for their account. Chicago and other interior cities were said to be large sellers, and of this fact there was verification, although the identity of the sellers was still left in doubt. It is believed, however, that the liquidation in the steel stocks within the last few days has included some very large accounts. The fact must not be passed over, however, that of the enormous trading in the preferred stock a very large proportion represented the buying and selling by traders. One trader alone, during the course of the day, traded in more than 30,000 shares, and this without being committed to either side of the market when the end of the day came.

* * *

The ease with which the room traders who have gone short of Steel have been able to cover, has considerably diminished the short interest, which otherwise would have been carried over in the stock from one day to another, and it is said that this short interest is considerably exaggerated.

* * *

Another of the industrials which was freely sold during the day was Republic Steel preferred, which showed a total of over 12,000 shares and sold as low as 48, although subsequently it recovered all of this decline, closing unchanged at 49. Among the things said about the stock was that the next dividend would be reduced or passed. The earnings of the company last month amounted to $175,000, sufficient at this rate to show for the year a surplus of about $500,000 over dividend requirements, and the insiders say that they can see no reason for the rumor of a reduced dividend. The report was set down to the activity of bear operators, the existence of a short interest in the stock being demonstrated by the fact that it was loaning at an eighth premium. This rate, however, probably does not indicate a very large short interest, but rather a very small supply of the stock. There are 3,000 preferred stockholders whose average holdings are less than 100 shares, which explains the scarcity of the stock available for Wall Street's operations.

* * *

It is believed that some of the selling which came from the West, especially in the steel stocks, represented bear operations rather than real liquidation, and in some quarters the so-called Western crowd are blamed for a good deal of the unsettling of the market. There are those who are very decided in their criticisms of the methods of these operators and the results which they have accomplished. One of their critics said yesterday that they had come to New York very much as a party of cowboys might come to some Western town and create such a rumpus that everybody in it would be frightened out of their wits. The Westerners, some think, have done this in New York, figuratively speaking, and have left the investor so much frightened that he does not quite know which way to turn.

* * *

Following closely upon the statement that application was to be made in Berlin for the listing of Baltimore and Ohio, came the announcement yesterday that the Deutsche Bank, which was to make the application, had decided not to do so. The reason given was that speculators having knowledge of the bank's intention had bought the stock speculatively with the idea of unloading when the listing was accomplished. It may be safely said, however, that the listing of Baltimore and Ohio in Berlin has only been postponed and not definitely abandoned. The plan to list it there was a well-considered one, and the action of a few speculators will certainly not stand in the way of its final accomplishment.

* * *

Bankers who recently have visited Germany report that there is a good market there at present for conservative railway issues, and it is believed that the addition of Berlin as an available market for some American railroad stocks will do much to improve the market for them. It is a fact that in the case of Canadian Pacific, the only American stock now listed in Berlin, there was German buying all through the recent decline in the stock, which was considerably strengthened by this additional source of support.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

There was reduction yesterday of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange to $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the semi-annual dividend of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid on 5,774,335 shares of a par value of $50 each. The payment will amount to $8,661,502.

It is stated in dispatches from that city that savings deposits in Chicago banks increased nearly 23 per cent. between Oct. 13, 1902, and Oct. 15 this year.

Shipments of grain through the Port of Montreal for the season, it is stated, will amount to 30,000,000 bushels, an increase of 10,000,000 over last year.

The American Waltham Watch Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent., as well as the regular semi-annual payment of 4 per cent.

Bringing $950,000 in Gold.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 6.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Fürst Bismarck, which sailed from here to-day for New York, takes $950,000 in gold.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The money market continues firm, and very little business is being done.

Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent; New York funds, par @5c premium; clearings, $26,517,089; balances, $3,620,155.

The foreign exchange market is soft. Actual rates follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.85⅜	
Sterling	4.84⅝	4.81¼
Commercial		4.80⅝
Francs	5.16¼	5.19⅜
Reichsmarks	95⅛	95
Guilders	40	40⅛

The stock market was fairly active, especially Steel preferred. Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
420	*Atchison	64¾	64⅛	64¾
51	Atchison pf.	90	90	90
507	Boston Elevated	140⅝	140	140⅝
2	Boston & Albany	249	248	249
8	Boston & Maine	171	171	171
4	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	116	116	116
3	Fitchburg pf.	136	136	136
350	Mass. Elec.	18½	18⅛	18½
170	Mass. Elec. pf.	77½	76½	76½
100	Mexican Central	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
165	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196	195½	196
2	Old Colony	200	200	200
100	Pennsylvania	58¼	58¼	58¼
50	Southern Ry. pf.	73½	73½	73½
261	Union Pacific	71⅝	71	71
60	West End	91	90½	90½
500	Wisconsin Central	15½	15½	15½

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,280	American	127½	126	126

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Ag. Chem.	10¼	10¼	10¼
173	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	69	69	69
892	American Sugar	115¼	114¼	115
137	American Sugar pf.	118¼	118	118¼
75	American Woolen pf.	67½	67	67½
730	Dom. I. & S.	7½	6¾	6⅞
12	Edison	242	242	242
128	General Electric	147	146½	147
405	Mass. Gas	34	33⅞	33⅞
50	Mass. Gas pf.	78½	78½	78½
39	*Pullman	217	217	217
20	Swift & Co.	102	102	102
435	United Fruit	97	95	95
273	United Shoe Machine	45	44	45
10	United Shoe Mach. pf.	29	29	29
2,620	U. S. Steel	11¼	10⅜	10⅞
8,879	*U. S. Steel pf.	54⅝	52	53⅞

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
140	Adventure	4½	4	4
20	Allouez	4½	4½	4½
5,602	*Amalgamated	36⅝	35⅝	36⅜
125	Arcadian	1	90c.	1
200	Atlantic	8	8	8
100	Bonanza	50c.	50c.	50c.
10	Centennial	16½	16¼	16½
150	Cons. Mercur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,380	Copper Range	45	44½	45
50	Daly West	37¾	37⅜	37¾
370	Dominion Coal	72⅞	72⅝	72⅞
70	Granby	3	3	3
90	Mass.	5	4½	5
435	Mohawk	37	36	36¾
100	Montreal & Boston	66c.	65c.	66c.
205	Old Dominion	11	10	11
265	Osceola	56	55	55
50	Parrot	18	18	18
50	Phoenix	3¾	3⅝	3¾
95	Quincy	85	85	85
365	Santa Fe	2	1½	1½
675	Shannon	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
15	Tamarack	94	92	94
112	Trinity	5½	5¼	5½
150	U. S. Coal & Oil	9	9	9
405	United States	17⅝	17½	17⅝
1,805	Utah	27	26⅞	27
70	Winona	8	7⅞	8

British Columbia, 2½ bid, 3 asked.
*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The demoralization in the United States Steel stocks had little appreciable effect upon the local issues, which, while quiet, were generally firm, and most of them closed a shade above yesterday. There were several interesting features in the trading, including the buying of Consolidated Lake Superior common and United Gas Improvement. From the character of the general demand for dividend-paying stocks and good bonds, it was evident that the investor was in the market to-day. Schuylkill River East Side 5s were quite active at 112⅝. Several local houses were sellers of New York stocks, and it is believed they have arrayed themselves on the short side of the market. Total sales, 27,351 shares; $133,600 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	Amal. Copper	36¼	35⅝	36⅜
10	American Railways	43	43	43
20	American Cement	7	7	7
18	Bergner & Engel pf.	56	56	56
100	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛
1,379	Cambria Steel	18⅝	18	18½
5,955	Consol. Lake Superior	⅞	½	½
301	Cons. Lake Sup. pf.	2	1¾	2
400	Cons. Traction N. J.	60	60	60
10	Diamond Steel	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Diamond Steel pf.	11-16	11-16	11-16
700	Erie	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	General Asphalt pf.	20½	20½	20½
100	Insurance Co. of N. Am.	24½	24½	24½
288	Lehigh Valley R. R.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
21	Lehigh Navigation	65⅞	65½	65½
100	Lit Brothers	10⅞	10¾	10¾
8	Minehill R. R.	61½	61½	61½
1	Northern Central R. R.	83	83	83
567	Pennsylvania R. R.	58¼	58¼	58¼
10	Penn. full pd. receipts	58⅞	58½	58½
50	Phila. Traction	95¼	95¼	95¼
300	Phila. Electric	6	6	6
10	Phila. Company	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝
6,411	Reading	22¼	21 15-16	22¼
662	United Gas Imp.	79⅝	79	79½
10	Union Traction	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
5,205	U. S. Steel	11	10⅝	11
2,265	U. S. Steel pf.	54½	52½	53⅝

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—The local market was flat and uninteresting. Trading was on a light scale. No stock was heavily dealt in. Some stocks declined a small fraction, while others were steady, New York market being irregular and weakness that prevailed in United States Steel securities checking buying on the local Exchange. Money on call at 5@6 per cent. Complete transactions for the day, amounting to 400 shares of stock and $51,700 worth of bonds, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Atl. Coast Line com.	106½	106½	106½
75	Northern Central	85	85	85
100	Cotton Duck tr. rcts.	2¼	2¼	2¼
125	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	18	18	18

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard Ry. 10-yr. 5s	98	98	98
2,000	Seaboard Ry. 4s	67⅞	67½	67½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. consols 5s	105½	105½	105½
18,000	United Rys. & El. incs.	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
4,000	United Rys. & El. 4s	91	91	91
1,000	Lexington St. Ry. 5s	100	100	100
8,000	Atl. Coast Line con. 4s	91½	91½	91½
3,000	Va. Midland	108½	108½	108½
2,700	City 5s, (1916,) W. L.	120½	120½	120½
2,000	Col. & Greenville	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝

Applications to List Bonds.

Application was made to the Stock Exchange yesterday to list $2,000,000 additional 3½ per cent. mortgage bonds of 1952 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and $2,500,000 6 per cent. debenture 6 per cent. bonds of the $3,500,000 authorized by the stockholders of the International Steam Pump Company in December of 1902.

Transfers of Currency.

Transfers of $350,000 in currency for Chicago and $290,000 for New Orleans were made through the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 4½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 4½ per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for thirty days to six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House Exchanges were $212,573,450; balances, $8,898,690; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $619,009.

Money on call in London, 2¼@3 per cent.; short bills, 3 15-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8035@$4.8065; demand, $4.8415@$4.8425; cables, $4.8475@$4.8485. Commercial bills were $4.79⅝@$4.80⅜.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21¼ and 5.18¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 3-16@94¼ and 94⅞@4 15-16; guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—par to 5c premium. Chicago—40c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c premium; telegraphic, 5c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Money was fairly plentiful in the market to-day, though the considerable amount which was repaid to the Bank of England caused a hardening of rates. Discounts were firmer, owing to the fall in the rate of New York exchange.

Business on the Stock Exchange was depressed and stagnant, the market being influenced by the fall in Americans and by the talk of large exports of gold to Argentina and the possibility of withdrawals of gold for America. Consols weakened in consequence of fears of dear money, but closed with a better tendency. Americans opened weak, especially United States Steel shares, reflecting the market in New York. They moved irregularly, but mostly above parity, hardened in the last hour, and closed firm.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 88⅜; consols for account, 88¼; Anaconda, 3⅛; Atchison, 66⅞; Atchison preferred, 92⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 77⅜; Canadian Pacific, 121⅞; Chesapeake and Ohio, 30⅞; Chicago Great Western, 15⅜; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 142½; De Beers, 20; Denver and Rio Grande, 19⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 69⅝; Erie, 27⅛; Erie first preferred, 68⅛; Erie second preferred, 49⅛; Illinois Central, 135; Louisville and Nashville, 103; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 16⅝; New York Central, 121; Norfolk and Western, 58; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89; Ontario and Western, 20⅝; Pennsylvania, 61⅝; Rand Mines, 9⅛; Reading, 22⅝; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 31; Southern Railway, 18⅛; Southern Railway preferred, 76; Southern Pacific, 42⅝; Union Pacific, 73⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 87; United States Steel, 11; United States Steel preferred, 55; Wabash, 19⅞; Wabash preferred, 34⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27⅛d per ounce.

Money, 2¼@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅞@4 per cent.; for three months' bills, 3 15-16@4 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.75; Lisbon, 24.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Business on the Bourse to-day opened undecided and rather agitated. Internationals were feeble, the market becoming heavy on the bad impression caused by the advices from New York. Later there was a general improvement, and at the close the market was firm. Rio Tintos lost 14f.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Stocks on the Boerse to-day were weaker on New York advices.

The Deutsche Bank's plan to list Baltimore and Ohio stock on the Boerse has been countermanded, owing to the premature publication here of the intention to do so, which caused speculators to buy ahead with the design of selling as soon as the stock was listed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 43½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—New York exchange was at 45c discount before and 40c discount after clearings. Time and call loans, 5½@6 per cent.

Locally there was a fairly well-distributed business, but transactions were not large. Can, Biscuit, Match, and Swift's were easier. Pneumatic Tool sold at 25. Pneumatic Tool 5 per cent. bonds were weak, $2,000 selling at 50, compared with 58 in October. Lake Street income bonds were sold at 20—giving something of an idea of the view in Lasalle Street upon the value of the reorganization plans just announced for Lake Street. These income bonds are exchangable for first mortgage bonds at the rate of $100 of incomes for $30 of first mortgage. Northwestern bonds in the amount of $7,000 sold at 87. Transactions of the day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
640	American Can preferred	27	26	26¾
2	Chicago City Railway	170	170	170
65	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	25	25	25
30	Chicago Title & Trust	88	88	88
100	Chicago Union Trac. pfd.	30	30	30
124	Diamond Match	129	128	128
100	Lake Street L	4	4	4
265	National Biscuit	34½	34¼	34¼
335	National Biscuit pfd.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
154	Swift & Co.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
450	United Boxboard	22	20⅞	22

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$227,148,177
Gold	111,963,742
Silver	13,326,538
United States notes	4,915,900
Treasury notes of 1890	73,468
National banknotes	9,217,705
Total receipts this day	2,119,572
Total receipts this month	8,311,802
Total receipts this year	198,709,178
Total expenditures this day	2,170,000
Total expenditures this month	9,500,000
Total expenditures this year	190,228,017
Deposits in National banks	173,194,613

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$436,421,869
Silver dollars	469,994,000
Silver dollars of 1890	3,242,933
Silver bullion of 1890	13,561,067
Total	$923,219,869

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$436,421,869
Silver certificates outstanding	469,994,000
Treasury notes outstanding	16,804,000
Total	$923,219,869

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$74,617,432
Gold certificates	37,346,310
Silver coin and bullion	7,155,781
Silver certificates	6,170,777
United States notes	4,915,000
Other assets	17,011,073
Total in Treasury	$147,817,253
Deposits in National banks	173,194,613
Total	$321,011,866
Current liabilities	93,863,689
Available cash balance	$227,148,177

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—Following were the transactions in the local stock market to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	Crucible Steel	4	3⅞	4
835	Crucible Steel pf.	30⅝	30	30
1,575	U. S. Steel	11	10⅝	10⅞
395	U. S. Steel pf.	54⅝	52½	52⅝
270	Electric 2d	67	67	67
510	Pittsburg Coal	10½	10½	10½
697	Pittsburg Coal pf.	60⅞	60	60⅞
30	National Fire Proof	11½	11½	11½
1,490	Manufacturers' L. & H.	28⅞	25	25⅞
50	Philadelphia Co.	35⅞	35¼	35⅞
25	Mon. River Coal pf.	27½	27½	27½
565	Pittsburg Brew	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
25	Pittsburg Brew pf.	41½	41½	41½

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	Mon. River Coal	107⅞	107	107
1,050	Pleasant Valley	112½	112½	112½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the trading in outside securities yesterday some very large declines from the last reported sales in several stocks were noted. With the exception of Northern Securities, which on moderate trading advanced ¼, the changes for the day were all declines, with the greatest loss in Standard Oil, which sagged off seven points on sales of about forty shares. In Greene Consolidated Copper, the leader of the market, and the most active stock of the day, the transactions amounted to over 3,000 shares, at a net decline of five-eighths of a point.

* * *

LACKAWANNA STEEL stock, 60 per cent. paid, which had not been openly traded in for a long while, sold yesterday at 56. The last reported sale in this stock was made a number of months ago at 102½, so that yesterday's sale means a drop of 46½ points. Though no open trades have taken place in this stock since the 102½ sale, the quotation for quite a time has been 60 to 80 nominal, or offered at 80 with no bid.

* * *

HAVANA TOBACCO preferred, which also has not been traded in openly for a long time, sold at a loss of 15⅛ points at 35. The common sold at 20, a decline of about a point.

* * *

CUBAN 6s OF 1896, which have been quietly picked up for some time, sold at 35¼, a gain of 1⅛ points over the last sale made a week ago. Around the present prices there seem to be very few bonds on the market.

* * *

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can pf.	26¾	26⅜	26⅜
100	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
1,100	Con. Lake Superior	⅝	½	½
100	Federal Sugar	50	50	50
3,400	Greene Con. Copper	15½	14⅞	14⅞
100	Hackensack Meadows	10½	10½	10½
124	Havana Tobacco	*20⅝	20	20
100	Havana Tobacco pf.	35	35	35
5	Interborough Rapid T.	90	90	90
100	Int. Mercantile Marine	4	4	4
200	Int. M. Marine pf.	17½	17¼	17¼
125	Lack. Steel, 60% pd.	56	56	56
700	Manhattan Transit	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Montreal & B. Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	N. Am. Lumber & P.	5½	5½	5½
1,500	Northern Securities	86⅝	85¼	86⅛
60	Royal Baking P. pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
100	Seaboard Air Line	13	13	13
15	Seaboard Air Line pf.	21	21	21
41	Standard Oil	663	660	660
200	Tennessee Copper	30⅛	30	30⅛
200	United Copper	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛

Bonds

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	†Cuban 6s of 1896	35¼	35¼	35¼
5,000	New Orleans Rys. 4½s	78	78	78

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

* * *

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Nov. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 5. Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	47½	50	47½	49½
American Can	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
American Can pf.	26	27	26½	27
American Chicle	96	100	96	105
American Chicle pf.	80	86	80	86
American De Forest	1	7	1	7
American Diesel Engine	15	16	15	16
American Malt 6s	97½	99	97½	98½
American Motive Power	⅜	1	½	1
American Surety	161	165	161	165
American Typefounders	25	30	25	30
Amer. Typefounders pf.	88½	93	88½	95
American Writing Paper	2	2½	2	2½
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	11	12	11	12½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	68	69½	68	69½
Automatic Heating pf.	91	93	91	93
Bamberger De Lamar	5½	6	5½	6
Borden's Cond. Milk	116	120	116	120
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	102	106	102	106
Buff. & Susq. R. R. pf.	85	87	85	87
British Columbia Copper	2½	3	2¾	3
California Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Camden Land	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Casein Co. of America	..	9	..	9
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	70	85	70	85
Central Fireworks	17	23	17	23
Central Fireworks pf.	55	65	55	65
Central Foundry	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
Central Foundry pf.	5	10	5	10
Cent. Foundry 6s	45	50	45	50
Compressed Air	½	⅝	½	⅝
Cons. Lake Superior	3-16	5-16	¼	⅜
Cons. Lake Superior pf.	1½	2¼	1½	2
Cons. Refrigerating	3½	3⅞	3½	3¾
Con. Rubber Tire	⅝	1½	⅝	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	..	7⅜	..	7⅜
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	..	8	..	8
Cuban 6s of 1896	35¼	36	34	36
Detroit & Mackinac	25	35	25	32
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	75	85	75	82
Dominion Securities	6	15	6	15
Eastern S. S.	28	50	27	50
E. W. Bliss	140	152½	140	152½
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	19	24	20	24
Electric Boat pf.	42	50	44	51
Electric Lead Reduction	⅜	1	⅜	1
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	1	2½	1	2½
Electric Vehicle	5½	7	5½	7
Electric Vehicle pf.	8	10	8	10
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	¼	⅜
Empire Steel	..	10	..	11
Empire Steel pf.	..	48	..	48
Erie Con. 4s	85	87	85	87
Fuel Oil Power	..	10	..	10
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅜	..	¼
Greene Cons. Copper	14⅞	15	15	15½
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	95	102	95	102
Guggenheim Exploration	105	120	105	120
Hackensack Meadows	9⅜	11	9½	11
Hall Signal	..	85	..	85
Havana Tobacco	19	21	20½	22
Havana Tobacco pf.	33	36	34	42
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	90	95	90	95
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	95	90	95
Houston Oil	2	4	2	4
Houston Oil pf.	10	25	10	25
Inter. Rapid Transit	86	92	86	..
Inter. Mer. Marine	3¾	4½	4	4½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	16	17½	17	18½
Int. Mer. Marine underwriters' ctf., full paid	140	..	140	..
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	95¼	100	95¼	100
International Salt	10	11	10	11
International Salt 5s	35	36½	35	36½
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	..	101	..	101
Internat. Silver deb. 6s	..	88	..	88
Internat. Silver	..	9	..	9
International Silver pf.	..	35	..	35
Iron Steamboat, new	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Kitchener Mining	⅛	..	⅛	..
Lackaw. Steel, 60% paid	..	70	60	80
Lackaw. Steel, full paid	..	80	60	80
Lanston Monotype	8	9	8⅜	9¼
Light, Fuel & Power	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31½
Maine Steamship	18	23	18	23
Maine Steamship 5s	70	78	70	78
Manhattan Transit	1	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
Mex. Central debs. w. i.	62	..	62	..
Mex. Nat. C., $17 pd. off.	5¼	6	5¼	6
Mont. & Boston Copper	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
Nat. Sugar pf.	97	101	97	101
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	35	45	35	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	65	75	65	75
N. Y. Transportation	4¼	4⅞	4¼	4⅞
North. Am. L. & Pulp	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
Northern Securities	86⅝	87	86	86⅝
Otis Elevator	25	27	25½	27
Otis Elevator pf.	75½	82	75½	82
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	1⅛	½	1⅛
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	1	3	1	3
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Royal Baking Powder	110	120	110	120
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	97½	99	97½	99
Safety Car Heating	158½	162½	158	165
Schuylkill River & East Side 1st 4s, w. i.	..	100	..	100
Seaboard Air Line	12½	13⅛	12⅝	13¼
Seaboard Air Line pf.	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21
Seminole Mining	½	⅝	½	⅝
Simpson-Crawford	..	30	..	30
Simpson-Crawford 6s	..	80	..	80
South Elberon Land 5s	..	65	..	65
Standard Coupler	27	33	27	33
Standard Coupler pf.	115	130	115	130
Standard Milling	4	5	4	5
Standard Milling pf.	16	18	16	18
Stand. Mill. 5s ex coup.	66	68	66	68
Standard Oil	660	662	663	670
Storage Power	¼	½	¼	½
Tennessee Copper	30	30½	30	30⅝
Tonopah Mining	4	5¼	..	5¼
Trenton Potteries	11	14	11	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	80	83	80	83
Trenton Potteries deb.	65	70	65	70
Union Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Union Typewriter	100	105	100	105
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	103	105	103	105
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	103	105	103	105
United Box Board	3	4	2⅞	3½
United Box Board pf.	21	22	21	22
United Copper	15½	16⅛	16	17½
United Copper pf.	..	78	..	78
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	67	..	67
U. S. Cotton Duck	2	4	2	4
U. S. Light & Heat	..	5¼	..	5¼
U. S. Shipbuilding 5s	14	18	14	18
U. S. Ship. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	12	15	12	15
U. S. Steel 5s, Series A	101½	102	101½	102
Universal Tobacco	..	1¼	..	1¼
Universal Tobacco pf.	..	4	..	4
Virginia & Southwestern	20	30	20	30
White Knob Copper	8	10	9	10
White Knob Cop. con. 6s	110	..	110	..

Street Railways.

	Nov. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 5. Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	230	240	230	240
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	98½	100½	98½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
Broadway Surface 2d	99	100½	99	100½
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	99	103	99	103
Brooklyn City Railroad	231	234	231	234
Brooklyn R. T. new 4s	73	75	73	75
Central Park, N. & E. R.	185	200	185	200
Con. Traction of N. J.	59¾	60½	59½	60¼
Con. Traction 5s	104½	105¼	104¼	105¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	405	385	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	105	107	105	107
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	96	90	96
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	35	45	35	45
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	80	85	80	85
Jersey City, H. & P.	16	18	16	18
Jersey City, H. & P. 4s	63	65	63	65
Nassau Electric 4s	76½	78½	76½	78½
New Orleans Rys.	7½	8½	7½	8½
New Orleans Rys. pf.	27½	29	27½	29
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	78	..	78	..
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	200	185	200
North Jersey St. Ry.	17	20	17	20
North Jersey St. Rys. 4s	67	68¼	67	68¼
Pub. Service Corporation	95	100	95	100
Pub. Ser. Corp. ctfs.	38¼	39¼	38¼	39¼
St. Louis Transit	14	14⅝	14	14⅝
St. Louis Tr. 8% notes	..	94	..	94
Second Av. R. R. cons.	110	112	110	112
Sixth Avenue R. R.	165	175	165	175

	Nov. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 5. Bid.	Asked.
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	114	116	114	116
Syracuse Rapid Transit	25	30	25	30
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	72	78	72	78
28th & 29th St. 5s	110	118	110	118
Union Ry. 1st 5s	112	114	112	114
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	60	62	60	62
United Traction, Prov.	92	95½	92	97
United Traction bonds	104½	..	108	..
Wash. Ry. & Electric	9	10	9	10
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	38½	39	38¼	39½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	72	72½	72	73

Gas Companies.

	Nov. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 5. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Light & Traction	45	50	45	50
Amer. Light & Trac. pf.	84	88	84	87
Bay State Gas	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Buffalo Gas	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Cent. Union Gas 5s	104½	106½	104½	106½
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	90	88	90
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	21	22	21	22
Denver Gas 5s	61	64	61	64
Indianapolis Gas	87	90	87	90
Indianapolis Gas 6s	50	65	50	65
Mutual Gas	104½	106½	104½	106½
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	280	305	280	305
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	105	106	105	107
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. 5s	100	111	108	111
Northern Union Gas 5s	106	108	106	108
Ohio & Indiana Gas	102	106	102	106
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	5	12	5	12
St. Paul Gas 5s	82	..	82	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	95	97	95	97

Ferry Companies.

	Nov. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 5. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	5	7	5	7
East River Ferry	77	82	77	82
East River Ferry 5s	90	94	90	94
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	104	108	104	108
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	103½	104	103½	104½
Tenth & 23d St. Ferry	97	101	97	101
Union Ferry	30	35	30	35
Union Ferry 5s	91	94	91	94

‡Flat seller 90 flat.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 27⅛d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44⅞c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Belcher sold at .13@.12, 300 Caledonia at 1.10, 500 Comstock bonds at .07½, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 500 Elkton at .40, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .06, 100 Orphir at 1.40, 500 Overman at .22, 1,000 Potosi at .12, 100 Standard at 2.20, and 500 Utah at .15.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, Nov. 6, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
18,590	Amalg. Copper	36⅛	36⅝	35½	36⅛
170	Am. Car & Fdy.	18⅝	19	18½	19
10	Am. Ice pf.	22	22	22	22
40	Am. Locomotive	12⅝	12¾	12⅝	12¾
480	Am. Smelting	41	42¼	41	42¼
3,480	Am. Sugar	114⅝	115⅜	114½	115⅛
7,010	At., T. & S. F.	64¼	65	64⅛	64⅞
20	At., T. & S. F. pf.	90	90	90	90
12,070	Balt. & Ohio	74⅞	75⅞	74⅝	75⅜
2,940	Brook. Rap. Tr.	34½	35⅝	34¼	35⅛
130	Can. Pacific	117½	119⅛	117½	118⅞
30	Ches. & Ohio	30	30	30	30
90	Chi. & Alton	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
10	Chi. Gt. West.	15	15	15	15
10,270	C., M. & St. P.	137⅞	138⅛	137¼	138⅜
1,980	Erie	26⅛	26¼	26	26⅛
610	Louis. & Nash.	99⅞	100⅜	99⅞	100
670	Manhattan	134⅛	136⅝	134⅛	136⅛
440	Metropol. Street	109	110½	108⅞	110½
110	Mexican Central	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
110	Mo., K. & T. pf.	35	35	34⅝	34⅞
6,940	Missouri Pacific	89	89⅝	88⅞	89⅜
800	N. Y. Central	117½	117½	116⅞	117½
170	N. Y., O. & W.	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
10	Norfolk & West.	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
4,760	Pennsylvania	116⅛	117⅛	116⅛	117⅛
230	People's Gas	93⅝	93⅝	92⅞	93⅛
40	Pressed Steel Car	26⅞	26⅞	26	26⅜
7,080	Reading	44⅜	44⅞	43⅝	44⅝
430	Republic Steel	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
90	Repub. Steel pf.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝
7,130	Rock Island	24	24½	23⅞	24⅜
1,630	Southern Pacific	41	41⅝	41	41⅝
90	Southern Ry.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
20	Stand. R. & T.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
60	Tenn. C. & I.	27½	27½	26⅞	27½
60	Texas Pacific	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
8,320	Union Pacific	70⅞	72	70⅝	72
290	U. S. Leather	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞
10	U. S. Realty pf.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
18,540	U. S. Steel	10⅞	11	10⅝	10⅞
55,650	U. S. Steel pf.	54½	54⅝	52	53⅞
130	Wabash	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
3,380	Wabash pf.	32¼	32⅝	31⅞	32¼
10	Western Union	83	83	83	83
178,060					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	U. S. Steel 5s	66¼	66¼	66	66⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107¼	108
2s, c., 1930	107¼	108
3s, r., 1918	108¼	109¼
3s, c., 1918	108¼	109¼
3s, 1918, sm.	108¼	..
4s, r., 1907	111½	112½
4s, c., 1907	111½	112½
4s, r., 1925	134¼	135¼
4s, c., 1925	134¼	135¼
5s, r., 1904	101¼	..
5s, c., 1904	101¼	..
D. C. 3-65s	120	..
Adams Exp.	223	226
Alb. & Sus.	220	..
Allis-Chalm.	8¼	9
Allis-Ch. pf.	50	75
Am. B. Sug.	25	33
A. B. S. pf.	73	76
Am. Bic.	..	¼
Am. Bic. pf.	..	1
A. C. O. pf.	85	90
Am. D. Tel.	24	30
Am. Exp.	185	193
Am. Gr. Tw.	6⅜	7⅜
A. H. & L.	2¼	3
A. L. Co. pf.	25	30
Am. M. Co.	2	3¼
A. M. Co. pf.	18	20
Am. Snuff.	90	110
Am. Sn. pf.	80	90
Am. St. Fds.	4	6
A. S. F. pf.	..	46
A. T. & C.	78	82
A. T. & T.	127	129
Am. Tob. pf.	126	136
Am. W. Co.	7½	10
A. W. Co. pf.	66	72
Ann Arbor	28	33
Ann A. pf.	55	60
A. M. 1st pf.	88	98
B. A. L. pf.	104	..
B. Un. Gas.	195	205
Bruns. City	6	7¼
B. R. & P.	121	128
B. R. & P. pf.	138	..
Butterick Co.	47	..
Canada So.	64½	65
C. R. R. of N. J.	155	158
C. & S. A. Tel.	97½	100
C. B. & Q.	183	200
C. & E. Ill. pf.	110	124
C. G. W. pf. A.	64½	65½
C. G. W. d.	83⅞	84
C., St. P. M. & Om.	120	126
C., St. P. M. & Om. pf.	160	180
C. U. T. pf.	32	35
C., C., C. & St. L.	68	72
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	115
C. L. & W.	65	75
C. L. & W. pf.	74	79
Cleve. & P.	180	..
C. F. & I. pf.	..	75
Com. Cable	145	160
Consol. C.	60	80
C. P. Co. pf.	75½	76
Del. & Hud.	152	154
D. L. & W.	230	235
D. & R. G.	19	19½
D. & S. W. pf.	..	10
D. M. & Ft. D.	14	18½
Det. Un. Ry.	64½	65½
Dia. Match	128	131
D. S. S. & A.	7½	9
D. S. S. & A. pf.	10¼	11¼
Ev. & T. H.	60	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	73	80
Ft. W. & D. City	38	..
Gen. Ch. Co.	55	65
G. C. Co. pf.	94	100
G. & S. Tel.	110	120
Gt. Nor. pf.	160	176
Hock. Val.	71¼	71⅝
Hock. V. pf.	80	82
Homestake	51	56
Ill. C. L. L.	100	106
Int. P. Co.	10½	11
I. P. Co. pf.	60½	61
Int. Power	25	30
I. S. P. pf.	68	75
Joliet & Chi.	175	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Kan. & M.	24½	33½
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	63⅞	65
K. C. South.	17⅛	18⅛
K. C. So. pf.	30⅞	31
K. & D. M.	10	20
K. & D. M. pf., ex div.	40	50
Lacl. Gas pf.	86¼	..
L. E. & W.	23½	35
L. E. & W. pf.	85	95
Lake Shore	265	..
Long Island	50	60
Man. Beach	6½	9
Md. C. pf.	80	125
Met. Sec. Co.	78¼	80
Mich. Cent.	120	135
M. & St. L. pf.	83	87
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	111	115
Mo., K. & T.	16½	17¼
Mor. & Es.	184	188
Nat. Bis. pf.	96¼	98
Nat. Enam.	16	20
Nat. En. pf.	70	80
Nat. Lead	12	14
Nat. L. pf.	77	80
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18	19¼
N. Cent. C.	42	47
N. Y. A. B.	120	125
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	194½	196
N. Y., C. & St. L.	24	25½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	105
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	58	65
N. Y. D. Co.	15	20
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	41	..
N. Y., L. & W.	130	135
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	140	150
N. & W. pf.	85	89
Ont. Mining	4	5
P. C. 1st pf.	80	..
P. C. 2d pf.	53	60
Peo. & E.	17	19
Pere Marq.	75	77
P., C., C. & St. L.	55	59
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	96
P., Ft. W. & C.	170	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	174	..
R. R. S., Ill. C. stk. ctfs.	80	90
Ry. St. Sp.	17	20
Rdg. 1st pf.	77	78
Read. 2d pf.	60	63
Rens. & Sar.	200	..
R., W. & O.	130	..
St. L. & S. F. ctfs.	53	..
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60	70
St. L. & S. F., C. E. I. ctfs.	150	155
St. L. & S. F., C. E. I. pf. ctfs.	100	128
St. L. S. W. pf.	29⅝	33¼
S.-S. S. & I.	23	30
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	68	70
T. P. L. Tr.	26	28
Third Av.	105	110
T. P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	..	24½
Un. Fruit	97	100
Un. Ry. Inv.	10¼	19
U. S. Exp.	100	105
U. S. R. pf.	35	40
Va.-C. C. Co.	19¼	20
Va. I. C. & C.	18	20
W.-F. Exp.	200	220
Westinghouse assenting	134	138
Westinghouse 1st pf.	165	..
W. & L. E.	13½	15
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	41	43
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	22	24

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week of October showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$1,863
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	22,958
Detroit Southern	13,274
Grand Trunk	111,123
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	10,043
Norfolk and Western	97,899
Pere Marquette	22,852
Toledo, Peoria and Western	2,390
Toledo, St. Louis and Western	2,557
Total increase nine roads	$284,959
Increase previously reported	684,317
Total increase 28 roads	$969,276

* * *

The following showed decreases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$3,039
Mexican Central	21,844
Rio Grande Southern	8,314
Total decrease three roads	$33,197
Decrease previously reported	24,460
Total decrease seven roads	$57,657
Net increase thirty-five roads	$911,619

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Nov. 6, 1903.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
36⅛	36¼	43,225	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	36¼	36¾	35¾	36¼	[illegible]
19⅝	19⅞	3,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	18⅞	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	[illegible]
66	67½	510	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	65	66	65	66	[illegible]
180	200	100	Am. Coal	190	190	190	190	[illegible]
31	31¼	100	Am. Cotton Oil	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	[illegible]
8½	12	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	10	10	10	10	[illegible]
6	6½	325	*Am. Ice Co.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	[illegible]
21⅝	22½	150	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	22	22	22	22	[illegible]
9	9¾	120	*Am. Linseed Co.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	[illegible]
12¼	12⅝	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	12½	12⅞	12½	12⅞	[illegible]
75	76	414	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	75	75	74½	74½	[illegible]
42⅜	42⅞	3,610	*Am. S. & R. Co.	41¼	42¼	41¼	42⅛	[illegible]
86⅞	87	700	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	87	87	86	87	[illegible]
115⅛	115¼	4,625	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	114⅝	115⅝	114¼	115	[illegible]
118¾	120	240	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118	118½	118	118⅛	[illegible]
62½	64	300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	62	62	62	62	[illegible]
64⅞	65	24,935	Atch., Top. & S. F.	64¼	65	64¼	64¾	[illegible]
89½	89⅝	1,195	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	89⅞	90	89½	90	[illegible]
75½	75⅝	12,797	Baltimore & Ohio	74⅞	75⅝	74⅝	75¼	[illegible]
87½	88	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	88	88	88	88	[illegible]
35½	35⅝	11,740	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	34½	35⅝	34½	35⅛	[illegible]
117⅞	118	1,400	Canadian Pacific	117½	118	117½	118	[illegible]
30	30⅝	1,424	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30¼	[illegible]
28⅝	28¾	1,800	Chicago & Alton	28	28½	27⅞	28¼	[illegible]
64	64½	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	64	64	64	64	[illegible]
14¼	15	100	Chicago Great West.	15	15	15	15	[illegible]
26⅝	27	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	25⅞	26½	25¾	26¼	[illegible]
138	138¼	13,870	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	137½	138½	137½	138⅜	[illegible]
172	173	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	172⅞	172⅞	172⅞	172⅞	[illegible]
163	164	340	Chicago & Northw.	164	164	162½	163⅞	[illegible]
8	8¼	400	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	[illegible]
16	18	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	[illegible]
5¼	6	600	Chicago Union Trac.	5¾	5¾	5⅛	5⅝	[illegible]
28⅞	30	80	Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	30	28	30	[illegible]
12⅛	12½	200	Colorado & Southern	12	12¼	12	12¼	[illegible]
53½	54	450	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	54	54	53	53⅞	[illegible]
21	21½	200	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	20¼	21¼	20¼	21⅛	[illegible]
9¼	10	100	Col. & H. C. & I., x d.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	[illegible]
176	178	760	Consolidated Gas	174	176	173½	176	[illegible]
101¼	101½	300	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	101¼	101½	101¼	101¼	[illegible]
23½	23⅞	685	Corn Products Co.	23⅞	23⅞	23	23⅞	[illegible]
66⅞	67½	10	Denver & R. G. pf.	68	68	68	68	[illegible]
9	9¾	200	Detroit Southern	8¼	9	8¼	9	[illegible]
15½	17	200	Detroit Southern pf.	16	16	15½	15½	[illegible]
22	23¼	100	*Distillers Securities	22½	22½	22½	22½	[illegible]
7½	9	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	7½	7½	7½	7½	[illegible]
10¼	11½	150	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	10⅞	10⅞	10½	10½	[illegible]
26⅞	26⅞	14,757	Erie	26	26½	26	26½	[illegible]
66	66½	2,445	Erie 1st pf.	66⅛	66⅛	66	66	[illegible]
48⅛	48½	700	Erie 2d pf.	48	48	48	48	[illegible]
147	153	400	General Electric	146	147	146	147	[illegible]
130½	131	853	Illinois Central	130¼	130½	130¼	130¼	[illegible]
29	30	100	Internat. Steam Pump	30	30	30	30	[illegible]
19⅝	20½	100	Iowa Central	20	20	20	20	[illegible]
32	34	100	Iowa Central pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	[illegible]
100	100¼	5,100	Louisville & Nashville	99⅞	100½	99⅝	100⅜	[illegible]
136	136⅝	2,470	Manhattan Elevated	134½	136⅝	134½	136⅜	[illegible]
109⅝	110	2,210	*Met. Street Railway	109⅞	110½	108⅞	109⅞	[illegible]
8⅞	9	2,380	Mexican Central	8⅜	9	8⅜	8⅞	[illegible]
44	46	200	Minn. & St. L.	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45½	[illegible]
52½	53½	250	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	53	53	52½	52½	[illegible]
34½	36	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35	35	35	35	[illegible]
89⅝	89¾	25,800	Missouri Pacific	89	89⅝	88⅝	89⅝	[illegible]
91	95	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	93	93	93	93	[illegible]
34	34⅞	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	[illegible]
37¼	38	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	38	38	38	38	[illegible]
117½	117⅝	2,235	New York Central	117¼	117½	116⅝	117½	[illegible]
19⅞	20	700	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19⅞	20	19⅞	19⅞	[illegible]
56⅞	56⅞	1,150	Norfolk & Western	56⅞	56⅞	56	56⅞	[illegible]
70	75	440	North American	70	70	70	70	[illegible]
44	46	200	Pacific Coast	45¼	45¼	45	45	[illegible]
20½	21	300	Pacific Mail	20⅞	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	[illegible]
117½	117⅝	82,755	Pennsylvania R. R.	116½	117½	116½	117⅛	[illegible]
93⅞	93⅞	1,100	People's Gas, Chicago	92½	93½	92½	93⅛	[illegible]
27	27½	1,920	Pressed Steel Car	26⅞	27⅞	26	27⅞	[illegible]
67	68	375	Pressed Steel Car pf.	66⅞	67	66⅝	67	[illegible]
215	218	100	Pullman Company	216	216	216	216	[illegible]
74	76	200	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	73¼	73⅞	73¼	73⅞	[illegible]
44⅝	44⅞	10,870	Reading	44½	44⅞	43½	44½	[illegible]
6½	7	300	*Rep. Iron & Steel	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	[illegible]
49	49½	12,010	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	49	49	48	49	[illegible]
24¼	24⅜	18,450	Rock Island Co.	24	24⅝	23¼	24⅝	[illegible]
57⅞	58	900	Rock Island Co. pf.	58	58	57⅞	58	[illegible]
13⅞	14⅝	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	14¼	14¼	14	14	[illegible]
65	67⅞	300	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co. pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	[illegible]
44⅞	46½	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	45	45	45	45	[illegible]
13	14	220	St. Louis Southw.	13	13¼	13	13⅛	[illegible]
41⅝	41⅞	5,500	Southern Pacific	41⅜	41⅝	41	41⅝	[illegible]
17⅞	18	1,000	Southern Ry., ext.	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17⅞	[illegible]
73⅛	75	1,000	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	73	73½	73	73½	[illegible]
..	⅞	200	Stand. Rope & Twine	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	[illegible]
27	27½	4,320	Tennessee Coal & Iron	27	27½	26½	27½	[illegible]
22⅞	23	200	Texas & Pacific	22½	22½	22½	22½	[illegible]
17	17⅞	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	17	17	17	17	[illegible]
25	26⅛	100	Tol., St. L. & West. pf.	25	26	25	26	[illegible]
85	87	535	Twin City R. T.	86	86	85⅝	85⅞	[illegible]
71⅝	72	34,800	Union Pacific	71	72	70⅝	72	[illegible]
85	86½	400	Union Pacific pf.	85	85	85	85	[illegible]
45⅜	46	909	United Rys. Invest. pf.	45¼	46	44¼	45⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf.	35	35	33	35	[illegible]
7½	7⅞	1,450	*U. S. Leather	7½	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	[illegible]
74	75⅛	500	*U. S. Leather pf.	75⅛	75½	73⅝	75⅛	[illegible]
5	5½	1,232	U. S. Realty & Con.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	[illegible]
54⅝	55	1,662	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	55	55	54	54	[illegible]
9	11	800	U. S. Rubber	9¼	9¼	9	9	[illegible]
10⅞	11	54,324	U. S. Steel	10⅞	11⅛	10⅛	11	[illegible]
53⅝	53¾	222,984	U. S. Steel pf.	54½	54⅝	52	53⅝	[illegible]
87	90	50	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	[illegible]
19	19⅛	2,300	Wabash	19	19½	18⅞	18⅞	[illegible]
32½	32⅝	4,100	Wabash pf.	32½	32¾	31⅞	32¾	[illegible]
83	84	245	Western Union Tel.	83	83¼	82	82⅞	[illegible]
15½	16	1,210	Wisconsin Central	15⅞	16	15	15⅞	[illegible]
34	35	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	33⅞	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	[illegible]
		606,087						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

STEEL STOCK STILL LOWER

Charles M. Schwab Said to Have Been a Heavy Seller.

Reports of Contemplated Reductions in Prices of Finished Products—Views on Iron Market Situation.

Steel continued as the centre of interest in Wall Street yesterday. While the shares of the United States Steel Corporation were being subjected to constant pressure, rumors were afloat all day about further reductions in certain products of the steel industry.

According to these reports, which could not be confirmed officially, an agreement has been practically concluded between the United States Steel Corporation and the independent manufacturers for a reduction in the schedules for finished products. From unofficial sources it was learned that the reductions will be approximately 10 cents per hundred pounds on such products as steel plates, iron bars, steel beams, and possibly structural steel, while iron rails, cut nails, and boiler plates may be reduced 5 cents a hundred.

Based on these reports various estimates were made regarding the probable loss resulting to the Steel Corporation from these reductions. These in turn were used as arguments to depress the steel shares, which ruled heavy all day. Some of the selling was reported as coming from Chicago and Boston, but Pittsburg houses were credited with the heaviest liquidation. In this connection the statement was openly made that Charles M. Schwab, the former President of the corporation, was the heaviest seller. In explanation it was said that Mr. Schwab was expecting a severe fight for the control of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and that he was marshaling his resources in the effort to retain the ownership of that company. This explanation was generally credited in the Street, and was repeated in some of the largest banking houses.

The result of the selling was that new low records were added to those recorded on Thursday. The total transactions in yesterday's market amounted to about 608,000 shares, and out of this total the sales of steel common represented 54,324, and those in the preferred stock 222,964 shares. The common stock declined to 10⅜, as compared to 10⅞, the low price of the previous day, and the preferred sold as low as 52, which compares with Thursday's lowest of 54⅝.

The transactions in the sinking fund bonds were very large, and they sold off with the stock, although to a less extent. The lowest sale of the day was 65⅝, a decline of about 1 point from the previous record. In many parts of the Street predictions of still lower prices for the steel stocks were heard, and practically all the talk concerning them was of an unfavorable character. Suggestions were even made that the dividend on the preferred stock might be reduced at the next declaration, although among the conservative element of Wall Street this suggestion was characterized as highly improbable.

Regarding the status of the iron market, Joseph Wharton of Philadelphia was quoted as saying: "The price of pig iron has gone below the cost of production in the East. In time this condition is bound to result in a rebound of prices."

Rogers, Brown & Co., in their weekly pig iron market report, said:

The weak spot of the pig iron market for the moment is in Alabama. The action of the association in holding prices above the market during the Summer and Fall resulted in accumulation of heavy stocks in the yards of the association members. The wants of the trade were supplied from other furnaces, which kept their yards clear. The breaking up of the association was accompanied with evidence of much ill feeling—the result naturally follows. Prices of Birmingham iron are so much below the parity of other markets that practically all current business is being turned in that direction. Shipments from Alabama are reported to be the heaviest this year, and sales are not only taking current make, but reducing stocks.

Northern furnaces cannot follow the gait if they would, and are adhering to the policy of not making more iron than is wanted by the trade, at prices that yield cost, or near to it. Instead of stocks accumulating at Northern furnaces, it is likely that the next thirty days will show a substantial reduction. The Southern situation will straighten itself in due time by natural causes. Current prices will compel a heavy restriction and will soon overload the furnaces with orders. Alabama's production of pig iron is only 8 or 9 per cent. of the total of the country, but the district markets most of its iron north of the Ohio River, and its quotations have an important market bearing.

While undue importance is attached to reports of the sale of American pig iron for export, it is nevertheless true that the tide has turned and that American iron and steel products will, from this time on, go to foreign markets in steadily increasing quantities. Pig iron has never been a large factor in the export trade, and never will be; it is in finished forms, where both the tonnage and the values run up to important proportions. The slump in 1900 was followed by exports of steel and iron of various forms in a volume that paralyzed British and German makers. The movement will be slower this time for the reason that American costs are higher and Continental prices lower. It will, however, inevitably come. The difference between two millions of tons of iron and steel materials imported and two millions of tons exported in a single year is of immense consequence to our industries.

MINERS' WAGES REDUCED.

Drop in Pig Iron Causes a Cut in Alabama and Tennessee.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 6.—The several thousand coal miners in the employ of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company will have their wages reduced 2½ cents a ton, effective Nov. 1, owing to the fall in prices obtained for pig iron by the company last month. The mining scale is based on pig iron.

The sales books of the company show that the average price obtained on all grades of iron last month was between $9.50 and $10.50. Miners will get 52½ cents a ton. The miners in the employ of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company suffered a reduction to this scale last month.

Steel mill workers at Ensley have been notified of a wage cut, and the plate mill workers have accepted a 12½ per cent. cut.

Bartlett Usury Case Settled.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 6.—An order signed by Justice Wilmot M. Smith was filed here to-day allowing the discontinuance, by mutual consent, of the usury litigation between Major John S. Bartlett and the New York Finance Company and others. Among the "others" defendant in the suit was Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired, because he is executor of the Bartlett estate. The order allowing the discontinuance does not say on what basis the suit was settled.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...6:36	Sun sets...4:51	Moon rises...7:12

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:48	Gov. Isl'd...9:00	H. Gate...10:56
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:07	Gov. Isl'd...9:20	H. Gate...11:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Egyptian Prince, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	....	12:00 M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Flandria, Inagua and Hayti	10:30 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Copenhagen	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra, Curacao	9:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Menominee, London	....	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Moltke, Hamburg	....	3:00 P. M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Hayti	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan and Ponce	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Bermudas	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Rio Grande, Mobile and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
Valencia, Inagua, Port au Prince, Savanilla	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, NOV. 8.

Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 9.

Jefferson, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Alliance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British Prince, Brazil	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Caracas, Barbadoes and Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Etruria, West Indies	....	....
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, St. Croix, British, Dutch, and French Guiana	12:30 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	....	10:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Monroe, Norfolk	....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, via Florida, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Wednesdays and Saturdays via Tampa, and on Mondays via Miami.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Korea. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Gaelic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. (Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.) Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, (specially addressed only,) via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Dec. §5, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) NOV. 7.

Celtic, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Monterey, Havana, Nov. 3.
Sabine, Galveston, Oct. 30.
Sicilian Prince, Naples, Oct. 23.

SUNDAY, NOV. 8.

Armenian, Liverpool, Oct. 30.
Citta di Napoli, Gibraltar, Dec. 30.
Columbia, Glasgow, Oct. 31.
Deutschland, Hamburg, Nov. 1.
El Sud, Galveston, Nov. 3.
La Gascogne, Havre, Oct. 31.
Monroe, Norfolk, Nov. 7.

MONDAY, NOV. 9.

Caracas, La Guayra, Oct. 28.
Minnetonka, London, Oct. 31.
Nueces, Galveston, Nov. 3.
Regina Elena, Naples, Oct. 28.
Vaderland, Antwerp, Oct. 31.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Braemar, Algiers, Oct. 27.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Nov. 3.
Yucatan, Colon, Nov. 3.

Arrived.

SS Maracas, (Br.,) Kirby, Trinidad and Grenada, Oct. 29, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 P. M.
SS St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg. Off Nantucket Light at 6 P. M.
SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Stirrat, Glasgow, Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 A. M.
SS El Siglo, Boyd, Galveston, Oct. 31, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.
SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Etruria, (Ital.,) Tanni, Demerara, &c., Oct. 25, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Hirzel Feltmann & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.
SS Campania, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool, Oct. 31, and Queenstown, Nov. 1, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Off Nantucket Lightship at 1 P. M.
SS Hamilton, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS El Dia, Mason, New Orleans, Oct. 31, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company.
SS Oneida, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS Heathford, (Br.,) for Wilmington, N. C.
SS Manuel Calvo, (Span.,) for Cadiz.
SS Fulton, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, (Dutch,) for Port au Prince, &c.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, arr. at Boulogne-sur-Mer at 6 P. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Parima, (Br.,) Capt. Carey, from New York for Demerara, &c., arr. at St. Croix Nov. 4.
SS Manna, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from Demerara for New York, sld. from St. Croix Nov. 3.
SS United States, (Dan.,) Capt. Wulff, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Dunnet Head to-day.
SS Citta di Napoli, (Ital.,) Capt. Lavarello, from New York, arr. at Naples Nov. 2.
SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:56 P. M. to-day and proceeded.
SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Hempel, for New York, sld. from Christiansand Nov. 2.
SS Pisa, (Ger.,) Capt. Fendt, for New York, sld. from Hamburg Nov. 4.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from Rotterdam for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, for New York, sld. from Rotterdam yesterday.
SS Princess Irene, (Ger.,) Capt. Dannemann, from New York via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 1 P. M. to-day.
SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Capt. Schrotter, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at 8 P. M. to-day.
SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Capt. Kaempff, from Hamburg and Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 4:40 P. M. to-day.
SS Liguria, (Ital.,) Capt. Ansaldo, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Sagres to-day.
SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Rocha, from New York and New Bedford for Lisbon, &c., arr. at Fayal to-day.
SS Needles, (Br.,) Capt. Turner, from New York for Shanghai, arr. at Port Said to-day.
SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York via this port, arr. at Hull to-day.

Notice to Mariners.

ALASKA.

LINCOLN ROCK LIGHT STATION.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Pacific Coast, 1903, Page 48, No. 222; List of Beacons and Buoys, Pacific Coast, 1903, Page 80.)

Notice is hereby given, by order of the Lighthouse Board, that on or about Dec. 1, 1903, a fixed white light of the fourth order, illuminating the entire horizon, will be established in the structure now being completed on Lincoln Rock, (submerged at high water,) easterly side of the northerly end of Clarence Strait, about 10 miles east-southeasterly from Point Nesbitt. The focal plane of the light will be 57½ feet above the water, and 41½ feet above the base of the tower, and the light will be visible 13 miles in clear weather, the eye of the observer 15 feet above the sea. Vessels should not attempt to pass to the northeastward of the light. The approximate geographical position of the light, as taken from Chart No. 8,200 of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will be: Latitude, north, 56 degrees 3 minutes 31 seconds; longitude, west, 132 degrees 41 minutes 35 seconds. Small island off Point Stanhope, right tangent, E. 13-16 S., 4½ miles; Coffman Island, right tangent, SW. ½ W.; Blashke Island, left tangent, W. 11-16 S., 7⅛ miles; Marsh Island, left tangent, NW., 9-16 N.

On the same date there will be established in the structure a Daboll trumpet, operated by compressed air, to sound, during thick or foggy weather, blasts of 3 seconds' duration separated by silent intervals of 27 seconds, thus: Blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 27 seconds; blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 27 seconds. The structure consists of a concrete pier surmounted by a white, two-story, wooden building, with a brown roof, a square tower rising from the roof at its southerly end, and the trumpet projecting from the westerly side near the northerly end of the building. The tower is surmounted by a circular lantern, gray with black roof. An oilhouse is located a few feet northerly of the lighthouse, and a derrick at the extreme northerly end of the pier.

On the same date the temporary fixed white lens-lantern light, located on a small island northeasterly of Lincoln Rock, will be permanently discontinued.

(Lighthouse Board Bulletin No. 148, Paragraph 28.)

Bearings are magnetic and given approximately; miles are nautical miles; height is referred to mean high water.

RECEIVERS FOR POST & CO.

Special Partner Objects to Assignee of Firm of Brokers.

Says General Partners Hypothecated His Personal Deposit and Tried to Sell Firm Seat on 'Change.

After a hearing that was somewhat spirited at times, Judge Coxe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon appointed George William Ballou and William T. Gilbert of Brooklyn receivers for the former Stock Exchange firm of Post & Co. of 74 Broadway, which has been in process of dissolution since the surrender of its floor membership early last month.

The proceedings looking to a receivership grew out of difficulties experienced in bringing the various members of the firm to an agreement as to the handling of the firm's assets. In it as members were Edward M. Post, board member, and Grove E. Warner, general partners, and C. M. Warner and A. Howard Hinkle, special partners. Mr. Hinkle sought the receivership after the other members of the firm had arranged to turn matters over to Mr. Ballou, objecting to Mr. Ballou's appointment, and, beyond that, to the method employed, in which, he said, he had not been consulted.

Hamilton Wallis, representing Mr. Hinkle, told how the firm of Post & Co. had been formed in September of 1902 on the agreement that Mr. Post should put in $200,000 in cash—toward which his seat in the Stock Exchange was to figure for $75,000—while Grove Warner was to put in $100,000, as was each of the special partners.

"Of this amount," declared Mr. Wallis, "the $200,000 that Mr. Hinkle and Mr. C. M. Warner subscribed and $65,000 from Mr. Post represented all the cash that went into the firm. Mr. Grove Warner never paid a dollar in cash."

The partnership agreement, it appears, provided that in case of a dissolution, the two special partners should come in for the full amount of their respective contributions before the general partners participated in the distribution. From Mr. Wallis's statement and the subsequent admissions of counsel for the other side it was developed that at some time prior to last Summer Mr. Hinkle, who is not a resident of New York, discovered that an amount of securities, said to be $160,000, which he had on personal deposit with Post & Co., had been hypothecated without his knowledge as collateral for certain loans. Mr. Hinkle subsequently made an arrangement with the firm whereby he should be reimbursed for the use of the securities, and the matter did not figure again until the negotiations connected with the dissolution.

"Less than two weeks ago," said Mr. Wallis, "the general partners, without consulting Mr. Hinkle and against his interests, assigned all their assets to George M. Ballou, as liquidator, when my client was out of the State. By the assignment the properties were put in the hands of an irresponsible party, who could not be reached in any way save by tedious process of law.

"But this is not all. A month ago, although it was expressly provided that the seat in the Stock Exchange was in the partnership as an asset, Mr. Post attempted to assign his seat to Herbert F. Thompson, and secured a large amount of money."

Mr. Wallis explained further that Mr. Ballou in the time during which he had acted as liquidator had made arrangements for the disposition of the hypothecated securities of Mr. Hinkle to meet the loans for which they were collateral, so that the complainant had nothing coming to him as representing his $160,000 originally contributed and the value of the hypothecated stocks. "And I'll leave it to your Honor," said Mr. Wallis, finally, "if, when the general partners who appointed him are indebted to the firm for large amounts of money, Mr. Ballou is likely to be very active in the preservation of the interests of my client."

Lawyer Adams, appearing for Grove Warner and Charles M. Warner, rested his opposition to the receivership upon the circumstances attending the appointment of Mr. Ballou and the fact that the firm of Post & Co. had about $500,000 in securities and the same amount in outstanding indebtedness. He said that at first Mr. Post had insisted that Mr. Hinkle should be consulted in the appointment of a liquidator, but that later, on the advice of his personal counsel, Mr. Cravath of Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson, he had taken the view that it was unnecessary to consult Mr. Hinkle, on the ground that the general partners had power to wind up the affairs themselves.

Characterizing the charge that Mr. Ballou was "irresponsible" as absolutely false, Mr. Adams concluded that, as all the assets of the firm were hypothecated and there remained at the office "only some wildcat stocks not worth a quarter of a cent," there was no reason for Mr. Hinkle to worry about his interest, because no interest was remaining to him.

Judge Coxe heard counsel for the other defendants to the same end, and then appointed the two receivers to liquidate the firm's affairs.

WILL LEVY ON STOCKHOLDERS.

Defunct City Trust of Baltimore May Pay Part of Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—The defunct City Trust and Banking Company of Baltimore has claims against it, including depositors and bills payable, amounting to $450,000. To pay this the company has assets upon which a valuation of $300,000 is placed and about $25,000 in cash.

If the plan of the committee is carried out, the depositors may realize within three months from 60 to 75 per cent. This plan calls for the sale of the assets of the company to the New York syndicate and the levying of an assessment of 100 per cent. on the stockholders under the stockholders' liability law. Even after securing this the depositors and other creditors will probably lose between 25 and 40 per cent.

ADOPT WINDOW GLASS SCALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The joint conference of plate glass manufacturers and skilled workmen held here resulted to-day in the adoption of a uniform wage scale, whereby nearly 10,000 workers will receive an advance in wages of from 1½ to 3½ per cent. To meet this increase the price of glass will probably be advanced 15 or 20 per cent.

There are nearly 4,000 pots in the United States employing 2,500 expert blowers. The others who will benefit by the increase are about 40,000 gatherers, flatteners, and cutters. Under the new scale the wages for blowers will average $180 a month, for single strength glass, and $400 a month for double thick plate.

The most important part of the new scale is the concession made by the workers, which will enable the manufacturers to shut out from 800,000 to 900,000 boxes of foreign window glass imported annually from Belgium and France.

The new scale becomes effective Nov. 10 and continues in force until June. A meeting of manufacturers to arrange for a general selling agency will be held in Columbus next week.

COAL MINERS ON FULL TIME.

Anthracite Officials Now Expect That Work Will Be Steady All Winter.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 6.—Mines which have been shut down on Friday and Saturday for some weeks worked to-day and will work to-morrow. The prospect is now that throughout the anthracite region work will continue steady during the Winter. Officials at the mines said to-day they did not expect any further suspension until Winter ended.

MINERS COMPLAIN OF DELAY.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 6.—The slowness of the Board of Conciliation in adjusting the many grievances of the mine workers has aroused the latter to a demand that sessions lasting several days shall be held and all the grievances adjusted or referred to the umpire.

The board has been holding one or two-day sessions, and at the last only two grievances were adjusted. There are still about fifty before the board, and if progress is no faster than of late it will be months before all are settled.

The mine workers are complaining and their officials will ask on Tuesday at the meeting in New York City for quicker work by the board.

TO KILL COTTON PARASITES.

Boll Weevil Convention Advocates Federal and State Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 4.—In the National Boll Weevil and Cotton Convention to-day resolutions were passed advocating State, National, and commercial aid to protect the cotton crop from boll weevil and other pests. A particularly strong appeal was made for liberal Federal appropriations.

Before final adjournment Judge George N. Aldredge of Dallas was re-elected Chairman of the permanent Executive Committee, and Prof. J. H. Connell, also of Dallas, Secretary.

The committee this evening started a movement to procure two hundred cars of early maturing cotton seed from North and South Carolina and also for the support of a large number of demonstration farms at the expense of the National Department of Agriculture.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK RATE ROW.

Standard and Differential Lines Are at Outs Over the Present Discrimination.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Standard and differential lines are in danger of becoming involved in a serious row over differential rates between Chicago and New York. The feeling has been growing among standard roads for some time that no reason now exists why some roads should be permitted to make a lower rate to New York than others.

Some of the so-called differential lines have better equipment than and make as good time as the twenty-eight-hour trains of the standard lines, yet the former are allowed to make a rate of $18, while the latter must charge $20. The plea of the differential lines that they have longer routes than and are unable to supply as good facilities as the direct lines no longer holds good, since the latter are obliged to charge $1 extra for every hour faster time than twenty-eight hours.

Thus, while the Erie, for instance, is permitted to make an eighteen-dollar rate to New York on its best train, the Lake Shore-New York Central line has to charge $28 on its Twentieth Century twenty-hour train, and $24 on its limited twenty-four-hour train. In fact, the Lake Shore has not a single train out of Chicago on which the rate is less than $22, because all the east-bound trains run to New York in less than twenty-eight hours.

The feeling against the differential rate principle has been intensified lately by a demand made by the Erie that the differential rates be allowed the differential lines on business from the Pacific Coast. General Passenger Agent Cook of the Erie presented a resolution to this effect, but it was defeated. The Erie thereupon gave formal notice that it would insist on the question being arbitrated.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S DEAL.

Realizes on $9,600,000 Bonds for Improvements—Listing of Stock in Berlin Delayed by Speculation.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had sold to Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers, of this city, $9,600,000 of treasury bonds. The proceeds are to be used for improvements and betterments. The bonds sold were $5,000,000 of the 4 per cent. first mortgage issue, $3,000,000 of the 3½ per cent. prior lien bonds, and $1,600,000 of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern 3½ per cent. issue. It could not be learned in what ratio the two firms participated in the transaction.

The bonds are not a new issue, but represent the accumulation in the railroad company's treasury of an annual allowance of bonds to reimburse it for betterment and improvement expenses. This allowance was made in the reorganization plan.

Announcement was also made by way of dispatches from Berlin that the Deutsche Bank had abandoned the contemplated listing of Baltimore and Ohio stock on the Berlin Boerse, at least temporarily. It seems that the premature announcement of this plan caused many speculators to buy the stock for an advance, which it was thought would result on the listing abroad. On account of this speculation the Deutsche Bank decided not to list the stock. It was definitely stated in this city yesterday that this decision is, however, subject to revision and will only result in delaying the listing of the stock for a short time.

AFTER PITTSBURG TRAFFIC.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—The Chesapeake and Ohio is to compete for the Pittsburg Southern traffic, according to George W. Stevens, President of the road. Mr. Stevens was here to-day inspecting the Monongahela Division of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Road. He said: "While such a line would be an advantage to the Chesapeake and Ohio, Pittsburg would also be given a direct line to the South. Our proposition which is now under consideration is to connect our Greenbrier Branch at Durbin, West Va., with the Monongahela Branch at Red Stone Junction. Eventually I believe the line will be built."

Issue of $4,750,000 Pan Handle Stock.

Announcement was made yesterday on behalf of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, commonly known as the Panhandle, and one of the Pennsylvania Company's Western lines, that it would issue $4,750,000 preferred stock for betterments and improvements. Holders of full shares of the preferred and common stocks of the road, of record on Dec. 1 next, will have the privilege of subscribing for this new issue at par at the rate of 10 per cent. of their present holdings of full shares. Subscriptions are to be paid on or before Dec. 1.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Consolidated	.08	.05
Andes	.17	.17
Belcher	.12	.13
Best & Belcher	1.35	1.35
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	1.10	1.05
Challenge Consolidated	.24	.22
Chollar	.14	.13
Confidence	.65	.60
Con. California & Virginia	1.05	1.10
Consolidated Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.14	.14
Gould & Curry	.22	.22
Hale & Norcross	.57	.57
Julia	.05	.05
Justice	.06	.06
Kentucky Consolidated	.03	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.03	.03
Mexican	.90	.90
Occidental Consolidated	.25	.25
Ophir	1.40	1.35
Overman	.21	.22
Potosi	.13	.13
Savage	.15	.15
Seg Belcher	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	.35	.31
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.11	.11
Union Consolidated	.44	.42
Utah Consolidated	.14	.14
Yellow Jacket	.40	.39
Silver bars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican dollars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Telegraph	.05	.05

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for to-day and yesterday as follows:

[illegible]

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Nov. 6, 1903.

U S 4s, reg, 1907: 1,500...112¾
U S 5s, coup, 1904: 1,000...101½
Adams Express 4s: 500...102
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s: 16,000...100⅛; 8,000...100; 5,000...100¼
Adjustment 4s: 2,000...86¾; 500...86
Stamped: 1,000...87; 1,000...86½
Balt & Ohio gold 4s: 8,000...100⅛; 25,000...100; 11,000...100⅛; 2,000...100; 5,000...100⅛; 1,000...100; 500...100¼
P, L E & W V 4s: 20,000...94; 14,000...94½
S'w'n div 3½s: 22,000...86⅞; 10,000...86½; 4,000...86⅞
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s: 1,000...113¾
B'klyn Un El 1st: 1,000...97¼; 10,000...97; 1,000...97¼
Canada South 1st 5s: 2,000...104¼; 5,000...104
Canada South 2d: 1,000...105¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s: 6,000...88⅜
Ches & O con 5s: 8,000...114¾; 2,000...114⅝; 7,000...114½; 12,000...114¾
Ches & O gen 4½s: 1,000...101; 2,000...101¼; 20,000...101⅛; 11,000...101¼
Chi & Alton R R 3s: 10,000...81½
Chi & Alton 3½s: 2,000...73¾
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds: 18,000...93¾; [illegible]
Registered: 5,000...[illegible]
Ill div 3½s: 1,000...86¼
Iowa div 4s: 3,000...100¾
Chi, M & St Paul, C & P W 5s: 5,000...116¼
Chi & N'w'n con 7s: 4,000...130⅜
Chi & N'w'n deb 5s, 1909: 5,000...106
Chi, R I & P gen 4s: 1,000...103
Chi, R I & P R R 4s: [illegible]
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s: [illegible]
C, St P, M & O 6s: 1,000...133; 2,000...133½
C C C & St L gen 4s: 3,000...96⅜; 10,000...96¾
St L div 1st: 2,000...90
Col & South 1st 4s: 5,000...85¾; 2,000...86
Consol Tobacco 4s: [illegible]
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s: 3,000...96½
Denver & S'w'n con 5s: 1,000...38
Det City Gas 5s: 1,000...95½
Det, Mac & Marland grant 7s: 14,000...75; 2,000...75
Dist Sec Cor 5s: 12,000...61; 2,000...60
Erie 1st con 4s: 3,000...96¾
Erie 1st gen 4s: [illegible]
Erie, Penn col tr 4s: 1,000...89½
Hocking Val 4½s: 1,000...105½
H, E & W Tex 5s: 3,000...103
Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s: 13,000...90
Ill Cent 4s, 1952: 21,000...103
Ill Cent 4s, 1953: 8,000...102
Int & G N 1st 6s: 25,000...120
Kanawha & M 1st: 2,000...90
Keokuk & D M 1st: 2,000...104¼
Lacka Steel 5s: 4,000...95½
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s: 2,000...104; 1,000...103⅞
Lehigh Val of N Y gtd 4½s: 5,000...105
Long Island unified 4s: 1,000...99
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s: 2,000...96¼; 3,000...95¾
Lo, N A & Chi 1st: 2,000...110¼
Manhattan con 4s: 3,000...102½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s: 6,000...75¼; 10,000...75½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s: 1,000...97½
Mo Pac tr 5s: 3,000...100¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s: 1,000...103½; 10,000...105
Mo Pac 1st con 6s: 1,000...117½; 5,000...117¾
N Y Cent & Hud River gen 3½s: 2,000...99⅞
L S col 3½s: 8,000...88½
N Y, C & St L 4s: 10,000...104
N Y, O & W ref 4s: 1,000...101
Norf & W con 4s: 4,000...96¾; 11,000...96½; 1,000...97; 10,000...96¾
North Pac 4s: 24,000...102
Registered: 2,000...102¾
North Pac gen 3s: 6,000...70¼; 5,000...69¾; 3,500...70
Ore R & N con 4s: 1,000...100
Ore Sh L 1st 6s: 2,000...122¾
Ore Sh L 4s, partic bonds: 3,000...91¼
1st con 5s: 1,000...113½
Pac of Mo 1st: 10,000...101¾
Penn conv 3½s: 1,000...95¼; 500...95; 28,000...95½
Peop G & C, Chi, refunding 5s: 2,000...103
Reading gen 4s: 7,000...96¾; 3,000...96¾
Reading, Jers Cent col 4s: 1,000...93¼
R & Pitt con 6s: 2,000...122½
St L, I M & South gen 5s: 24,000...110¾; 3,000...111
St L & San F R R gen 6s: 1,000...124¼
St L & San F R R refunding 4s: 45,000...82
St L S'w'n 1st 4s: 3,000...93
Cons 4s: 15,000...69⅝; [illegible]
San A & A P 4s: 20,000...75¾; 2,000...76
Seaboard A L Ry gold 4s: 4,000...67¼; 1,000...68
South Car & Ga 1st: 6,000...102¼
South Pac 4s: 6,000...87
Southern Ry 1st 5s: 6,000...112¾; 2,000...112¾
Stand R & T inc: 10,000...1
Texas & Pac 1st 5s: 1,000...116¾; 11,000...117
Third Av con 4s: 3,000...94
Union Pac 1st 4s: [illegible]
Union Pac conv 4s: [illegible]
United Railroads of San Fran 4s: 15,000...76⅝; 10,000...76½
U S Steel Corp s f 5s: [illegible]
Registered: 500...67½
Wabash 1st 5s: 5,000...113¾; 10,000...113¾; 3,000...113⅞; [illegible]
Wabash 2d 5s: 1,000...105
Wabash deb B: 10,000...55; 5,000...55¼; [illegible]
West Shore 4s: 3,000...108¼; 6,000...108

Total sales $2,514,500

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
4th week Oct.	$61,494	$50,571	$58,732
Month	166,219	157,485	162,140
From July 1	686,197	599,247	607,671
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	556	547	546
4th week Oct.	160,177	148,219	129,782
Month	509,639	462,400	412,117
From July 1	1,970,621	1,782,547	1,613,020
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	108	108	108
4th week Oct.	47,937	50,276	43,611
Month	146,108	155,027	141,295
From July 1	567,517	586,026	547,887
DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD—			
Mileage	432	461	432
4th week Oct.	53,232	41,578	42,143
Month	156,032	132,548	120,864
From July 1	600,356	505,606	429,192
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,082	4,082
4th week Oct.	1,080,961	988,836	983,786
Month	3,222,750	2,966,358	2,740,910
From July 1	12,891,114	11,150,488	......
MEXICAN CENTRAL RAILWAY—			
Mileage	2,897	2,688	2,185
4th week Oct.	679,988	701,832	481,578
Month	2,186,461	1,979,742	1,441,700
From Jan. 1	20,773,145	17,129,770	......
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,201	1,195	1,195
4th week Oct.	283,956	275,912	......
Month	866,365	815,908	713,234
From July 1	3,328,914	3,025,327	2,613,151
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,422	3,320	3,320
Month Oct.	7,166,763	6,798,358	6,018,319
From July 1	28,165,068	26,275,019	20,397,553
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,792	1,710	1,675
4th week Oct.	675,602	577,703	554,750
Month	1,966,744	1,691,657	1,603,798
From July 1	7,721,218	6,708,012	5,840,230
PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	2,084	2,084	2,084
4th week Oct.	344,126	321,274	......
Month	1,058,242	973,594	......
From Jan. 1	9,545,336	8,737,077	......
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Oct.	11,283	19,507	20,622
Month	35,363	57,538	55,689
From July 1	169,056	210,971	196,690
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week Oct.	33,524	36,184	21,539
Month	116,076	117,212	110,370
From July 1	452,806	430,747	410,522
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week Oct.	93,330	90,773	70,647
Month	294,513	259,985	226,712
From Jan. 1	2,646,373	2,362,126	2,268,122
ANN ARBOR for September—			
Gross earnings	172,889	186,461	157,287
Operating ex.	128,410	98,819	101,222
Net earnings	44,408	81,582	56,124
Gross, 3 months	535,517	457,289	468,151
Operating ex.	381,924	302,988	299,789
Net, 3 months	173,593	154,250	128,963

	1903.	1902.	1901.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for September—			
Gross earnings	141,133	145,807	135,609
Operating ex.	82,115	84,874	68,657
Net earnings	59,018	61,123	67,143
Gross, 3 months	418,163	429,900	405,388
Operating ex.	240,388	246,630	204,388
Net, 3 months	177,774	183,300	200,932

CIN., NEWPORT & COV. for September—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	110,719	99,147	11,572
Net earnings	50,003	49,449	554
Charges	22,664	20,862	1,802
Surplus	27,339	28,587	*1,248
Gross, 9 months	905,686	806,582	99,104
Net, 9 months	384,480	355,090	29,390
Surp., 9 months	181,357	165,454	15,903

*Decrease.

ST. L. & S. F. (incl. C. & E. I.) for September—	1903.	1902.	1901.
Gross earnings	3,191,716	2,759,756	2,317,359
Op. expenses	2,008,814	1,606,930	1,273,954
Net earnings	1,182,902	1,152,826	1,043,405
Ratio op. exp.	63%	58.2%	54.9%
Total income	1,245,686	1,180,418	1,064,139
Charges	869,942	770,269	525,652
Surplus	375,743	410,149	538,431
Gross, 3 months	9,271,875	7,728,155	6,759,041
Op. expenses	5,767,867	4,633,928	3,816,738
Net, 3 months	3,507,008	3,094,257	2,942,303
Total income	3,686,634	3,218,016	3,016,708
Surp., 3 months	1,087,807	922,106	1,449,070

SOUTHERN PACIFIC CO. for September—			
Mileage	9,074	8,909	8,784
Gross receipts	8,218,028	8,007,015	7,100,819
Exp. and taxes	5,295,521	4,962,879	4,544,794
Net receipts	2,922,507	3,044,136	2,556,026
Ratio op. exp.	64.4%	62%	64%
Other expenses	36,126	......	......
Balance	2,886,381	......	......
Charges, bet., add.	2,824,465	......	......
Surplus	61,916	......	......
Gross, 3 months	22,840,062	21,796,494	21,029,020
Exp. and taxes	15,615,800	14,261,008	13,264,012
Net receipts	7,224,262	7,535,086	7,764,008
Other income	150,597	......	......
Total income	7,374,859	......	......
Charges, bet., add.	8,795,711	......	......
Deficit	1,420,852	......	......

The Southern Pacific Company also reports earnings of the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway for the three months ending Sept. 30, 1903:

Gross transportation and other receipts	$98,712.10
Operating expenses	36,933.65
Net receipts	$61,778.45
Fixed charges	18,925.05
Betterments and additions	2,198.00
Total	$21,123.05
Surplus	40,655.40

Wabash Railroad Improvements.

Work has been resumed on the bridge of the Wabash Railroad across the Monongahela River at Pittsburg, which was wrecked some three weeks ago. The Ohio River Bridge at Mingo is also being pushed to completion, and it is now expected that within sixty days the line of the Pittsburg, Carnegie and Western will be opened for traffic into Pittsburg. By January 1 the Wabash expects to be running trains regularly in and out of Pittsburg.

FINANCIAL.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

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49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS.
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Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
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Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

BANK & TRUST CO.
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Telephone, 6445 Cortlandt.

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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue international cheques, commercial and traveler's credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$5,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
$100,000 City of New York 3½ p. c. Reg. Bonds, Tax Exempt, 1952.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
275 shs. Poland Mining Co.
$2,500 Poland Mining Co. Arizona Special Contract 7 p. c. Gold Regstd. Bds.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$2,000 General Gas, Electric & Power Co. of Connersville, Ind., 1st Mtge. 5s, 1952.
$8,000 Danbury & Harlem Traction Company 1st 5s 30-year Bds., 1931.
$515,000 National Abrasive Manufacturing Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. 20-year Gold Bds., July, 1902, Coupons on.
5 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
$10,000 United R'way of St. Louis Genl. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1934.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Union Typewriter Co. common.
100 shs. Youngstown & Sharon Electric Ry. & Lighting Co. common.
100 shs. First National Bank.
$5,000 Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1926.
5 shs. Bayonne Trust Co.
500 shs. Central Foundry Co. Pfd.
$10,000 Central Foundry Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1919.
100 shs. Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen Co.
$5,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Adj. 4s, Regstd., 1995.
$1,000 Development Co. of America 6 p. c. Coll. Trust Gold Bd., 1913.
10 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
200 shs. American Surety Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
100 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$61,000 The Detroit & Toledo Shore Line R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1953, principal and interest guaranteed by the Grand Trunk Western R'way Co. and the Toledo, St. Louis & Western R. R. Co.
50 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
12 shs. Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtge. Guar. Co.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company.

CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. [illegible] have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2, 1894, given by The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company, to The Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest on the First day of January, 1904, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated New York, October 16, 1903.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York
Successor to ATLANTIC TRUST CO., Trustee.
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
(Entirely Invested in City of New York Bonds)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits $1,690,749.62

OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
John D. Crimmins, Hosmer B. Parsons,
Frank H. Platt, Albert G. Jennings,
George R. Sheldon, George W. Perkins,
Edward Eyre, Eugene Kelly,
Peter Doelger, Charles W. Morse,
James D. Layng, Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace, Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly, Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien, Albert B. Boardman,
Jas. Ross Curran, Henry Heide.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds
OF
The Distilling Company of America

Proposals for the sale of $500,000 Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Distilling Company of America, due January 1st, 1911, will be received by the Mercantile Trust Company at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 30TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1903, and payment for the bonds accepted will be made on January 2d, 1904.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
HENRY C. DEMING, President.

Any part of $50,000 six per cent. Bonds on improved Real Estate, Central Park West. Address Bondholder, P. O. Box 984, New York City, for particulars.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be held at the general offices of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Saturday, November 14th, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Public notice is hereby given that at said meeting, in addition to the transaction of other business, there will be submitted, for the approval of the Stockholders, propositions to purchase the railway property, corporate rights and franchises of the company or companies owning some or all of the following described railroads, and for the consideration of such matters as may arise in connection therewith, to wit:

The part in the State of Illinois of the Railroad known as the Rantoul Railroad, extending from the Town of Leroy, in the County of McLean, through and into the Counties of Champaign, and Vermillion, in the State of Illinois, to the boundary line between the State of Illinois and the State of Indiana.

The part in the State of Illinois of the Railroad known as the Illinois and Indiana Railroad, extending from the Town of Effingham, in the County of Effingham, through and into the Counties of Effingham, Jasper, and Crawford, in the State of Illinois, to the boundary line between the State of Illinois and the State of Indiana.

The Railroad known as the St. Louis and Ohio River Railroad, extending from a point upon the Railroad known as the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, at or near Roberts[illegible], in the County of Johnson, to a point upon the Ohio River, at or near Golconda, in the County of Pope, in the State of Illinois.

The Railroad known as the Christopher and Herrin Railroad, extending from a point at or near Christopher, in a southerly direction, a distance of about five miles, all in the County of Franklin and State of Illinois.

The Railroad known as the Mounds and Olive Branch Railroad, extending from a point at or near Mounds Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad, in the County of Pulaski, to a point at or near Olive Branch, in the County of Alexander, in the State of Illinois.

The Railroad known as the Greene and Sand Ridge Railroad, extending from a point on the line of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad in Perry County, near the South line of said County, to a point at or near Sand Ridge, in the County of Jackson, in the State of Illinois.

ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

ZIMAPAN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the ZIMAPAN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Room 63, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of November, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before said meeting.

Transfer books will be closed from the 9th day of October, 1903, until after the meeting.—Dated New York City, October 24, 1903.

ROBERT H. DAVIS, Acting Secretary.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of this Company, will be held at the Company's office, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. on Monday, November 16th, 1903.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 P. M. on Monday, October 26th, until 10 A. M. on Tuesday, November 17th next.

J. H. HOCART, Secretary.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

Hoboken, N. J., October 15, 1903.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Northern Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 51 Newark St., Hoboken, N. J., at 12 o'clock noon on Monday, November 9, 1903, for the election of five Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

EDWARD T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

Notice of Election.

An election to fill a vacancy in the Board of Managers of the New York Catholic Protectory will be held at No. 415 Broome Street, New York, on Wednesday, December 2d, 1903, at 4:15 P. M.

By order of the Board of Managers.
GEORGE B. ROBINSON, President.
WILLIAM H. HURST, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock, payable December 1, 1903, and a Dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable in two installments, as follows: Two Per Cent. on December 1, 1903, and Two Per Cent. on June 1, 1904, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

The Transfer Books of the Company, for Dividends payable December 1, 1903, will be closed on November 12, 1903, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 4, 1903, at 10 A. M.

The Common Stock Transfer Books, for that portion of Dividend upon the Common Stock, payable June 1, 1904, will be closed on May 16, 1904, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until June 2, 1904, at 10 A. M.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

Dated November 5, 1903.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.

New York, N. Y., Oct. 22nd, 1903.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after 14th November, 1903.

The transfer books for the Common Stock will close on 30th October, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on 16th November, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

All dividend checks will be mailed.

C. G. GOODRICH, Secretary.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Philadelphia, November 2, 1903.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. ($1.50 per share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after November 30, 1903, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at the close of business November 5, 1903.

All dividends will be paid by cheque.

Cheques will be mailed to stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

THE PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1903.

The transfer books will close in New York on November 14 at 12 M., and will reopen November 27th at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE—BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET, (STEWART BUILDING,) NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1903.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whose taxes for the year 1903 have not been paid before the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

—before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive, and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by Sections 916 and 918 of the Greater New York Charter. (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., November 7, 1903. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of December, 1903, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on November 17, 1903. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened November 17, 1903," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

ARMY BUILDING, Whitehall St., New York, Nov. 5, 1903.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock M., Nov. 14, 1903, for making repairs to U. S. A. Transport "Kilpatrick." Blanks and specifications furnished upon application. Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Repairs to U. S. A. T. 'Kilpatrick,'" and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. & Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Qr. Mr.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1903.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., Nov. 9, 1903, for constructing a post exchange and gymnasium. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Gymnasium," addressed [illegible] Q. M.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Site Bought for New Building on Twenty-fifth Street Near Sixth Avenue—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

The Realty Mortgage Company and Samuel H. Stone have sold 107 to 113 West Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, a plot 80 by 98.9, upon which a six-story mercantile building will be erected.

Gilsey Brothers & Co. have sold for Walter E. Thompson to a Mr. Voorhees, for $33,000, the four-story dwelling 39 West Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Row of Nine Dwellings Sold.

Gilsey Brothers & Co. also report that they have sold for Mary Herter the nine private dwellings, on plot 100.11 by 150, at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for $200,000. It is understood that this transaction is part of a trade which also involved the Hotel Stratford, at 11 and 13 East Thirty-second Street, the sale of which, through the same brokers, was reported yesterday.

Greenwich Street Deal.

J. W. Dimick has sold, through Gilsey Brothers & Co., for $45,000, the five-story loft building 270 Greenwich Street, 25 by 100.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold to a Mr. Tobin the five-story American basement dwelling 307 West Seventy-first Street, 18 by 102.2.

A. D. Moran is the buyer of the dwelling 158 East Sixty-fourth Street, sold recently by Eugene Vallens.

The Whitehall Realty Company has sold 220 West Twenty-eighth Street, a four-story brick dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 98.9.

Upper Eighth Avenue Corner Sold.

Max Marx has sold to Arnold Kaiser of Brunswick, Ga., 2,852 and 2,854 Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, five-story triple flats, with stores, 49.11 by 100.

Jacob Chaimowitz and Thomas Carroll have bought the five-story double flats 159, 183, and 185 West One Hundred and Second Street.

John Kafka has bought from Samuel Winter the five-story flat 311 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Deals on Upper Park Avenue.

Louis Lese has bought from A. H. Landeker the five-story flat 1,312 Park Avenue, 25.3 by 73.

The Broadway-Reliance Realty Company has sold 1,642 Park Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story stone-front flat, on lot 25.3 by 90.

Morris Feder has bought and resold the four five-story double flats 229 to 235 East Ninety-seventh Street, 100 by 100.11.

Abram Bachrach has sold the two seven-story tenements 221 and 223 East Eighty-fifth Street, on plot 40 by 102.2.

New Building on 22d Street Leased.

Richard M. Montgomery has leased 48 West Twenty-second Street, a six-story building now in course of construction, for a period of ten years at an aggregate rental of $60,000 net, to Bonnell, Silver & Bowers, now at 24 West Twenty-second Street.

Du Bois & Taylor report that they have sold for Dr. Louis A. Rodenstein two detached frame dwellings in the Bronxville section of Yonkers.

Marks & Mendelsohn have sold for Mrs. Randnitz 243 West Fifteenth Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 25 by 100, to Samuel Kahn, and also, for Patrick O'Brien to a client of Bullowa & Bullowa, the five-story double flat 19 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, on plot 25 by 100.

William Richtberg has leased for Thomas B. Hidden the store on the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, for a term of five years, to the Levey Cleaning and Dyeing establishment.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.
Fifth Street, Wakefield, southwest corner of Thirteenth Avenue, 114 by 165; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Westchester Fire Insurance Company....... $3,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 9 West Fifty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 81; Fifth Avenue Construction Company of 3 East Thirty-third Street, owner; Warren & Wetmore of 3 East Thirty-third Street, architects; cost, $110,000.

No. 122 to 126 St. Mark's Place, for two six-story brick tenements with stores, 38.7 by 84.6; H. and E. Moran of 285 Henry Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 217 to 221 East Ninety-eighth Street, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6 by 87.11; Haft & Altman of 416 East Fifty-second Street, owners; C. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 11 and 13 East Thirty-fourth Street, for six-story brick lofts and stores, 50 by 87.3; A. A. Carey, Boston, Mass., owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 424 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 359 and 361 Madison Street, for a six-story brick tenement with store, 47.6 by 85; Pollack & Dubinsky of 596 Grand Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 101.5 by 103.9; R. J. Leaycraft of 18 St. James Place, Brooklyn, owner; G. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $175,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 490 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 21 by 53; Herman Wauer of 1,383 Bristow Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of 1,490 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $11,000.

Locust Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for a three-story brick office building, 40 by 52; R. C. Fisher & Co. of 87 East Houston Street, owners; O. H. Cauldwell of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Bathgate Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 33 by 93; Michael Redmond of Jerome Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 33 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for two four-story brick tenements, 37.5 by 81.8; Michael Redmond of Jerome Avenue and Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 1,965 Webster Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 444 Sixth Avenue, to a sign; L. D. Coray, premises, owner; F. L. Hopkins of 1,284 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $110.

No. 1,048 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; I. L. Levine of 818 Lexington Avenue, owner; C. F. Winkleman of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $265.

Broadway and Fourth Street, northeast corner, to an eight-story brick building, stores; estate of W. C. Schermerhorn of 41 Liberty Street, owner; A. B. Post of 33 East Seventeenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Bergen Avenue, west side, 224 feet north of Ross Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 40; Timothy F. Sullivan of 3,792 Third Avenue, owner; Albert E. Davis of 516 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $11,800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, Nov. 6.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 13th St, 51.8x100; Max Kessler to Julius Tishman, (mtg $45,000,) other consideration and.. $100
AV. D, s e s, 40 ft s w of 6th St, 57x78; Morris H. Feder to Abraham Schwenk; ½ part, all title, mtg, $87,000; other consideration and......... 100
BATHGATE AV, e s, 2.6 ft s of 178th St, 87.11x93.5x53.6x91.4; Emma B. Morrow to Joseph Conrad, B. and S., mtg, $8,000 .... Nom.
BOSTON ROAD, w s, at line between Lots 81 and 102, map of Morrisania, runs n 50 x w 181 x s 95 x e 112, being part of Lot 81, map Morrisania; Stephen D. Ditchett to Elizabeth Ditchett, ¼ part...... Nom.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 80th St, runs w 150 x s 100.8 x e 50 x s 25.2 x e 100 x n 125.11; the Central Park West Realty Company to Peter Banner, (mtg $200,000)......... Nom.
DEY ST, 62, n s, 25.2x68x25.5x67.10; 122d St, 117 West, 18.11x100.11; Spring St, 331, n s, 20.1x60.1; Washington St, 499, s s, 20.5x78.6x20.8x78 10; Charles A. Bacot and another to Melville S. Forrester.... 500
EAST BROADWAY, 231, s s, runs s 79.4 x e 10.3 x s 6 x e 16.6 x n 3.2 x w 3.10 x n 3.3 x w 3.2 x n 75.4 x w 20; Katie F. Leicht, devisee, to Morris Simiansky, quitclaim........ Nom.
GRAND ST, 56, n e corner of Thompson St, 18.11x47; Catherine McDermott to Hannah Sperber........ Nom.
KINGSBRIDGE ROAD, e s, 115 ft s from n e stone monument marked L. near Poe Cottage, 28.4x167.10x25x186.11, being lot 4, map 105, Patrick J. Keary, at Fordham; John Chambers to Fanny Chambers, quitclaim.......... 3,000
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, Lots 3 and 8, Map 105 of Patrick J. Keary at Fordham; John Chambers to Fanny Chambers, quitclaim......... 10,000
JEROME AV, w s, at s line of Lot 12 of Anderson property, map filed in Westchester County, No. 405, runs w to centre line of Anderson Av x n —x e — to Jerome Av x s 33 to beginning; Warren Leslie, referee, to Edward E. Black..... 2,290
LOT 314, map of part of Hunt estate; Annie Moore to Julia Hammer, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.
LOTS 8,126 and 8,127, Sections 85 and 86, The Woodlawn Cemetery; The Woodlawn Cemetery to Mary Olmsted..... 1,050
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x80; Maria Kiefer to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $10,000,) rerecorded.. Nom.
MADISON AV, 1,659, e s, 25x95; Henrietta Zoeller to Bertha Oppenheimer, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.
MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 182, map of Washingtonville, 60.2x100x42.6x100; Charles U. Van Wyck to William T. Matthies, ½ part, B. & S. ..... Nom.
MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 182, map of Washingtonville; 60.2x100x42.6x100; Clement H. Smith to Charles U. Van Wyck, ½ part, (mtg $700)..... Nom.
MONROE ST, Nos 27, 27½ and 29, n s, 50x101x50x100.10; Morris Golde to Samuel Pollak and another; mtg, $33,500; other consideration and..... 100
MOTT AV, e s, 200 ft s of James Mooney's lot, 90x146x90x141; Nelson D. Stilwell to Realty Operating Company, (mtgs $30,000,) other consideration and 100
MOTT AV, 322, e s, 25x157.8x25.6x152.6; Mary H. Hall to Cathleen Turney..... Nom.
MOTT AV, 322, e s, 25x157.8x25.6x152.6; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100
ST. ANN'S AV, 276, e s, 30x100.10x30x100; St. Ann's Av, 288, e s, 30.1x101.11x30x102.9; Samuel E. Jacobs to Henrietta Zoeller, (mtgs $40,000,) other consideration and 100
SULLIVAN ST, 102, n w s, 25x100; Anthony Grieco to Meyer A. Goldstein and others, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and 100
WENDOVER AV, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 75.2x131x75x132.5; John C. Rogers to Otto J. Schwarzler, other consideration and 100
2D AV, e s, 300 ft n of 2d St, 50x100, Westchester; Annie Totten to Virginia T. Smith, mtg, $2,500..... Nom.
5TH AV, 2,164, w s, 27x100; Millie Claman and another, to Morris Steinberg; ½ part, mtg, $22,000..... Nom.
9TH AV, s e corner of 33d St, runs e 270 x s 98.9 x e 20 x n 98.9 x e 120 x s 98.9 x e 10 x s 98.9 to 32d St x w 20 x n 98.9 x w 20 x s 98.9 x w 361 x n 67.6 x w 19 x n 41.8 x e 76 x n 20.10 x w 76 to 9th Av x n 67.6 to beginning; 8th Av, n w corner of 33d St, runs w 360 x n 98.9 x e 30 x n 98.9 x e 136.3 x s 98.9 x e 37.6 x n 98.9 x e 37.6 x s 98.9 x e 18.9 x n 98.9 x e 100 x s 197.6 to beginning; 9th Av, s e corner of 32d St, runs e 53.1 x s 24.9 x e 2.9 x s 16.8 x e 21.5 x n 41.5 x e 222.6 x s 98.9 x e 16.8 x n 98.9 x e 266.8 x s 98.9 x e 16.3 x n 98.9 x e 200 x s 197.6 x w 800 x n 197.6 to beginning; 8th Av, n e corner of 32d St, runs n 187.1 x e 75 x n 40 to s s of 33d St x e 665 x s 23.7 x e 60 to 7th Av x s 30.8 x w 100.1 x s 67.5 x e 100 x s 78.9 x w 800 to beginning; 8th Av, s e corner of 32d St, runs e 800 to 7th Av x s 74 x w 100 x s 24.8 x e 100 x s 98.9 x w 275 x n 98.9 x w 50 x s 98.9 x w 475 x n 197.6 to beginning; 7th Av, n e corner of 32d St, runs n 197.6 to 33d St x e 100 x s 42 x e 17.6 x n 40 to 33d St x e 70 x s 74.8 x w 92.2 x s 123.9 to 32d St x w 100 to beginning; 31st St, n s, 60 ft e of 7th Av, runs n 53.9 x w 60 to 7th Av x n 120 x e 100 x s 75 x e 25 x s 98.9 x w 65 to beginning; the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company 1,000
10TH ST, 367 and 369 East, 40x94.9; Leopold Schmeidler and another to Max Rollnick, (mtg $41,000,) other consideration and 100
10TH ST, n s, 47.10 ft e of Avenue A, 23.10x100.7; Christian F. J. Laase to Adolf Mandel, (mtg $14,500)..... Nom.
11TH ST, s s, 180.10 ft e of University Place, 25x94.9; Messmore Kendall, referee, to J. G. William Pilgrim..... 126,000
15TH ST, 437 East, 25x103.3; John J. Astor to Barbara Faeth, B. & S., other consideration and 100
29TH ST, s s, 99.6 ft e of 7th Av, 50x98.9; William H. Randel, referee, to Ralph M. Holsman, (mtg $45,000)..... 60,000
46TH ST, 353 West, 19.11x100.5; Katherine Haubner and others to Henry A. Dirkes.. Nom.
56TH ST, 418 West, 25x79.7x25.2x81.9; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Jacob Berman and another, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.
64TH ST, 158, s s, 36 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x80.2; Eugene Vallens to Rosalie E. Moran, other consideration and..... 100
66TH ST, n s, 154.1 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25.1x100.5x27.10x100.1; Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., to the Provident Realty Company, (mtg $28,500)..... Nom.
70TH ST, n s, 232 ft w of Central Park West, 22x100.5; Rebecca Weil to Siegfried S. Prince, all title, quitclaim..... Nom.
70TH ST, n s, 232 ft w of Central Park West, 22x100.5; Isaac Weil and another, executors, to Siegfried S. Prince, (mtg $22,000) 49,250
84TH ST, n s, 117 ft e of West End Av, 18x102.2; Charles M. Tyson to Anthony F. Moran, rerecorded..... Nom.
93D ST, 126 East, 23x100; Margaret Rohan to Max Kershenbluth..... 100
94TH ST, 311 West, 50x100.11; Harry Wolfe to Katharine MacMahon, other consideration and 100
98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.11; John O'Connor to William J. Casey, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and 100
106TH ST, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Lorenz Hefter to Katie Chock, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and..... 100
112TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 87.5x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Brevoort Real Estate Company, (mtg $29,500,) other consideration and..... 100
115TH ST, 446 and 448 East, 43.6x100.10; Asher Salwen to Frank Garofalo, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.
116TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x100.11; Nelson D. Stilwell to Brevoort Real Estate Company, (mtg $28,000,) other consideration and..... 100
116TH ST, 449 East, 25x100.10; Walter S. Colt to Ada Kopetsky, (mtg $22,250)..... Nom.
116TH ST, 449 East, 25x100.10; Isabella M. Pettet to Walter S. Colt, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.
116TH ST, 230 West, 25x103.7x26x111.6; Anna M. Trainor to Paul Mayer, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and..... 100
117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 69.4x100.11; Charles Adams to Barnett B. Goldberg, (mtgs $55,652)..... Nom.
131ST ST, 11 East, 25x99.11; William Vander Roest to Annie Hirsh, rerecorded 20,100
136TH ST, n s, 101.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 150x100; Nelson D. Stilwell to Realty Operating Company, other consideration and 100
139TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Edith G. Turner to Madison G. Hawke, (mtg $1,000) ..... Nom.
141ST ST, n s, 25 ft w of Beekman Av, 25x91.6x25x93.5; Solomon Loewensohn to Gustav Kalisky, ½ part, B. & S. ..... Nom.
141ST ST, 309 West, 25x99.11; Frances V. Dixon to David M. Stone, (mtg $22,700) ..... Nom.
143D ST, n s, 431.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 18.9x100; Rosine Heckel to Minerva A. Scherinkan ..... Nom.
152D ST, n s, 285 ft e of Robbins Av, 25x115.1x28.9x129.3; Fritz Hartz to August C. Hecht, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and 100
153D ST, n s, 375 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Louise Diehl, administratrix, to Frank Ulich and others..... Nom.
156TH ST, 346 East, 16.8x100; Annie F. Mackenzie to Louis F. Diehl, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and..... 100
163D ST, n s, 50 ft w of Jackson Av, 25x86.4; Madeline Seiffert to Susan McGarry, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Leases.

ALLEN ST, 206 and 208; Sarah A. Fay to Henry Elbel, 3 years..... $2,400
BOWERY, 45 and 47; Charles L. Hadley, executor, to Robert Reinhardt, 5 years. 3,600
BOWERY, 125; John Somarindyck to Bernhard Gutler, 5 years..... 2,400
JACKSON AV, n e corner of 166th St; Thomas J. Quinn to John Cook, 5 years. 300
LUDLOW ST, 158; Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, executor and trustee, to David Romm, 5 years..... 1,800
RUTGERS ST, 40; Anthony Schlesinger and another to Isaac E. Shalkowitz, 3 years 3,700
2D AV, 302; William M. Cheesbrough, executor, to Bertha Bracker and another, 3 7-12 years..... 1,500
2D AV, 50; the Surbrug Company to Andreas Calamaras & Co., 1½ years.... 1,200
8TH AV, 674; Edward Jacobs to Edward Simon, 5 5-12 years..... 2,300
12TH ST, 109; Harry A. C. Hines to Sophie Pfaffli, 10 years..... 1,800
20TH ST, 134 West; William Hafner to Alex Steinhers, 3 years..... 360
24TH ST, 504 and 506 West; Robert Henderson to George Viaces, 5½ years..... 900
52D ST, 251 East; Samuel Goldie to Sigmund Cooperman, 3 years..... 288
57TH ST, 539 West; Adele Kurrus to John Schambacker, 3 years..... 840
96TH ST, 167 to 171 East; Clara Rosenstock and others to Henry Siegel, 5 years 4,000
114TH ST, 245 East; Meyer Auerbach to Lewis Leibowitz, 5 years..... 1,050

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BANNER, Peter, to Central Park West Realty Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 80th St, installments..... $500,000
DANNER, Peter, to Central Park West Realty Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 80th St, prior mtgs $350,000, due Nov. 1, 1906, 6½ per cent...... 100,000
BECKER, Conrad J., trustee, and another to Fredericka Becker; 1st Av, w s, 40.5 ft s of 58th St, due at death of Maria C. Rettig 2,500
BERMAN, Jacob, and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 56th St, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years, 5 per cent..... 3,900
BROWN, Mary H., to Seymour Realty Company; 34th St, 140 East, prior mtg $18,000, due Jan. 1, 1906..... 1,500
CASSELL, Harris, to Pauline Cassell; 121st St, s w s, 126 ft w of 1st Av; due 10 days after death of party of first part, 1 per cent..... 2,000
CHOCK, Katie, to American Mortgage Company; 106th St, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 9,000
CHOCK, Katie, to American Mortgage Company; 106th St, n s, 288 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,000
COLT, Walter S., to Isabella M. Pettet; 116th St, 449 East, installments..... 2,550
CONGREGATION SHEARITH B'NAI ISRAEL to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 113th St, s s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, due Dec. 1, 1906..... 10,000
DOBSON, Frank, to Mary Dymock; 42d St, s s, 330 ft w of 2d Av; also 43d St, 318 East, due Nov. 1, 1904, 6 per cent.. 10,000
EARLE, Lillie J., to Victor de la M. Earle and another; Riverside Drive, 250 ft n e of corner 97th St; prior mtgs, $320,000, 3 years..... 25,000
FAETH, Barbara, to City Real Estate Company; 15th St, 437 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000
FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Lillie B. Lilienthal; Houston St, 473 and 475 East, 5 years..... 25,000
FELDMAN, Nathan, and another to Abraham Nevins and another; Houston St, 473 and 475 East, (mtg $25,000,) demand, 6 per cent..... 11,000
GAROFALO, Frank, to Asher Salwen; 115th St, 446 East, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500
GOLDSTEIN, Meyer A., and others, to Nathan Kirsh; Sullivan St, 102; prior mtg, $26,000; due May 1, 1907, 6 per cent 7,000
GREENBERG, Tessy, to Samuel Pfeiffer; Rivington St, 414, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 3,000
HECHT, August C., to Frits Harts; 152d or Kelly St, n s, 285 ft e of Robbins Av, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000
INTER-RIVER REALTY CONSTRUCTION Company to the City Mortgage Company; 17th St, 11 East, demand, 6 per cent..... 5,000
KERSHENBLUTH, Max, to William L. Pomeroy, guardian; 93d St, 126 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent, gold..... 11,000
LEVI, Emil S., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Intervale Av, w s, 41 ft n of Freeman St, demand..... 5,400
LEVY, Louis, to Louis Marshall; 113th St, 134 West, 3 years..... 22,500
LUDIN REALTY COMPANY to American Mortgage Company; 36th St, s s, 400 ft e of 11th Av; due March 3, 1906. 5,000
LUX, Henrietta L. (Roemer,) to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 54th St, n s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000
MAAS, Bernard J., to Municipal Realty Corporation; 46th St, 70 and 72 West, demand, 6 per cent..... 25,000
MARKS, Louis A., and another, executors and trustees, to Anna N. Rogers; Chatham Square, 1, 2, 3, and 4, n e corner of Mott St, 2 and 4, prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 6,500
M'GARRY, Susan, widow, to Madeline Seiffert; 163d St, n s, 50 ft w of Jackson Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000
MERRILL, Payson, to Bowery Savings Bank; 67th St, n s, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000
MOLLER, Christian, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 56th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000
MOORE, Thomas L., to John Mitchell; 10th Av, n w corner of 26th St, 3 years. 5,000
MORAN, Rosalie E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 64th St, 158 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 12,000
O'CONNOR, John, to Peter V. Stocky, trustee; 98th St, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, due Feb. 1, 1907, 4½ per cent. 29,000
PALMER, John J., to Bertha Messer; Union Av, e s, 70 ft s of 151st St, 3 years..... 6,000
PILGRIM, F. G. William, to Germania Life Insurance Company; 11th St, s s, 180.10 ft e of University Place, due Aug. 1, 1906, 4½ per cent..... 90,000
POLLAK, Samuel, and another, to Jacob Fischel; Monroe St, 27, 27½, and 29; prior mtg, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500
POLLAK, Samuel, and another, to Morris Golde; Monroe St, 27, 27½, and 29, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,500
ROLLNICK, Max, to Sarah Holzman; 10th St, 367 and 369 East, prior mtg $41,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 9,500
SCHERINKAN, Minerva A., to Emma Gross; 143d St, n s, 431.6 ft e of Alexander Av, due Jan. 1, 1914, 4 per cent.. 6,000
SCHWARZ, Frederick C., to Albert Hins; Washington Av, w s, 300 ft s of 174th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,500
SCHWARZLER, Otto J., to John C. Rodgers; Wendover Av, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 12,500
SPERBA, Hannah, to Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank; Grand St, n e corner of Thompson St, 1 year, 4½ per cent.... 9,000
TURNEY, Cathleen, to Caroline Eichberg and others, executors and trustees; Mott Av, 322, 3 years..... 10,000
TUTHILL, William L., to Emma Richtberg; Catherine St, s e s of Lot 196, map of Washingtonville, due Dec. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,400
WHITE, Walter J., and wife to Gustav Yoerges; 8th St, n s, 230 ft e of Avenue D, Unionport, installments, 6 per cent.. 700
ZOELLER, Henrietta, to Samuel E. Jacobs; St. Ann's Av, 288, s e corner of 140th St, prior mtg $24,500, due April 29, 1907, 6 per cent..... 6,250
ZOELLER, Henrietta, to Samuel E. Jacobs; St. Ann's Av, n e corner of 139th St, prior mtg $24,500, due April 29, 1907, 6 per cent..... 6,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

ARCHER, Harriet E., and another, executors, to Fannie A. Dodge, re-recorded... $1,300
BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and another to Anna M. Trainor, other consideration and 100
CARLETON, Elizabeth H., to Arlington C. Hall 1
CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, correction..... 1
DUER, John B., administrator, to Maria T. Duer and others, executors, 3 assignments of part of 4 mtgs......Various amounts
DUER, Maria T., and others, executors, to John B. Duer, trustee, 3 assignments of part of 4 mtgs.......Various amounts
DUER, Maria T., to Harriet R. Duer and another, 3 assignments of part of 4 mtgs. Various amounts
EMMET, Edward F., and another, executors, to Rebecca Harvey, ¼ part..... 1
GREEN, Robert D., to Raymond S. Wood. 1
KIPP, Herman H., to Edward E. Cook..... 100
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Abram E. Bamberger, guardian. 18,000
PFEIFFER, Samuel, to Simon Cygo..... 3,000
POND, Warren, trustee, to Josephine D. B. Pond, guardian 1
POND, Elizabeth M., to Elizabeth M. Pond and others, trustees..... 1
PUTNAM, Louise, to Elizabeth H. Carleton 1
RAABE, Henry, Jr., to Rosa Brock..... 1
RUDD, Robert S., to Joseph Rudd and others, executors and trustees..... 1
STATE REALTY AND MORTGAGE COMPANY to United States Life Insurance Company, assigns 2 mtgs, other consideration and 100
TERRY, John T., and another, trustees, to John T. Terry and another, trustees... 34,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DOWNING ST, 42; Charles A. Ormsby against Herman Bauman, owner and contractor 24
DOWNING ST, 42; Karl Herzog against Herman Bauman, owner and contractor. 14
HENRY ST, 127; Morris Goldman against Louis Kalisky, owner; Morris Becker, contractor 106
HENRY ST, 127; David Solomon against Louis Kalisky, owner; Morris Becker, contractor 143
MARROW ST, 101; Charles Burkelman against M. E. Hardy, owner and contractor 166
6TH ST, 202 and 204 East; Michael Fuchs against William B. Schulman, owner and contractor..... 2,520
6TH ST, 202 and 204 East; Nicholas Kessler against William B. Schulman, owner and contractor..... 1,250
6TH ST, 202 and 204 East; Daniel J. O'Connor against William B. Schulman, owner and contractor..... 431
20TH ST, 38 East; Bayer & Scherbner against Walter Stables, owner and contractor 706
131ST ST, 48 and 50 West; Sanitary Fire-Proofing and Construction Company against the Realty Company of New York, owner and contractor..... 75

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

80TH ST and Central Park West, s w corner, 150x125.11x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, loans to Peter Banner $850,000
130TH ST and Lenox Av, s w corner, 125x99.11; Realty Mortgage Company, loans to T. J. McGuire Construction Company 125,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 373; Theodore W. Morris and another against Carl Fischer-Hansen and another, July 3, 1903, by bond..... $383

Lis Pendens.

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 187th St, 100x100; Lucy G. Barnard against James Brennan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Knox.
KING ST, 22; William H. Schmohl against Michael Marx and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.
MORRIS AV, w s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 50x100; Maria T. Corsa against Josephine Field, individually and as executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Sweeney.
7TH ST, 83 East; Edward E. Cook against Regina Borgenicht, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cook.
7TH ST, 83 East; Herman H. Kipp against Regina Borgenicht, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Cook.
9TH AV, 616, City of New York against Charlotte H. Appell; 56th St, 320 East, same against Elias Kempner, two actions, (violations of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
12TH ST, n s, 185.4 ft e of West 4th St, 50.1x99.10x50.2x99.10; the State Bank against Jacob Margovits and another, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, J. J. & A. Lyon.
45TH ST, 517 West, City of New York against Charles Lumb; Wooster St, 141 to 145, same against Ringland F. Kilpatrick; 131st St, s s, 235 ft e of Lenox Av, same against the Realty Company of New York; East Houston St, 175, same against Max Siegel; Broadway, 298, same against J. Armstrong Chanler; Montgomery St, 65, same against William J. Reardon; 59th St, 54 East, same against Herter Realty Company, seven actions, (violations of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
134TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Isaac Haft and another against John R. Simpson and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;)

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Supreme Court of the United States:

59—Sarah A. Hibben, plaintiff in error, vs. William C. Smith et al., vs. the Financial Exchange et al.—Argument continued for the defendants and concluded for the plaintiff.

60—The Continental National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., plaintiff, vs. G. C. Buford.—Argued for the plaintiff in error and submitted for the defendant.

61—The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway Company, plaintiff, vs. Charles S. Osborn, Commissioner of Railroads, &c.—Argued for the plaintiff. Leave granted to counsel for plaintiff to file an additional brief on or before the 20th instant.

62—Bernard Schefe, plaintiff, vs. the City of St. Louis.—Passed to be heard with No. 204 as one case, per stipulation of counsel.

64—The Anglo-American Provision Company, plaintiff, vs. Davis Provision Company.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff and continued for the defendant.

Adjourned until Monday, when the day call will be Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72.

Calendar for Saturday, Nov. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 12 M. Preferred calendar.

1—Callender vs. T. & P. Ry.
2—Conturie vs. same.
3—Rankin vs. Chase Nat. Bank.
4—Anglo-Con. Chem. Works vs. Hartford.
7—Clerc vs. T. & P. Ry.
8—Lionnett vs. same.
9—Buston vs. same.
10—Fachiel vs. same.
11—Hood vs. same.
12—Paton vs. same.
13—Miller vs. same.
14—Galanti vs. same.
15—Conturie vs. same. (No. 2.)
16—Cornforth vs. same. (No. 2.)
17—Worsley vs. same.
18—Ball vs. same.
19—Same vs. same. (No. 2.)
20—Reiss vs. same. (No. 2.)
26—Int. Tooth Crown vs. Richards.
27—Same vs. Carter.
28—Same vs. Freeman.
41—Shainwold vs. Int. Nav. Co.
46—Proskey vs. Cook.
430—Carrollton Furnace Co. vs. American Credit Indem. Co.
431—McElroy vs. Amer. Rubber Tire Co.
48—Fridenberg vs. Am. Fire Ins. Co.
54—United States vs. Conkling.
56—Webb vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
60—King vs. Penn. R. R.
61—Herring vs. Bergh.
63—Holbrook vs. Morton.
66—Hampton vs. Met. St. Ry.
67—Campbell vs. Moffatt.
332—Paneulias vs. Confectioners, &c., Co.
376—Traitel vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
416—Goodwin vs. Jay, Rec'r.
424—United States vs. Reich.
435—Seirns vs. Bidwell.
441—Smith vs. Oceanic SS. Co.
442—Costa, adm., vs. Hayward.
443—Hartello, adm., vs. same.
444—Freno, adm., vs. same.
445—Reich vs. Penn. R. R.
447—Livingston vs. N. Y. & N. J. Transp. Co.
448—Same vs. same.
450—Franciscus vs. Wetstein.
457—Moore vs. Penn. R. R.
466—Masten, rec'r, vs. Mathews.
467—Browne vs. United Box, &c., Co.
481—United States vs. Beer.
483—Masten, rec'r, vs. Maxim, &c., Co.
485—United States vs. Conkling.
486—Roosevelt vs. N. Y. C. & St. L. Ry.
489—United States, &c., vs. N. J. Foundry, &c., Co.
500—Same vs. Bannstakes.
506—Same vs. Duncan.
510—Same vs. Draddy.
511—United States vs. Am. Surety Co.
512—Werckmeister vs. Am. Tobacco Co.
515—Werckmeister, &c., vs. same.
516—Same vs. American Lithographic Co.
518—United States vs. Downing.
519—Oakley vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
520—Crance vs. same.
522—Siggins vs. Cunard SS. Co.
528—Salomon vs. Armour & Co.
529—United States vs. Ætna, &c., Co.
532—Same vs. Tiffany & Co.
533—Cooper vs. Bay State Gas Co.
535—Derolext vs. Stranahan.

General calendar.
5—Mercer vs. Munn.
21—Ramsden vs. Perkins.
22—Redmond vs. Scott.
23—Smith vs. Reynolds.
24—Falk vs. Press Pub. Co.
25—Crowley vs. Southern Pacific Co.
29—Internat. Paper Co. vs. New Haven Paper.
30—Thayer vs. Curtis.
31—Brown vs. Salisbury.
32—United States vs. Neely.
33—Dally vs. Plattdeutsche Volksfest Verein.
34—Craig vs. Press P. Co.
35—Hewett vs. Van Stone.
36—Porter vs. Sigafus.
37—Werner vs. Kanfold.
38—Griffing vs. Griffing Iron Co.
39—Rowunder vs. Kyll Automat. Co.
40—Hullquest vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
42—Hovey vs. Morning Journal.
43—Rosenberg vs. Fairchild.
44—Grossman vs. The Goodman Co.
45—Neame vs. Elliott.
47—Gray vs. Schneider.
49—Gill vs. Met. St. Railway.
50—United States vs. the Internat. Paper Co.
51—Keller vs. Lehigh Valley R. R.
52—Same vs. same.
53—Burns vs. Central Vermont Ry.
55—Am. Lithographic Co. vs. Schlegel.
57—Simon vs. N. Y. Evening Journal P. Co.
58—Schiller vs. Composite Typebar Co.
59—Wells vs. Farjeon.
62—Rhodes vs. Rothenberg.
64—United States vs. Conkling.
65—Thomas vs. Kessler.
68—Carlas vs. Armour.
69—Latenlade vs. Cent. Crosstown R. R.
70—Williams, adm'x, vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
72—Smith vs. Man. Ry.
73—Totten vs. Sun P. & Publishing Co.
74—Anderson vs. Met. St. Ry.
75—Jacobs vs. Met. St. Ry.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The Court of Appeals will reconvene on Monday. The following calendar of appeals from orders will be considered:

MONDAY.

350—People ex rel. Dinsmore vs. Vandewater and others.
456—Re-application of George B. Wray Drug Company. (No. 1.)
486—People ex rel. Steers vs. Department of Health, City of New York.
498—People ex rel. Ryan vs. Wells and others, Commissioners, &c.
476—People ex rel. Town Colesville vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.
481—People ex rel. Bank for Savings of City of New York vs. Miller, Controller, &c.
489—People ex rel. Lester vs. Eno and others, Town Board, Town of Hamburg.
494—Re final judicial settlement account of Holmes.
495—Re final judicial settlement estate of Mary E. Holmen, deceased.
502—Re transfer tax estate Delano, deceased.
510—People ex rel. Mutual Trust Company, Westchester County, vs. Miller, Controller, &c.
511—People ex rel. Gress vs. Hilliard, as Special Commissioner, &c., and another.
512—Brott vs. Davidson-O'Connor.
513—People ex rel. McGee vs. Partridge, as Police Commissioner.
514—People ex rel. Harris vs. Gill-Scoville, respondent.

TUESDAY.

515—People ex rel. Williams vs. McDonough, as Secretary of State, and others, and Albany Evening Union Company.
516—Re Ferris, an incompetent person, (Mead, as executor, &c., appellant.)
517—Re judicial settlement account Merritt, as executor of Whitmore, deceased.
518—Re complaint of McShane vs. Murphy, as Mayor, &c.
519—People ex rel. Leasenbee vs. Partridge, as Police Commissioner, &c.

Calendars for Saturday, Nov. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M. Margaret McCullough, Jean F. Chauveau, and Charles Koehler.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

The Coney Island Automobile Race Company, respondent, vs. Paul Boyton, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

The Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, appellant, vs. Samuel Cohen et al., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hatch, J.

J. Quintus Cohen, as trustee, &c., respondent, vs. Mortimer H. Wagar, as President, &c., appellant.—Interlocutory judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs; with leave to plaintiff to amend complaint upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinions by O'Brien and Patterson, JJ. (Patterson, J., and Hatch, J., dissenting.)

James R. F. Kelly et al., plaintiff, vs. The City of New York, defendant.—Exceptions overruled and judgment ordered dismissing complaint, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

William H. Masterson, appellant, vs. The City of New York, respondent.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Jed E. Adams, Jr., respondent, vs. Henry Slingerland, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Interlocutory judgment in so far as it sustains demurrer to fourth clause or subdivision of answer to each of the six several causes of action reversed and demurrer to that extent overruled; in other respects interlocutory judgment affirmed, with leave to defendant to amend answer within twenty days; no costs to either party as against the other. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Samuel Green, appellant, vs. Nathan Tuchner et al., respondent.—Interlocutory judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer overruled, with costs, with leave to respondent to answer upon payment of costs of demurrer and of this appeal.

Laura E. Mertens, as administratrix, vs. Frederick W. Mertens, Jr., (matter of Robert E. Mertens, Jr.)—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to intervene granted, with $10 costs, to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Cornelia C. Flagg, respondent, vs. Almira G. Fisk et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. Joseph J. Madden, relator, vs. John J. Partridge, respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Patrick W. Cullinan, respondent, vs. Howard Kemble et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Cullinan v. Parker, 84 App. Div., 296.

Patrick W. Cullinan, respondent, vs. Angelo Siato et al., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Cullinan v. Parker, 84 App. Div., 296.

Diamond Soda Water Manufacturing Company, respondent, vs. J. N. Hegeman & Co., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Diamond Soda Water Manufacturing Company vs. Hegeman, 74 App. Div., 430.

August Hoefer, respondent, vs. Hugh J. Grant, as receiver, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered to the sum of $3,100; in which case, judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Joseph Fleming, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles Gmaehle, as administrator, respondent, vs. Morris Rosenberg et al., appellants.—On the authority of Gmaehle vs. Rosenberg, 83 App. Div., 339, judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to plaintiffs to amend complaint upon payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

The Belle of Bourbon County, appellant, vs. John Leffler et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with costs to respondent. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Emil Salis, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Nicholas Roedecker, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

In the matter of Heloise D. Rose, &c.—Order vacating order for examination of judgment debtor reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion so vacate denied, with $10 costs, and judgment debtor required to attend under order for his examination at a date to be fixed. Opinion by Patterson, J.

People ex rel. August Belmont et al., relators, vs. William D. Leonard et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

People ex rel. John F. Steeves, relator, vs. William D. Leonard et al., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Margaret B. Murphy, appellant, vs. The Board of Education of the City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Frank Foy, plaintiff, vs. Thomas Barry et al., defendants.—Exceptions sustained and motion for new trial granted as to defendants Soper and James Barry, with costs to plaintiff to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

The McDougal & Potter Company, respondent, vs. John De Haft et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. (Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting.) No opinion.

The State Bank, respondent, vs. Rosie Silberman et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Theodore W. Stemmler et al., appellants, vs. the Mayor, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Fannie Whitson, as administratrix, appellant, vs. the Mayor, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

John Wanamaker et al., respondents, vs. Robert H. McGraw, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Jules R. Gimbernat, appellant, vs. Morris A. Forgotson, respondent.—Order modified so far as to allow defendant to appear and answer herein upon payment of all the costs in the action; the judgment to stand as security; and as so modified, affirmed, without costs of this appeal. No opinion.

Frank Opitz, respondent, vs. Hynek Naprstek, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. (Van Brunt, P. J., and O'Brien, J., dissenting.) No opinion.

People ex rel. Jefferson Deevy, relator, vs. Francis V. Greene et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Frank E. Randall.—Order, so far as appealed from, reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion, so far as it required a deposit of the books, denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Axel W. Hallenborg, appellant, vs. William C. Greene et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs; costs of motion to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Axel W. Hallenborg, appellant, vs. William C. Greene et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for stay denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Helen P. Hall, respondent, vs. Caroline G. Redington, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Order denying motion for substituted service affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Appeal from order denying motion to resettle first order appealed from dismissed, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

People ex rel. Delaware and Hudson Company, appellant, vs. James L. Wells et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to supersede writ denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Alfredo G. Fontana, respondent, vs. Post Printing and Publishing Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to set aside service of summons granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by Patterson and Ingraham, JJ.

American Audit Company, respondent, vs. The Industrial Federation of America, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and case sent back to Justice to resettle order by reciting papers upon which application to him was made. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

James A. Jewell, appellant, vs. Caroline L. Jewell, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Robert Oppenheim, respondent, vs. The Trust Company of the Republic, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Victor H. Rothschild, appellant, vs. Isaac Dreyfus, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Robert A. Van Wyck et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Abraham Gundersheimer, appellant, (Isaac L. Barnett, respondent.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles H. Hamilton et al., appellants, vs. Frank Winch, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Henry Parish et al., respondents, vs. Susan D. Parish et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Albert Wohlgemuth, as administrator, appellant, vs. The Harlem River Park Amusement Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Annie O'Connell, respondent, vs. The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

George H. Toop, respondent, vs. Samuel W. B. Smith, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Mary Mulligan, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Laughlin and Ingraham, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

James E. Hayes, appellant, vs. Percy L. Klock, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

William I. O'Brien, respondent, vs. Thomas M. Walker, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

In the Matter of Ignace Goetz.—Order affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Matter of Goetz, 71 App. Div., 272.

Emil Chamberlain, respondent, vs. Caspar Ibs, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Fannie Berg, respondent, vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. (Hatch, J., dissenting.) No opinion.

Clarence H. Bennett, respondent, vs. George Borgfeldt & Co., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Daniel M. Cronin, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Theodore W. Myers, respondent, vs. Reuben L. Pritchard, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Annie Campo, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered to the sum of $687.37, in which case judgment as so modified and the order appealed from are affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Lillian Schroder, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

William H. Jackson Company, respondent, vs. George E. Haven, Jr., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Patterson, J.

George A. Treadwell, respondent, vs. William C. Greene et al., appellants.—Order modified by directing plaintiff to serve bill of particulars stating whether the contracts or agreements alleged in complaint were in writing or oral, the date when such contracts or agreements were made, and whether the same were made personally by defendant or through an agent; and, as thus modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The Union Surety and Guaranty Company vs. the Greater New York Amusement Company, respondent, James J. Kiernan, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Annie E. Mott, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Frank P. Sheehy, respondent, vs. the Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Godfrey Dunscomb et al., respondents, vs. John H. Poole, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Catherine M. Dresser, respondents, vs. Martin V. B. Travis et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, respondent, vs. Hoffman House, respondent, Hoffman House, New York, et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

The General Electric Company vs. Meyer L. Sire et al., respondents, James R. Kiernan, as receiver, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Timothy J. Kieley et al., respondents, vs. Barron & Cooke Heating and Power Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J., and Van Brunt, P. J.

Helen P. Hall, appellant, vs. Theophilus Gilman et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Emma J. Savage, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Sigourney Burnham et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles Stein et al., respondents, vs. Michael Marks et al., defendants; Louis Pomerans et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles Stein et al., respondents, vs. Michael Marks et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Joseph A. Nelson, appellant, vs. Lizzie Crossman, as administratrix, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

J. Morris Ayer et al., appellants, vs. Owen Davis, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. (Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.) No opinion.

Walter R. Bruyere, respondent, vs. Edwin T. Ward, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Broadway Trust Company, respondent, vs. Max Hart, alias Max Hertz, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Julia Sullivan, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Charles H. Soutnard, respondent.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

Mendel Pianko, appellant, vs. Herman Bindseil et al., respondents.—Motion granted so far as to dismiss appeal, with $10 costs.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Bertha Green, appellant.—Motion granted.

William A. Brady, respondent, vs. James C. Kennedy et al.—Motion for leave to withdraw appeal granted upon payment of $10 costs.

William A. Brady, respondent, vs. James C. Kennedy et al.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Robert D. Kent, respondent, vs. Aetna Insurance Company, appellant.—Motion denied.

John W. Sterling et al. vs. Henry Murray et al.—Motion denied upon payment of $10 costs, and upon payment of an additional $10 leave given to apply to the court below to open default.

People ex rel. James S. Lehmaier, appellant, vs. The Interurban Street Railway Company, respondent.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Central Trust Company of New York, respondent, vs. Manhattan Trust Company, appellant.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Julia S. Boyd, appellant, vs. United States Mortgage and Trust Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Frederick W. Lewis et al. vs. William L. Pollack.—Motion denied.

Thomas B. Hidden, respondent, vs. Frederick S. Godfrey et al., appellants.—Motion denied.

In the matter of George E. Mills, an attorney.—Motion granted.

In the matter of George A. Lamb, an attorney.—Order to show cause will be granted.

New York Security and Trust Company et al., respondents, vs. Rosalie Schoenberg et al., defendants, North River Savings Bank, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to compel purchaser to take the property denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by O'Brien, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Matter of Donovan vs. Cantor.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied.

Max Meuer, respondent, vs. The Phenix National Bank, appellant.—Order awarding judgment on original answer as frivolous affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Order denying motion to allow defendant to serve amended answer reversed, and motion granted allowing defendant to serve answer upon payment of all costs of the action and $10 costs of motion, without costs of this appeal, and judgment set aside. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

DECISIONS.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term.—Freedman, P. J.; Bischoff and Blanchard, JJ.

Lynch vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Lawyers' Title Insurance Company vs. Stanton.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Decision per curiam.

Same vs. same.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Albert vs. Shaparo.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Decision per curiam.

Wilson vs. Lange.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion for relaxation granted. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Thomas vs. International Silver Company.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Bell vs. Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Decision per curiam.

Cohen, by guardian, vs. Hantcharaw.—Order reversed, with costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

F. Garcia Brothers & Co. vs. Salomon.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Simon vs. Borden Condensed Milk Company.—Order modified by providing for the opening of the default upon payment of $10 costs and defendant's taxable fees paid to witnesses for their attendance in court. The appellant to have disbursements of this appeal, but not costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Mason vs. Jacobus and another.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Mendelsohn vs. Frankel.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

The Gray Lithograph Company vs. Schulman.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied. Opinion per curiam.

Union Bank of Brooklyn vs. Case.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Kerian vs. Singer Manufacturing Company.—Order modified by reducing the amount imposed by the court below to the sum of $10, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party of this appeal.

O'Connor vs. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Decision per curiam.

Same vs. same.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Decision per curiam.

Bernheim vs. Block.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Decision per curiam.

Marjulies vs. Goldstein.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Lee, Tweedy & Co. vs. Schiller.—Appeal dismissed, without costs, and the order as appealed from by the plaintiff reversed, and plaintiff allowed to amend his complaint upon payment of $10 costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Winans et al. vs. Demarest.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Gillen vs. Manhattan Railway Company.—Judgment and order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Lipschutz vs. Ross.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Tishman vs. Kline.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Randall vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company; Cepirio vs. same.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Straub vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Yeulles vs. Hyman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Lawyers' Title Insurance Company vs. Stanton.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

McKean vs. Scott.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Cowan vs. De Hart.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Morel vs. Stearns.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Winkler vs. United States Fur Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

The B. Gertz Manufacturing Company vs. Parker.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

A. H. Berry Shoe Company vs. Arnstein.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Ayling vs. Frohman.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment rendered dismissing the complaint. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Prince vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J. Dissenting opinion by Blanchard, J.

Westerman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Balderman vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Miller vs. Isaac H. Blanchard Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Haebeler vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Rosenthal vs. Marks.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J. Freedman, P. J., taking no part.

Raschkind vs. Singer Manufacturing Company.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs. Decision per curiam.

Potter vs. Pennell.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Pfotenhauer vs. Freund.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum by Blanchard, J.

Union Bank of Brooklyn vs. Case.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Same vs. same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. See opinion above.

Same vs. same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. See opinion above.

Russell & Co. vs. McSweegan.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Steinberg vs. Schlessinger.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Eagan vs. Hyde.—Judgment reversed and judgment directed for the plaintiff upon the verdict of the jury, with costs and the costs and disbursements of this appeal. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Masch vs. Bergman.—Judgment and orders denying defendant's motion for a new trial on the minutes and on the ground of newly discovered evidence affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Collis vs. Ryan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Appelbaum vs. Lawrence.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Nathan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Gans vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Carey vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Kniffin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Greene vs. Iroquois H. & A. Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.; Blanchard, J., concurring in result.

Innes vs. Frank.—Judgment and orders appealed from reversed and new trial ordered, with costs of this appeal to the party finally prevailing to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Miller vs. Mestanis.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Day vs. Union Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

McGonigle vs. Keating.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Rothman vs. Haskowitz.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Metcalf vs. Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company.—Order denying plaintiff's motion for a new trial affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Abram Brothers vs. Krakower.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Menes vs. Central Railroad of New Jersey.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Leith vs. Reese.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Epstein vs. Hankinson.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Vogel vs. Hemming.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Forgotson vs. Rohrs.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Benjamin vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Woods vs. Hitchcock L. & I. Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Greenbaum vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Faganson vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Bernstein vs. Lesser.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Heuser vs. Antonios.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Yanitsky vs. Cohen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Hoffenberth vs. A. R. King Manufacturing Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Nessel, an infant, vs. Union Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Faruolo vs. Rafanelli.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Wilsey vs. Scranton Condensed Milk Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Biehler vs. Irwin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Crolly vs. Union Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Foster vs. Taylor.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Nonnenbacher vs. Kelly.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Calandra vs. The Life Association of America.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event unless the plaintiff consents within five days to modify the judgment by reducing amount of recovery to the sum of $124 and costs in the court below, and if the plaintiff so stipulates, the judgment, as modified, affirmed without costs of this appeal to either party. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Baggott vs. Morrissey.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Gilmour vs. Kenny.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Watson vs. Interborough Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

McWilliam vs. Widmeyer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Krumdeick vs. Ebbs.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Numann vs. Stoltz.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Spry vs. Langenbacher.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Cunningham vs. Nilson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Jacobson vs. Misseldine.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Rood vs. Schwartskopf.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Imperato vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Wicke vs. Green.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Schurr vs. Shalit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

People vs. Foley.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Pecararo vs. Same.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Wheeler vs. Norton.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and leave granted the defendants to appeal to the Appellate Division. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Kaven vs. Chrystie.—Final order reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Kavanagh vs. Vollmer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Reimer vs. Green Room Club.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Sondrowitz vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Leavitt vs. Rosenthal.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Bader vs. Barnett.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Jaeckel vs. Schrenkeisen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Ruser vs. McCabe.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Dietz & Co. vs. Miller, Sears & Walling Co.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Bloomingdale vs. Columbia Insurance Company.—Judgment reversed, with costs and judgment ordered for defendant with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Franke vs. Adams.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Bridget McGill vs. Central Crosstown Railroad Company; Bernard McGill vs. same.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Landon vs. The O. J. Gude Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

McGowan vs. Treacy.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Rosenblum vs. Hirshfield.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Cook vs. American Elevated Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Sutton vs. Hollander.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Williams vs. Buellsbach.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Baron vs. Schuyler Hotel Company.—Judgments affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Isaacson vs. Wolfensohn.—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event, unless respondent stipulate to reduce the damages to $81, in which event the judgment will be affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Carey vs. Appo.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Kennedy vs. Manhattan Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Brinkman vs. Kurzheedt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Meredith vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Reichenberg vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Bischoff, J.

Tenement House Department vs. Moeschen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to the appellant to appeal to the Appellate Division. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Armstrong Manufacturing Company vs. Thompson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Bohn vs. Stern.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

O'Brien, as Sheriff, vs. Kuntz.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Silber vs. Ericsson.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Blanchard, J.

Miller vs. Leuders.—Judgment modified by reducing the amount of the recovery to the sum of $85 and costs in the Court below, and as modified, affirmed without costs to either party on this appeal. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Terrill vs. Iler.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Euss vs. Cohen.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Hermann vs. Springer.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Department of Health vs. Babcock.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Freedman, P. J.

Kamsler vs. Elias.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Decision per curiam.

Barret vs. Warren.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Charles Dies vs. Mary J. Kelly—Gustavus A. Rogers.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—Schappert vs. Konnemann—Thomas F. Donnelly. Sterns vs. Bernstein—Waldemar F. Timme. Callahan vs. Hawke—Edward Browne. In re Dickinson—Max Altmayer.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Wahlig vs. Huchinson—Elliott S. Benedict.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Douglas vs. Street—Hamilton Odell.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Rosenberg vs. Schmidt—Henry Smith.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT PAR. SALE
R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
will sell at public auction, at 161 Broadway,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1903,
at 12 M., by order of Benjamin Tuska, referee,
178 LEXINGTON AV.,
CORNER 31ST ST.,
a 5-story Apartment, with Stores, on lot 19.9x66.
For maps, &c., apply to HERMAN M. SOLOMON, Plff's Atty., 277 B'way; THEODORE L. HERRMAN, Def's Atty., 30 Broad St., or Auct'rs, 156 B'way.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., AUCT'RS.
Will sell at public auction at 161 B'way,
MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1903,
at 12 M., by order of John Freeman Baker, Esq., a 2½-story frame dwelling on
Ferris Place, Near Thomas Street
Also a lot adjoining in the village of Westchester. For maps and particulars apply to R. & A. C. Weil, Plff's Attys., 170 B'way; J. Clarence Davies & Co., 149th St. and 3d Av., or Auct'rs, 156 B'way.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Bronxville Club Hotel to let, adjoining large electric factory; bar, icebox, large range, city water; partly furnished; rent $50 monthly; license 40 cents daily; on main thoroughfare; seen daily. Address Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

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Mamaroneck Lots, $100.—$1 weekly; no assessments; near station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; shade trees, fishing, bathing. Warranty Realty Co., 115 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale; finest corner on restricted Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; house 14 rooms, all improvements; fine stable; lot 137x118 feet. Owner, Box 12, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—To let, at Bay Ridge, 86th St., near 3d Av., Brooklyn.—A handsome house, with extension, in perfect order, containing 14 large rooms and two bathrooms; a high ceiling; well lighted; concreted cellar; plumbing perfect; all drainage connected with new sewers in street; stable and carriage house; accommodations for man. Apply to A. Montgomery, 59 East 9th St., New York City.

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Do You Want Non-Fluctuating Investments?

Buy first mortgages on New York City Real Estate from this Company.

Either guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. or not so guaranteed.

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Seeking Mortgages can obtain through this Company the choicest First Mortgages on real estate. Before offering them to the public the Company appraises the property and the Finance Committee approves the security for the Company's own funds.

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HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. FIRM OF L. J. CARPENTER, 41 LIBERTY STREET.

MONEY FOR BUILDING AND PERMANENT LOANS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 B'WAY.

Wanted—$30,000, 5% first mortgage on property East 12th St., 5-sty. and bakery and store. Chas. Rubinger & Co., 70 2d Av.

$500,000 to loan at 4½ per cent.; principals only. Midway, 16 Wall St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$8,000 cash buys from builder new 5-story double flat; 8 rooms and bath; west side, near 7th Av.; all latest improvements; 25x100; rent, $3,300. E. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av.

106 East End Av.—Brown-stone double flat, beautifully located, opposite East River Park; fine condition; $13,000. Dr. Schmitt, 105 East 60th.

Broadway, Near Circle.—Corner plot, covering 12,000 square feet; excellent location; cheap. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

5th Av. Corner, Near 43d St.—Full lot, good building; price reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Amsterdam Av. tenement, two stores; price $22,[illegible]; rent $2,800. Lewis B. Crane, 167 Broadway.

Some [illegible] story flat, [illegible] St., near Columbus; $33,000; rents, $3,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Residences, vicinity Washington Square and Gramercy Park and other sections; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Manhattan Av., near 101st St.; five-story flat, $33,500; rents, $3,540. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

99 St., between 8 & 9 Av.	4-story and basement single flat; fine cellar; price, $19,500; bargain. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 Broadway.

A.—For bargains in flats, tenements, and plots, all sections. Apply to Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Seven Per Cent. Investment.—Modern Broadway building near Canal; one tenant; $175,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Bargain.—Five-story tenement, full lot. West [illegible] St.; $18,500; rents, $2,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain—Five-story flat, with stores, 110th, near Madison; $33,000; rents, $3,720. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

106th St., near Park.—Beautiful brownstone house, 12 rooms, $16,000. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.

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Amsterdam Av. Near 96th St.	5-story flat and stores, 25x100. Price, $40,000; mtg. 4%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.
9th Av., near 50 St.	5-story; 4-fam. on floor; store; always rented. Price, $35,000; very low. E. M. MICHAELIS, 203 B'way.

Economical, efficient management of property my specialty. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St., formerly Rhinelander office.

For Sale.—326 East 59th; five-story tenement, 25x100; sale at great bargain. Apply premises.

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Five-story flat, East 121st St., $16,250; rent, $1,656 per year. Muhlker, 1,399 Lexington Av.

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$11,000—Two four-story flats, 139th St.
$15,000—Two four-story apartment houses. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

$3,000.—9-room, new detached dwelling; near elevated. John T. Smith, 512 East 138th St.

3 lots, 179th St., Tremont, $1,300 each; bargain, 25x100 each. Polak, 4,020 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FINE BARGAIN, BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL HOUSE, detached, on ELEGANT LARGE GROUNDS. COST $11,000. MUST BE SOLD. PRICE $6,250. TERMS $1,000 CASH AND $60 MONTHLY. MAKE OFFER.

BRAND NEW. It has Very Large Veranda at Front and Side. Exceedingly Wide Hall, with Open Fire Place and Seats each side, Bookcases and Broad Winding, Very Artistic Stairs. Parlor, Handsome Large Dining Room, with Open Fire Place. Library, Kitchen, Back Stairs, Six Bedchambers, Tiled Baths, Dark Oak Trimmings, Rich Decorations. All PARQUET Floors. STEAM HEAT. FINEST LOCATION HERE. Wide Av. Sewer. Fine Walks, Trees. Near "L" Station and Trolleys. W. H. GOLDEY, 832 FLATBUSH AV., Corner Albemarle Road. Call any day.

JUST FINISHED. ROW OF TWO-FAMILY TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSES, well planned, well built; all modern improvements. Fine location, overlooking New York Bay; 30 minutes to Park Row by 5th Av. "L." PRICE, $6,300; EASY TERMS. MUNROE STINER, Owner and Builder, on Premises, 64th St., bet. 4th and 5th Avs., Brooklyn.

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$4,500—New 2-family brick houses; latest improvements; easy terms. CLAUS DOSCHER. City Line Train. Van Siclen Av. Station.

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Commissioners demand immediate disposal; 3-story basement stone; Sterling Place; $12,250. Particulars Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain—Corner building, Fulton and Main Sts., Brooklyn; price $10,000; rents $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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Letting money slip through your fingers is equivalent to paying rent—the money's gone and you've nothing to show for it. Pay the same amount monthly on a home and you'll soon have a solid, visible investment, on which you can raise money when necessary—something you can't do with a ton of rent receipts.

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'Phone, 1847 Mad. 1135 B'way.

Opportunity.—354 West 123d; three-story eleven-room house; open plumbing; excellent condition; easily adapted families; owner would rent from purchaser. Telephone, 282 Morningside.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

MONTCLAIR.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; two houses to be completed Nov. 10th; rent, $720 and $780. Another now ready, 10 rooms; rent, $600. Also sell reasonably, easy terms. All improvements, steam, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, &c.; refined surroundings; lots for sale. Illustrated circulars free. Montclair Realty Company.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, near Court House, at sacrifice, 5 three-family and 3 six-family new brick flats; all improvements; no heat; accessible cars and ferries; excellent investment; $2,000 equity on each, 5% mtges.; may exchange for lots and cash. N. Mleuse, 243 Palisade Av., Jersey City.

Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.—Loveliest, healthiest suburb; several acres, watered, richly wooded; charming site for family home; other property, city or country, entertained in part payment. Roger H. Lyon, 76 William St.

A Bargain.—Seven-room house, just finished; bath and all latest improvements; sewer, water, and gas; high ground; large corner plot; half hour from city. Owner, Box Y 170 Times.

Farm for sale at Andover, Sussex Co., N. J., between 80 and 90 acres; good spring water and running stream through the place. Inquire of E. L. Smith, Box 167 Chatham, N. J.

Sacrifice, prevent foreclosure, Plainfield mansion, cost $12,000; incumbrances, $3,700; will sell deed $250. Kuhlke, 203 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store to let, northeast corner 97th St. and 3d Av.; good for any business; has been liquor store for past 10 years. Apply for particulars, M. F. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av. (121st.)

Good light lofts with power, steam heat; near all ferries; to let if required. Inquire at Royal Lace Paper Works, 842 Lorimer St., Brooklyn.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive basement office, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat and light; $15. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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My specialty is buying or leasing run down tenements or flats, Manhattan, Bronx. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington.

I lease, rent, manage, sell, and exchange Manhattan and Bronx properties. M. Mulvihill, 1,991 Lexington Av.

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New, Modern, Fireproof APARTMENT HOTEL of the Highest Class.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Handsome Suites of one to three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests. Moderate rates.
Cuisine and service unexcelled; club and table d'hote breakfasts; table d'hote luncheons, dinners and after the theatre suppers, with meals a la carte at all hours from 6 A. M. to 2 A. M.

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New High Class Fireproof Family Hotel.
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Suites 1 to 4 Rooms and Bath.
Cuisine a Special Feature.
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Handsomely furnished room, with bath, including board. Reasonable.

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Four rooms and two baths, $1,600; four other apartments of from one to four rooms and bath, $600 to $1,200. Furnished or unfurnished.
BUILDING ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.
Unexceptionable References Required.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
In the best conducted elevator house in Harlem,
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Between 113th and 114th Streets.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

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25 EAST 99TH ST.
2 EACH LEFT, 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH.
1 BACHELOR APT., 3 ROOMS AND BATH.
'Phone, electric lights, elevator service; rents moderate.

THE "WYOMING"
NO. 145 SECOND AVE., COR. 9TH ST.,
Suites of six rooms and bath, with all modern conveniences, including elevator, electric lighting, telephones, &c. Rents, $480 and $540. Attractive and modern.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

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NO. 138-142 EAST 17TH STREET.
Suites of 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all night elevator service, electrical lighting; telephones, and other modern conveniences. Rents, $480 to $720.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

THE NORMA,
Northwest Corner Park Ave. & 82d St.
Ground floor corner apartment; seven large rooms and bath; eight windows fronting street; all improvements; rent, $1,000 per year. Inquire on premises or of L. S. Korn, 31 Nassau St.

Fairfax S. W. cor. Madison Av., 9th St.—Corner Apartment, 7 rooms; bath; elevator, electric light, &c.
ERNEST TRIBELHORN, 1,273 Madison Av.

473 Central Park West.—Single apartments of eight large, airy rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water, hall service, &c.; $780. Apply on premises, or Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

"THE MILDRED," 140 East 92d St., cor. Lexington Av. Seven rooms, bath, elevator; every improvement; rent, $700.

51st St., 353 West.—A beautiful single flat of eight large, light rooms and bath; rent, $60. Janitress, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

88th St., 57 and 59 East.—Single flat, steam heat, &c., $45 month; double flat, $35 month. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Biltmore, 261 West 129th St.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, &c., $42.50. Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

Apartments at Hatfield House, 103 East 29th St.; suits of 1 to 8 rooms and bath; furnished and unfurnished.

Apartment, 131 East 34th St.; two rooms, bath, elevator, and heat, $35. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED

THE CLEVELAND.
126 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET,
Near Madison Square. Furnished Apartment for housekeeping; very roomy and desirable.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

For Sale.—Village farm, Berkshire Hills, 22 acres; fine hotel location; two double houses, barns, running water; near church, school, steam and electric railroad. Address T. A. Frissell, Box 74, Hinsdale, Mass.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Car.

10:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, *10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55 (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, 4:55 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, *5:15,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car. Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 3:25, 4:10, and 4:55 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 9:25 A. M. and 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week-days, Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, 7:55, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55, St. Louis Limited,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, *10:20,) 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (4:55, Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) *5:55, 5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55 (St. Louis Limited,) 9:55, 10:25 (Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (4:55 Chicago Limited for Germantown Jct. only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 112, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 3:45, 5:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:31 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†LOCAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore and M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"The 20th CENTURY LIMITED"—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.
3:40 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.—33 hours to Chicago via both lines.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED.—Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 34 hours by M. C., 33 hours by L. S.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.—Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

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9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams; Sundays 9:30 A. M. Pullman cars on all through trains.

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CAIRO TO LUXOR AND FIRST CATARACT.

Rameses ......Dec. 1	Rameses the Great Dec. 15
Rameses III ...Dec. 8	Rameses ....Dec. 22

and weekly thereafter, connecting with service for Second Cataract, Khartoum, &c. In addition, Express steamer sails every Tuesday and Saturday. Dahabeahs and special steamers for families and private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON. 261 & 1185 Broadway, 649 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St. NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic..Nov. 11, Noon	Oceanic..Nov. 18, 5 AM
Celtic....Nov. 13, Noon	Cymric...Nov. 20, 6 AM
Armenian.Nov. 17, 2 PM	Teutonic..Nov. 25, Noon

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.

Menominee.Nov.7, 3 PM	Min'apolis..Nov.21, 7 AM
Mian'ka.Nov.14, 1:30PM	Min'haha..Nov. 28, Noon

Only first-class passengers carried.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY AT 1 BROADWAY.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—*4:00, (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—*4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, 4:30, Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:40 A. M.

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†4:00 A. M., †1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEA-SHORE POINTS—*4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 3:55, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, (11:30 Asbury Park only) P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—†4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 mdt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, ‡4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ||1:00, ||1:30, ‡2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, †4:00, ‡5:00 P. M.

xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., B'klyn; 390 B'way, W'msburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

	Leave South Ferry.	Liberty St. Ferry.	
Balto.-Washington..	† 8:25AM	† 8:30AM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*10:25AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*11:25AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	*12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
" Royal Limited "..	* 3:35PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..	* 6:55PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City,	South Ferry.	Liberty St.	
Chicago, Pittsburg..	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus..	*12:55pm.	* 1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve....	* 3:35pm.	* 3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	*10:25am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis.	* 6:55pm.	* 7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk	†12:55pm.	† 1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

	Lv. N. Y. A	Lv. N. Y. B
Mauch Chunk Local	†7.10 AM	†7.10 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.55 AM	*8.10 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*12.40 PM	*12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 355, 1,234 and 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

K.Wm.II.Nov. 17, 2 PM	Kronprinz..Jan. 5, 7 AM
Kaiser..Nov. 24, 10 AM	K.Wm.II.Jan. 26, 7 AM
Kronprinz..Dec. 1, 1 PM	Kaiser....Feb. 9, 10 AM
K.Wm.II.Dec. 15, 1 PM	Kronprinz..Mar. 1, 6 AM

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser William II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS NOV. 17, DEC. 15, JAN. 12.

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Friedrich.Nov.10, 10 AM	*Rhein...Dec. 8, 10 AM
*Main....Nov. 19, 10 AM	*Main...Dec. 29, 1 PM
Kurfurst.Nov. 26, 10 AM	*Neckar..Jan. 12, 1 PM
*Neckar..Dec. 3, 10 AM	*Rhein...Jan. 21, Noon

*To Bremen direct.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

Lahn.....Nov. 7, 11 AM	Hohens'n.Jan. 9, 11 AM
Hohens'n.Nov. 21, 11 AM	P. Irene.Jan. 23, 11 AM
P. Irene..Dec. 5, 11 AM	Neckar...Jan. 30, 11 AM
Lahn.....Dec. 19, 11 AM	Hohens'n.Feb.13, 11 AM

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Bi-weekly Twin Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.
THE GREAT OCEAN FLYER
S. S. Deutschland.
Record Voyage, 5 days, 7 Hrs., 38 Min.
SAILS NOVEMBER 12.

*Moltke...Nov. 7, 3 PM	Belgravia.Nov. 14, 1 PM
Deutsch'd.Nov.12, 11AM	Penns'nia.Nov. 21, 6 AM

*Have grill room and gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa,
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

*F. Bism'k.Nov.19,10AM	*Deutschl'd.Jan.19,4 PM
P. Adelbert.Dec.5,10AM	P.Adelbert.Jan.30,10AM
Palatia...Dec. 8, 10 AM	*Aug.Victoria.Fe.2,10AM
*Kr. Oskar, Jan. 5, 10 AM	

First Cabin, $60, $75, $90, upward. According to Steamer.
*Via Gibraltar and Algiers. †Grill room on board.

S. S. Deutschland to Italy.
LESS THAN 8 DAYS TO NAPLES.

Around the World
By the PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE.
4½ months' trip—$1,125 upward.
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Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

Winter Tours
OF THE
HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
To the Orient, to the West Indies
DURING JANY., FEBY., MARCH
by palatial twin-screw steamers. Cruises of 25 to 74 days' duration, costing from $200 to $450 upward.
Send for Booklets—Dept. A-No. 2.
HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, 1,229 Walnut St.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila....Nov. 7, 9:30 AM	New York.Nov.21, 9:30AM
St.Louis.Nov.14, 9:30AM	St.Paul.Nov.28, 9:30 AM

SPECIAL NOTICE. Commencing November 7th, American Line steamers will sail on Saturdays at 9:30 A. M. instead of on Wednesdays at 10:30 A. M. as heretofore. The steamers will continue to sail on Saturdays from Southampton at 12 o'clock noon and from Cherbourg at 5 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Finland.Nov.7, 10:30AM	Kroon'd.Nov.21,10:30AM
Vader'd.Nov.14, 10:30AM	Zeeland.Nov.28,10:30AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria....Nov. 7, 7 AM	Lucania.Nov. 28, 11 AM
Campania.Nov. 14, Noon	Etruria....Dec. 5, 6 AM
Umbria....Nov. 21, 7 AM	Campania.Dec.12, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Carpathia.Nov. 24, 10 AM	Aurania. Dec.8, 10 AM

Carrying Cabin and Steerage passengers.
From Piers 51-52 North River.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information; foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
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OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OCEAN ROUTE to FLORIDA and the SOUTH. SAVANNAH LINE. Low Excursion Rates. 317 Broadway.

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WATERS PIANOS

To our complete stock of WATERS PIANOS we have added the beautiful new CHESTER PIANO, the "best low-priced piano in the world," and FULLY WARRANTED FOR SIX YEARS. Price,

$170

Cash, or $190 on installments; only
$5 PER MONTH.
Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.
HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

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STANDARD OF EXCELLENCY.
70,000 in use. Cash or payments. Renting, exchanging. Used pianos, $125 up. Write for catalogue and special list.
128 WEST 42D ST., near B'way.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM
23 EAST 14TH ST.
SMALL PIANOS for rent; magnificent tone; bargains in used Steinway, Chickering, and other standard makes; easy payments; rents, $3 up.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

MARSCHEIDER PIANOS, 339-341 E. 43D, BET. 1ST & 2D AVS. High grade, honestly constructed. Buy from factory, save 25 per cent. Price marked on every piano. Rented, exchanged. Cash or time. Send for catalogue.

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The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily, warerooms, 123 5th Av., near 19th St.

$110 mahogany upright; Steinway; bargain. Used uprights, $95, $115, $125, $140, $165, $180. Installments $3 up; pianos rented. Biddle, 7 East 14th St.

Upright, good condition, brilliant tone, $100; taken in trade; $6 monthly; rentals. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Great Value—Upright, slightly used by artists, $325; good upright, $125. Wissner, 538 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Bargains.—Upright pianos, $35, $50, $75, $100; installments. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St., 98 5th Av.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 21 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
20% discount on stock. Desk, office furniture, &c., new and second hand. Just moved from Broadway, not enough room. Empire, 6 Reade, near Centre.

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GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

ORIENTAL RUG SALE.
Retail at wholesale prices, carpets and linoleums for homes and offices. J. C. Morris Co., 323 B'way.

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Blanks, 1½c; gilts, 2c; embossed, 3½c; ingrains, 4½c; tiles, tapestries, 6c; silks, 12½c upward; borders to match. J. Becker, 166 and 173 3d St.

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Sell, Rent or Exchange all makes.
Stenographers Wanted and Furnished.

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SAFES EASY TERMS LARGE STOCK, NEW AND SECOND-HAND; ALL SIZES; CHEAP. DIEBOLD SAFE CO. (Beadle), 30 READE ST., NEW YORK.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 5240 Frank.

Typewriters — Pittsburg, Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 208 Broadway.

Standard Typewriter Exchange, 231 Broadway, solicit your trade; new and second-hand; bought, sold, exchanged; repaired.

Typewriters.—All makes of good Machines rented and sold. Best Typewriter Exchange, 88 Park Place. Telephone.

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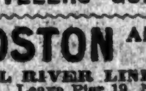
Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed, lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Easy payments; lowest prices; immediate delivery. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane, up stairs.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1850. 105 East 9th St.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

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FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 6 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only at 5:30 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE, from Pier 21, E. R., near Market St., week days only, at 3:00 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS
FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT, from Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, at 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M.
FOR NEWBURGH, CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING and CORNWALL, week days at 5 P. M. Sundays, from Franklin St., at 9:30 A. M.; West 129th St. at 10:00 A. M.

PEOPLES LINE
FOR ALBANY.
ADIRONDACK OR DEAN RICHMOND leaves Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. week days, connecting with trains (Sunday included) for points North, East and West. Excursion $2.50.

JOY LINE $1.50 TO PROVIDENCE.
Fast and elegant steamers leave New York every week day at 5 P. M. from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. 'Phone: 800 Orchard.

TROY LINE. "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 46 N. R.

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Street cars pass the door.
TRANSIENT DAILY RATES
NICE ROOMS FOR $1.00.
DAINTY ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE BATH, $1.50.
Room, dressing room and private bath, $2.00.
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Ten to 20 minutes from all depots and ferries.
Reasonable rates to permanent guests.
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BROADWAY, COR. WEST 71ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

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WEST 23D ST., NEW YORK.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
REASONABLE RATES.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 5 Park Pl.
A, A la Carte; T, Table d'Hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

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Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh., with wine. Music every eve. Neapolitan Mandolinists & Singers, Tues., Wed. Thurs.

[illegible] 6th Avenue & 18th Street. Lunch and Dinner. A la carte to 8 P. M.

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32d St., 39 East.—Desirable large rooms and large hallrooms, with board; table board; references.

34TH ST., 115, 117, 119 EAST, THE NAYLOR.
Desirable double and single rooms, parlor floor, with private bath; Southern and army people accommodated. Telephone.

52d St., 31 West.—For gentlemen, large, elegantly furnished rooms; private bath; superior cuisine; handsome residence; references.

58d St., 122 West.—Large room, every convenience; for two, or gentleman to join present occupant; references.

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Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

Madison Av., 673, Corner 61st.—Desirable single and double rooms; southern exposure; annex rooms; superior board.

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Private family owning large beautiful residence near Prospect Park, 35 minutes from Manhattan, all improvements, will receive few congenial persons who will appreciate refined family life. Home, Room 508, 90 Wall St.

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5th Av., 2,138.—Newly furnished rooms, detached house, plenty of fresh air; sanitary; board if desired.

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45th St., 148 West.—Newly furnished, handsome large rooms, from $6 up; all conveniences; large back parlor for doctor's or dentist's office.

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134th St., 249 West.—Large and small rooms; desirable location; private house; express station; terms moderate.

135th St., 624 East.—Large and small rooms; board optional; near station; private house; terms moderate.

For addresses of refined boarding houses, rooms, and suites call on Earl A. Kaake, 1,170 B'way.

HOTEL AMHERST,
7TH AVE. AND 53D ST.
For gentlemen only. Just opened. Rooms from $3.50 a week up. A modern five-story hotel, first-class in all its appointments and furnishings. Open plumbing through the house. Electric elevator and hotel service all night. Two tiled bath and separate toilet rooms on each floor. Hot and cold running water, electric light, and steam heat in every room.

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Excellent accommodations for Autumn and Winter at "Overlook," Morristown, N. J.; dry mountain air; picturesque drives; house heated, (hot-water system;) good stabling; fifteen minutes' drive to station; telephone 428; send for circular.

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Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 5,870.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE KHEDIVIAL COMPANY, bankrupt.

To the creditors of The Khedivial Company of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1903, the said The Khedivial Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 5th, 1903.

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Wanted—Lady or gentleman to take an interest and position as Secretary in a new commercial enterprise which will manufacture new patented article (photographic) of universal need; party must invest $3,000 to $5,000. Apply by letter to Photo, Box 193 Times.

Financial company desires Treasurer investing or influencing $5,000-$10,000; permanent, remunerative position or silent connection; strict investigation invited; principals only. Advantageous. Box 165 Times.

Experimental work, models, and general manufacturing; interviews and correspondence invited. Manufacturing Inventors' Electric Company, 34 Nassau.

Energetic, reliable lawyer renders legal services free relating to collection of claims unless successful. W. Box 148 Times.

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without security; easy payments; largest business in 45 principal cities. Tolman, Rooms 415, 340 Broadway; Room 66, 217 West 125th St.; Room 14, 1,133 Broadway; Room 152, World Building; Room 514, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Salary loans procured without indorsement promptly, confidentially; lowest terms. Rooms 103 Potter Building, 38 Park Row.

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Have them woven into Handsome Reversible Rugs; Silk Portieres from old Silk Rags. Send postal. HARLEM RUG MFG. CO., 2,365 Third Av., Dept. Y.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 156 West 34th St., near 7th Av., the particular shop for those seeking bargains and lovers of genuine original antiques; no goods are held for a price, but must be sold. We buy, sell, and exchange.

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NEW YORK CARPET CLEANING CO.,
437 and 439 West 45th St.,
Oldest, Largest, Most Modern.
W. H. Jordan. Tel. 511 38th. Est. 1857. E. Lentz.

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Any lady can earn good wages at home; no canvassing. Send addressed envelope Domestic Supply Co., Wareham, Mass.

Wanted—John S. Willey, 156 Fifth Avenue, wants two ladies of good education and address to represent their wholesale department, and call upon selected customers, following extensive advertising in New York State.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Wanted—A first-class De Luxe book salesman on special cut-price proposition sold on new plan; extraordinary value; an excellent opportunity for good man. Apply De Luxe Dept., New Netherlands Publishing Co., 7 East 16th St.

Wanted—A. W. Bliss, 156 Fifth Avenue, wants two men of good education and address to represent their wholesale department, and call upon selected customers, following extensive advertising in New York State.

Wanted—Bright young man to sell office specialties, commission basis; can make $150 month. American Supply Company, 78 Wall St.

Wanted—Boy in law office; must be bright and industrious; salary $3.00 to start. Apply Room 234, No. 11 Broadway.

Wanted—Salesman who can handle olive oil as a side line. Address N Box 164 Times.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT—over 18 to prepare for Government Position. Good Salary. Permanent. Gradual promotion. Box 570, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Agents.

A.—Agents, house canvassers, street men, both sexes, are making big money demonstrating and selling U. S. metal polish. Why not you? Some make $3 to $5 per day; send for agents' free outfit and instructions to start to work; failure impossible. Address George H. Hoffman, expert polish maker, Hoffman Block, 549 East Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. Branches—1 Park Row, Room 41, New York City; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.

Colored shoe laces for fobs, ties, belts, &c.; great sellers through entire country; $1 a gross, assorted colors; mail 6 2-cent stamps for one dozen samples. Wm. J. A. Lieder, 90-92-94 Park Row, N. Y. City.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A highly recommended Swiss lady (diplomee) as governess or companion; perfect French, German, English, music, drawing; experienced, successful teacher; accustomed to traveling; highest personal references. H. F., 226 East 69th St.

Young woman, graduate University of Michigan, widely read, traveled, of sympathy and tact, wishes position as tutor and visiting companion to lady of neglected education. M. P. M., Box Q 1,028 Times, Harlem.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS.

Chambermaid, &c.—A lady wishes to place a Protestant as chambermaid or lady's maid, and to sew; highly recommended. Call, Saturday, between 10 and 12 or 2 to 4, at 22 West 52d St.

DRESSMAKERS.

Artistic dressmaking; tailor made suits; fit and work guaranteed. Madame Falkenstein, 115 West 62d St.

Artistic gowns, tailor made, latest designs; home preferred; out by day. Schmit, 126 West 96th St., ground floor.

D. D. Embroidery.—Initials and monograms artistically worked; bridal outfits a specialty; dresses embroidered. Bruckman, 1,022 Lexington Av.

Dressmaker.—Up-to-date dressmaker, using finest system and making a specialty of tailored skirts, wishes work at ladies' homes. Mrs. Holmes, 347 West 20th St.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Visiting Housekeeper.—Houses opened and prepared for occupancy; entire management of households assumed, including marketing and engaging servants. Miss Tillman, 67 East 53d St.

Housekeeper.—By middle-aged German lady, with long years' experience and excellent city references, as housekeeper in refined family or small institution. J. F., 1,364 Broadway.

HOUSEWORKERS.

Housemaid.—Mrs. Edward Wharton recommends her upper housemaid; English Protestant; 12 years in family; wishes quiet place; could act as maid to invalid; best references. Address Lenox, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Upholsteries, portieres, curtains, antique goods, and laces; repair also useful articles; nicely done; best references. Madame Thierul, 283 West 132d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

COACHMEN.

Coachman.—By single man, as coachman; age 32 years; height 5 feet 5 inches; weight 130 pounds; can ride and drive well; willing to go to any part of country, and will be well recommended by last employer. P. J. Garrity, 978 3d Av., New York City.

Coachman.—By Swede, aged 30; single; medium height; thoroughly competent, industrious; thoroughly trustworthy; total abstainer from liquor and tobacco; used to city; first-class written and personal recommendations. Fred, Box 217, 617 6th Av.

Coachman.—A gentleman desires to procure a situation during the Winter for a coachman whom he can thoroughly recommend. Inquire at 153 East 37th Street, between 9 and 11 A. M.

Coachman.—By Scotchman; married; 1 child; 3½ years in last place. Jas. W. Wood, 9 East 30th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Collector.—By young man, twenty-four years', as collector; highest references. W. J. Fitz Gibbon, Box 168 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 6,153.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—DANIEL H. LIVERMORE, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Daniel H. Livermore, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 4th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23d, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy. Acting for JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 5th, 1903.

NO. 5,733.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—CHRISTOBAL SALOM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Christobal Salom, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 15th, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23d, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 3d, 1903.

ATTACK MAJOR WOODBURY

Merchants Tell Court of the Commissioner's Unkept Promises.

Complain Against His Methods in Suit to Compel Him to Remove Ashes from Their Stores.

Argument was made yesterday before the full bench of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the fight of the Retail Dry Goods Association to compel Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury to remove their ashes and garbage. Daniel P. Hays presented the case of the merchants and Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley replied for the city. The association had been denied a mandamus by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court, and now seeks to get this decision reversed.

The one point raised by Mr. Hays was that it was mandatory under the charter for the Commissioner to remove this waste, while the Commissioner claimed that it was optional with him. Mr. Hays said that the Commissioner refused to remove ashes and garbage from in front of his clients' places of business, which include the largest department stores in the city, while continuing to serve other residents.

Mr. Farley stated that the Commissioner had not discriminated against individuals, but against certain classes, and that there had been no partiality shown. Large apartment houses and office buildings are affected as well as dry goods stores, he said.

Secretary C. L. Graff of the association afterward accused Major Woodbury of bad faith in using promises made to the association which he did not keep, to secure an increase in his appropriation, after he had cut off the service from their establishments by a general order on Nov. 24 last, the reason given being that the constantly increasing output of steam ashes and other waste from large buildings had outgrown the capacity of the department plant. He said that the stores pay heavier taxes than residence property, and were entitled to a full return in service.

"I think," said Mr. Graff, "if it were publicly known how much money the Commissioner has wasted experimenting with furnaces for burning garbage that won't burn, notwithstanding that such furnaces are in operation in other cities, it would be seen that economy in that direction alone would enable him to perform what is even by him admittedly a public duty to which taxpayers are entitled."

Mr. Graff declared that no previous Commissioner had ever cut off the stores. He said that President E. W. Bloomingdale of the association had been assured by Major Woodbury in his hearing that a bill providing for an amendment to the charter that would remove all doubt as to the Commissioner's duties toward the stores would receive his hearty support. Mr. Graff charged Major Woodbury with general incompetence and a love for spectacular methods.

"He concentrated the fish peddlers in his east side market," said Mr. Graff, "and then let it become such a stench with but one man cleaning it, that the Board of Health threatened to break up the market. He paid no attention to the complaints of merchants in Canal Street that his wagons were going through there on their way to the dump uncovered in violation of the law, and fouling the neighborhood until, quite recently, twenty of his drivers were arrested by the Board of Health upon President Lederle's order."

The court reserved decision.

Commissioner Woodbury refused to make any reply to Mr. Graff's statements, saying that his letter to Mayor Low at the time he issued the order discontinuing the service to the stores fully explained the necessity for his action.

PIE SELLERS IN REVOLT.

A revolt has arisen among the coffee house proprietors and restaurant keepers on the East Side against a rise in the price of pies. The pie eaters on the east side will be called on to either accept smaller portions or pay one cent more per portion, according to the present programme of the restaurant keepers.

So great is the feeling against a rise in prices that a meeting of east side restaurant keepers has been called for to-morrow at McKinley Hall, 74 East Fourth Street, in order to protest against the increase which is laid at the doors of the "pie trust," as the American Pastry and Manufacturing Company is called.

Vice President and General Manager Bittles of the company denied yesterday that his company had put up or intended to put up the price of pies.

"We are not a trust, either," he said, "though we have been called a trust. The trouble comes from some of the east side pie bakers, who cut the rates for small pies from 4 cents to 3½ cents each. Since then the pie wagon drivers have received higher wages, thus increasing the cost, and they have been raising the price of small pies to 4 cents, which has been the standard price for years."

Pay for Teachers When Absent.

The Appellate Division decided yesterday (following a formed decision that a teacher's relation to the city is contractual and not that of an officer) that the Board of Education can deduct from teachers' salaries pay for those days during which absences occur. The ruling was the outcome of a suit brought by Margaret B. Murphy to recover $192.68 deducted from her salary as a teacher because she was absent during an illness. Broad powers were given to the School Boards under the charter of 1897, and under these powers, it is held, a valid by-law could be adopted to the effect that teachers forfeited the pay for those days they were absent from school.

Auto Tossed Man and Sped On.

Thomas Tinner, fifty-six years old, a laborer, of 578 West Forty-seventh Street, was crossing Thirty-fourth Street at Third Avenue yesterday morning when a big red automobile struck him and tossed him about fifteen feet, breaking his leg. The automobile was driven right on without slackening speed, leaving Tinner lying in the street. The police have little hope of finding the occupants.

Madame
Adelina Patti
in her farewell tour in this country can keep her voice in good condition in spite of our variable climate by the use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. This simple remedy has been an effectual cure for hoarseness, coughs and colds for many years, and speakers and actors especially understand its value. Sold by all druggists.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR REPPO CRAVATS WOVEN FOR WEAR
No More Fuzzy Wuzzy Ties
For men who know
OPPER & LEVINSON
WHOLESALE CRAVATERS NEW YORK.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Healthful cream of tartar, derived solely from grapes, refined to absolute purity, is the active principle of every pound of Royal Baking Powder.

Hence it is that Royal Baking Powder produces food remarkable both in fine flavor and wholesomeness.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

PROXIMATE CAUSE.—An interesting discussion of the question of proximate cause is given by Presiding Justice Van Brunt in the case of Nicholas Roedecker against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The plaintiff, it appeared, while riding on the front platform of one of the defendant's horse cars, was kicked by one of the horses. The animal had been thrown to the ground, the plaintiff claimed, by the driver's negligent management of the car in driving at an excessive speed. It was while the car was being pushed back from the horse and the animal was regaining his feet that he kicked Roedecker. The question was, as stated by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, whether, assuming that the driver was negligent in driving the horses, such negligence in their management was the proximate cause of the plaintiff's injuries. The natural and probable consequences of the driver's negligence, Justice Van Brunt decides, ended with the fall of the horse and the stopping of the car. Up to that time the plaintiff was uninjured. It was another independent and subsequent cause, which was neither the probable, natural, nor necessary consequence of the horse's fall, namely, the kicking of the horse, that brought about Roedecker's injuries. After reviewing the authorities, and saying that they cannot all be reconciled, the Presiding Justice continues: "But we think the principle to be evolved from their consideration is that, although a situation may be produced by negligence, it is only for injuries which probably naturally or necessarily flow from such negligence, without the intervention of another and a distinct cause or agency, that the author of the negligence can be held liable, and this would exclude injuries resulting from another subsequent, different, and independent cause. Applying this rule we think the contention of the appellant is sound that in the case at bar the kicking of the horse while the car was being pushed from him was not a necessary, natural, or probable consequence of his having fallen. Were this to be expected or likely to happen, the plaintiff, having knowledge of the situation and an opportunity to reach a place of safety, would not have remained on the platform. We think the neglect alleged resulted and ended in causing the horse to fall and in stopping the car."

SERVING A SUMMONS ON REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN CORPORATION.—Alfredo G. Fontano, the plaintiff in an action in the Supreme Court of this State against the Post Printing and Publishing Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, served the summons on one Elker, an advertising solicitor employed by the defendant in this city at a weekly salary. On an appeal taken by the Post Company from an order denying its motion to set aside the service of the summons, the Appellate Division yesterday granted a reversal, holding that Elker could not be considered a managing agent of the defendant in this State within the meaning of Section 432 of the Code of Civil Procedure. "The person upon whom the service of the summons was made in the case before us," said Justice Patterson, for the Appellate tribunal, "did not stand to the defendant corporation in the relation of General Manager within the meaning of the section of the code relating to the subject. Elker was a solicitor of advertisements. It is true that there appears in the affidavit of Brewer, read in opposition to the motion to set aside the service of the summons, what purports to be a letter written by the President of the defendant to a third party, in which is contained the statement, 'Mr. Elker has full power to make contracts for us,' but that statement must be read in connection with other parts of the letter, which indicate that its subject matter related to advertising, and not to any general authority conferred upon Elker. We may take it for granted that Elker had authority to make binding contracts for advertising in the defendant's newspaper, and to that extent that he was a representative, but he was only a representative for that specific purpose. That did not constitute him a managing agent within the meaning of Section 432 of the code."

We're good on all four
Clothing
Furnishings
Hats
Shoes
For man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.
We fill orders by mail.

BESTOVOTES is more than a delicious breakfast food; we use it in attractive biscuits, breads and desserts; it is getting to have more uses than the contents of the flour barrel.
HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th Ave.

Oh! Yes—

The weather says it's time to talk about heavy Overcoats, $18.00 or $20.00 will buy good ones here, with lots of style—higher priced ones up to $40.

Suits, too—

At $18.00 or $20.00—look equal to $35.00 made-to-measure kind.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

A BIG man called Monday and asked if we had a 42 long in NEW goods—said that from the Post Office to Herald Square he found only back numbers in that size—wonder if that was true?

Fitted him out; odd sizes our specialty; he said it was the best fitting suit he'd ever had. Every other size too, Suits and Overcoats.

The long suit is a strong suit.

SMITH GRAY & CO
Broadway at 31st St., N. Y.
Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.
Broadway at Bedford Ave.
Brooklyn

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BACHELOR DENS.

Ike Marvel said he never yet met a bachelor who had not floating visions of a congenial hour where he might work in comfort, or "dream out beatitudes hour by hour."

Come in and see our Bachelor's Den, with dark oak trimmings—a built-in seat with paneled back, made luxurious with loose cushions—a beautiful casement window with delicately tinted stained glass—the walls hung with burlaps, on which are quaint old relics, bits of Oriental drapery, and antique rugs.

All the needfuls for such a den are here in abundance, even to antique armor, bric-a-brac, etc. Bagdads, Oriental Rugs, Couches, Pillows, Flemish Desks, carved Chairs, Chests, etc.

No bachelor need have floating visions only, when he can

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.
Near Broadway.
CARRIAGE ENTRANCE, 28 WEST 24TH ST.
Factories: 505 to 515 West 32d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:15.
JESSIE MILLWARD
IN "A CLEAN SLATE."

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
FRANCIS WILSON AND STAR PLAYERS IN ERMINIE

LYRIC 42 & 43 St. B'way & 7th Av. To-night, 8:20. Last Mat. T'd'y, 2.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. RICHARD
MANSFIELD
IN "OLD HEIDELBERG."
Monday, Nov. 9. Seat sale in Progress.
F. ZIEGFELD, JR., Announces
GRACE VAN STUDDIFORD
in "RED FEATHER"

PRINCESS THEATRE B'way & 29th St. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day at 2:30.
"As a play it is superior to Sherlock Holmes."—Press.
KYRLE BELLEW
as "RAFFLES THE AMATEUR CRACKSMAN."

CARNEGIE HALL. This (Sat.) Aft. at 2:30.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Mr. Gericke, Conductor
Programme: GOLDMARK, Overture, "Sakuntala"; WEBER, Aria from "Freischuetz"; D'INDY, "La Foret Enchante," Legende Symphonie (d'apres Une Ballade de Uhland,) (first time); SCHUBERT, (a) "Gretchen am Spinnrade;" (b) "Erlkonig;" GLAZOUNOFF, Symphony No. 4, in E flat, Op. 48, (first time.)
Soloist, Madame Gadski
Seats, $1.50 to 75c., at Box Office, Tyson's (5th Ave. Hotel), and Ditson's at regular prices.

HORSE SHOW
The box office at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN will be open to the public from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th of November, for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for the season, and on and after Friday, the 13th of November, for reserved seats for any single performance.
A few choice arena boxes for sale. Apply at Horse Show Office, 16 East 23d St.

CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT. This Saturday Evg., Nov. 7, at 8:15.
Madame Adelina PATTI
FAREWELL CONCERT IN NEW YORK.
Prices, $2 to $5. Seats on Sale Box Office of Carnegie Hall.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

BELASCO THEATRE Eve. 8 sharp. Mat. To-day, 2.
David Belasco announces LAST 9 TIMES.
BLANCHE BATES IN THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
NOV. 16—MRS. LESLIE CARTER
For 22 performances only. First Week—"ZAZA." Second Week—"DU BARRY."
Seat sale entire engagement Mon., Nov. 9.

MAJESTIC THEATRE. B'way & 59th St.
Evg. 8 sharp. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2 sharp.
BABES IN TOYLAND
With WILLIAM NORRIS and Company of 150.
Music by Victor Herbert. Book by G. MacDonough.
Prices: Evgs. & Sat. Mat. $1.50; Wed. Mat. $1.00.

Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Nov. 17, at 3:15.
Only appearance in recital in N. Y. this season.
SEMBRICH
Tickets now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. and 42d St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2.
Sensational Success of London's Idol.
VESTA TILLEY Appearing Every Performance With
HARRIGAN in UNDER COVER.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
GEO. ADE'S LATEST MUSICAL HIT.
PEGGY FROM PARIS

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS.
23rd St. Big Continuous Vaudeville.
58th St. HANLONS' "SUPERBA."
5th Av. "Lover's Lane." Cont. Vaudeville.
125th St. Mme. Sans Gene. Big Vaudeville.

Academy of Music, 14th St. & Irving Place.
THE BEST OF FRIENDS.
Agnes Booth, Jos. Wheelock, Lionel Barrymore, others.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve. 8.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinee To-day at 2.
JAMES K. HACKETT JOHN ERMINE.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THIBAUD.
FRIDAY, NOV. 20, AT 3.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"CLIMAX AFTER CLIMAX BROUGHT THUNDEROUS APPLAUSE."—MAIL.
"A Play of New York Life." LIGHTS OF HOME

VICTORIA 42d St. B'y, 7th av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Tdy.
FRANK DANIELS in The Office Boy
Audience laughed continuously for 2 hours.—Herald.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. John C. RICE, Thos. A. WISE in VIVIAN'S PAPAS. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y, 2:15.
Next Week. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers THE SULTAN OF SULU. Seats Now on Sale.

CIRCLE Broadway and 60th St. Ladies' Matinee Daily.
AGA, the Mysterious; Lillian Burkhart & Co., Monroe, Mack & Lawrence, Alcide Capitan, Gus Williams, and others.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. BON TON BURLESQUERS
To-Morrow Night—Grand Concert—25c., 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St.
Evs. at 8. Mats. To-day & Tues. "WHOOP-DEE-DOO."

AMERICAN CHECKERS NEXT WEEK.
Mat. T'd'y. Ev. 8:30. LAST NIGHT.
TO-MORROW—TED MARKS' CONCERT.

EDEN MUSEE World in Wax. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Extra attractions. Charming Music.

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th. Mats. Mon. Wed. & Sat. FROM RAGS TO RICHES.
Next wk—A Working Girl's Wrongs.

GRAND ELINORE SISTERS Mrs. Delaney of Newport. Last Mat. To-day.
Next Week—THE 4 COHANS.

WEST END Theatre. Martha of the Lowlands.
Next Week—Walter Edwards as Sherlock Holmes in "THE SIGN OF THE 4."

MINER'S 8TH AV. THEATRE. 8th Av. and 25th St.
Rentz-Santley Burlesque Co. 40 People.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day, Matinee and eve. last time "Die Lieben Feinde." Mon. "Alt Heidelberg." Tues. "Kabale u. Liebe."

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day. Searchlights of a Great City. Next Week—The Buffalo Mystery.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
41st St. and Broadway.
Every Evening at 8.
Matinee To-day at 2.
—2D WEEK—
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT OF DANTE
(Engagement Limited to 3 Weeks.)
HENRY IRVING
AND HIS COMPANY IN
DANTE
By MM. SARDOU & MOREAU.
Programme for 3d and Last Week:
"WATERLOO" and "THE BELLS," Monday and Thursday Nights;
"LOUIS XI.," Tuesday and Saturday Nights;
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE," Wednesday and Friday Nights and Sat. Mat.
SEATS NOW SELLING. Prices 3.00, 2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c.

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN.......Manager
"Handsomest of New York Theatres."—Herald.
Last Night 8:20—Last Mat. 2:15.
Charles Frohman Presents
JOHN DREW In His Greatest Success CAPTAIN DIEPPE
NEXT TUESDAY
CHARLES FROHMAN Will Present
MAUDE ADAMS
In Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play,
THE PRETTY SISTER OF JOSE.
Seats on Sale for Entire Engagement.

HUDSON THEATRE. 44th St., near B'way. Mat. to-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:30.
HENRY B. HARRIS.......Manager
Engagement Limited to Nov. 28.
Charles Frohman Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE
In Hubert Henry Davies' Comedy, COUSIN KATE.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th. 8 o'clock. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
SHE'S A STUNNER.
Charles Frohman and George Edwardes Present the Farcical Comedy, with Music,
THE GIRL FROM KAYS
With Enormous Cast, including SAM BERNARD.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE. 44th St., West of 5th Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN.......Manager
EVGS. 8:30. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
Charles Frohman Presents
MME. CHARLOTTE WIEHE
AND FRENCH COMPANY.
NEW BILL THIS WEEK.
"Tic a Tic," one-act comedy.
"Columbine," one-act comedy.
"L'Homme aux Poupees," a pantomime.
"Souper d'Adieu," a one-act comedy.

SAVOY THEATRE. 34th & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Last Night—Last Mat. To-day.
WM. H. CRANE IN THE SPENDERS
NEXT WEDNESDAY—SEATS SELLING.
ARTHUR BYRON in MAJOR ANDRE,
Clyde Fitch's Historical Play.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
LAST TWO WEEKS THIS THEATRE.
MAXINE ELLIOTT IN CLYDE FITCH'S HER OWN WAY

CRITERION THEATRE. B'way & 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
CHARLES HAWTREY IN THE MAN FROM BLANKLEY'S

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Mad. Av. Evgs. 8:10. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
STEPHEN PHILLIPS' PLAY, ULYSSES

DALY'S B'way & 30th. At 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
3 LITTLE MAIDS
NOV. 19—A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE.

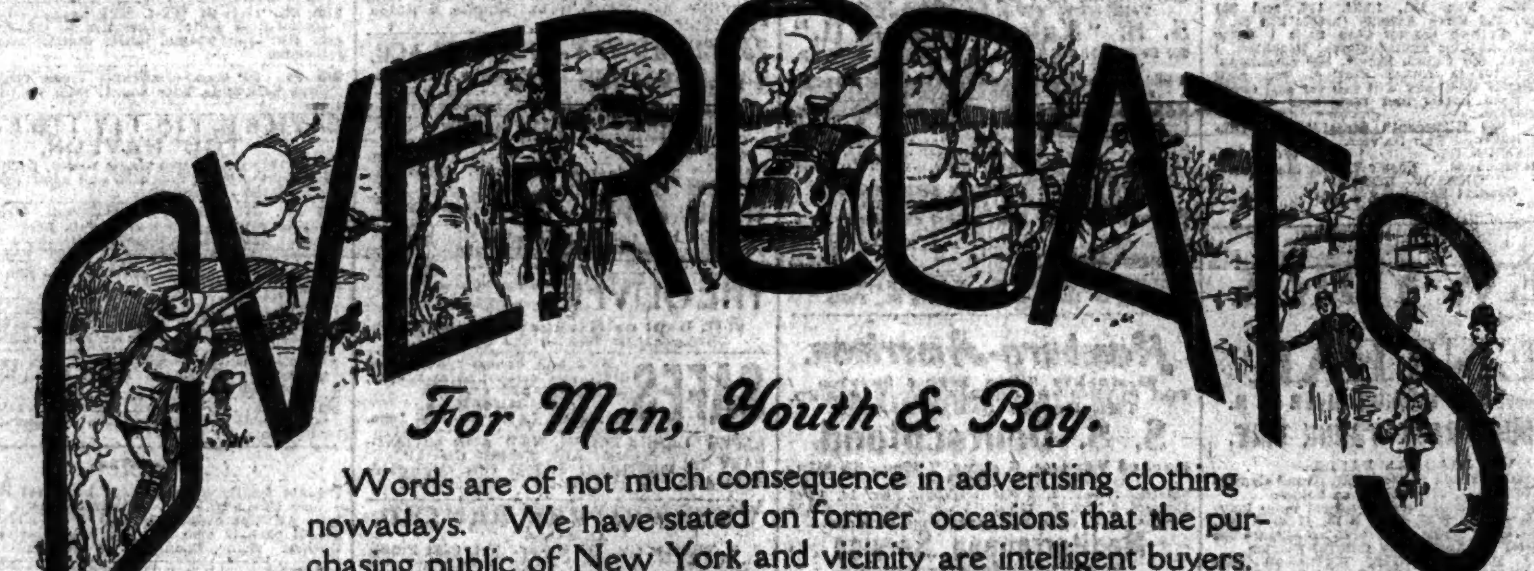
NEW LYCEUM W. 45th, East of B'way. At 8:10. Mat. Sat'y, 2. Last 7 Nights.
SOTHERN in THE PROUD PRINCE.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE,
42d Street, West of Broadway.
KLAW & ERLANGER.......Managers
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
To-night at 8:15. Reg. Matinee To-day.
MR. N. C. GOODWIN in Shakespeare's
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
With Victor Herbert's Arrangement of Mendelssohn's Music.
PRICES, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, and 2.00.
Nov. 16—Maxine Elliott, "Her Own Way."

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Last Time To-night.
Last Matinee To-day at 2:15.
KLAW & ERLANGER Present THE
"ROGERS BROTHERS IN LONDON."
TO-NIGHT LAST TIME.
NEXT MONDAY EVENING, Sat. Mat. Only.
FORBES ROBERTSON & GERTRUDE ELLIOTT
In RUDYARD KIPLING'S THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

NEW YORK THEATRE, B'way & 45th St.
Klaw & Erlanger.......Managers
Evenings at 8. Matinee To-day at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Production of Ben-Hur
PRICES—50c., $1.00, $1.50. All Reserved.

BIJOU Evgs. 8:15. Mat. T'd'y & Wed. WM. COLLIER
A FOOL AND HIS MONEY.



OVERCOATS

For Man, Youth & Boy.

Words are of not much consequence in advertising clothing nowadays. We have stated on former occasions that the purchasing public of New York and vicinity are intelligent buyers.
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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903. 20 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books. One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

TRULY all this business of studying and writing, printing, and publishing, cataloguing and preserving the results of thought and research counts for little. Here is a newspaper of the long-established fame of The Pall Mall Gazette publishing as its very first paragraph one which begins thus: "I have accidentally come across what is evidently the original of 'The Merchant of Venice' in the 'Pecorone' of Ser Giovanni Fiorentino." Note the splendid disregard of generations of scholarship and research expressed in that graphic phrase, "I have accidentally come across"! "Accidentally," too! The zealous editors of Shakespeare who noted the various details of the story of "The Merchant of Venice" in the "Pecorone" many years before The Pall Mall's "accidental discoverer" was born, did nothing by accident. They toiled over their work for the enlightenment of ages which refuse to be enlightened in spite of the printing process and the libraries. Fancy a man living near the British Museum who can deliberately announce that he has "discovered" a similarity to Shakespeare's Venetian comedy in one of the coarse tales of John of Florence, a similarity which almost every critical edition of Shakespeare has duly noted! Yet this paragraph will go the rounds in England and this country. Nothing can stop it. Though all students of Shakespeare, and many thousands who do not even claim the distinction of being students, have known that the story of "The Merchant of Venice" was taken partly from the "Pecorone" and partly from the "Gesta Romanorum," the fame of this new "discoverer" will go abroad. It is as if some wise person should suddenly "discover" that the plot of the opera called "Mignon" was taken from Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister."

Admiral Schley is said to be writing a book. We may be sure that the publishers will bid eagerly for the right to publish it, because a book by the much-abused Admiral will be read alike by his friends and his enemies. Admiral Schley, as we understand it, has been at work on his manuscript a long while. He will describe his naval career from the beginning, but the most important chapters will treat of the Cuban campaign. A Washington correspondent of The Morning Herald of Baltimore has learned that the Admiral will strive to refrain from all expressions of rancor in these chapters, and merely to tell plainly the story of the incidents from his own point of view. The Admiral has not yet decided whether or not to permit the publication of his book in his own lifetime.

"The Life and Public Services of Simon Sterne," by John Foord, one of the new books of this week, contains the clear record of the life of a public-spirited New Yorker, whose influence was all for the good of his fellow-men and the community in which he lived. As Mr. Foord points out, though Simon Sterne never held an executive or legislative office, he did much to raise the standard of executive responsibility and to improve legislative methods. He was never a Judge, but "the interpretation of the law affecting railroads and corporations owes more to him than any one of his contemporaries." Mr. Foord knew Mr. Sterne well, and though he modestly calls his book merely a compilation, it derives much from the biographer's knowledge of his subject, and his strong sympathy with the causes for which Mr. Sterne labored.

Prof. William E. Dodd of Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, who has reviewed for us many books touching American history, has just completed a "Life of Nathaniel Macon," which will be published this month. Macon was Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1801-1807; United States Senator from North Carolina, 1815-1828. He was, with John Randolph, co-founder of the revived school of State's rights of the year 1828-1836; he was more influential (in the view of the author) by far than Randolph, was the first man in North Carolina politics from 1800 to 1828, and altogether the most influential politician that State has produced. His fame is still preserved in the names of towns and counties in all the Southern States.

Edward Herbert Cooper, author of "A Fool's Year," and "Mr. Blake of Newmarket," and other novels which have had some vogue, is one of the English novelists who are appalled by the present enormous output of fiction. He gravely suggests the formation of a league of novelists for self-preservation. His idea is that "forty or fifty minor novelists, French and English, should bind themselves to publish no more novels for five years." By this means, presumably, he thinks that the public appetite for fiction will be made keen. Perhaps, however, the fiction writer, like the green-eyed monster, makes the food he feeds on. There is another drawback to the scheme which Mr. Cooper frankly acknowledges. Few novelists would care to class themselves as "minor." Each would argue that the other fellows, (all unmistakably "minor,") should stop writing and give true genius a show.

J. M. Barrie is very much to the front in the world of English letters these days. His modesty, his fondness for children, his confessed lack of practicality, his liking for fairy tales and the sports of childhood, his shrinking from notoriety are much dwelt upon. Yet Mr. Barrie has shown himself one of the most practical of living authors, with a knack of finding a market for the products of his well-trained imagination which some of his always avowedly wide-awake and popularity-seeking contemporaries cannot acquire.

London librarians, according to the Academy, announce a large increase in the demand for both Russian and Spanish fiction in England. The circulation of such books has doubled within five years. Women and army officers read Tolstoi, Gorky, Dostoevski, Andreyev, Turguenieff, and Tchechoff. Business men who are or have been connected with England's great South American trade read the Spanish standard authors.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

John Mitchell's Much-Proclaimed Book Treating It from the Trades-Union Point of View.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

JAMES C. BAYLES, Ph. D.

THE long-expected and much-advertised book on organized labor by Mr. John Mitchell, who strode into National prominence in connection with the organization and leadership of the great strike of 1902 in the anthracite coal industry, will probably be a disappointment to the thoughtful student of the problems with which it attempts to deal. It is well worth reading, and will undoubtedly be very widely read. Very likely it will bring its putative author a good deal larger reputation for erudition and literary facility than he would have been likely to earn with less efficient collaboration.

In an introductory note he admits that he has been assisted by Dr. Walter E. Weyl of Philadelphia—an admission which is likely to recall the question debated among the younger army officers during the Mexican war, whether the trousers of Lieutenant (afterward General) Bragg were blue with a red stripe or red with a blue stripe. A suspicion obtains in well-informed quarters that Dr. Weyl, in his share of the work, was more or less assisted by Mr. Mitchell. This, however, is beside the fact. A book on organized labor by Dr. Weyl would be likely to have a great deal more value than one by Mr. Mitchell, and wherein the work under consideration lacks value for the thoughtful student of industrial problems we should naturally look for evidences of the 'prentice hand of the President of the United Mine Workers. We should expect him to attach an undue importance to a mass of undigested material compiled from all sorts of miscellaneous sources, including the newspapers in their hastily gathered and more or less contradictory summary of industrial intelligence. Dr. Weyl's name having been mentioned as assisting in the compilation of the data and the preparation of the text, the reader is at liberty to form his own judgment of the relative shares of the authors in collaboration. This he can do most intelligently by applying the methods of the higher criticism and apportioning the credit by the light of "internal evidence."

The judgment of a book of this character, dealing in every page with moot questions concerning which men not only differ widely but more or less passionately, must necessarily depend largely upon the point of view. To assume and retain the judicial attitude and weigh the evidence without yielding to the influence of prejudgment is difficult for one who has learned from experience how insincere and sophistical are most of the broad propositions on which each side to the controversy rests its case. The tendency on the part of writers on the labor question to deal in platitudes seems to be irresistible. Mr. Mitchell has not wholly escaped the temptation to thus avoid easy contradiction, but he has in a somewhat unusual degree the courage of his convictions in that he is ready to take whatever consequences attach to the making of very positive statements when he desires thereby to challenge attention. The fact that many of these statements are based upon misconceptions, and will not stand the test of critical examination, does not detract from their interest. Indeed, it rather adds to it. For example, in the first sentences of the preface, we find the following surprising statement, which the average man will read twice to make sure that he read it aright the first time:

> The average wage earner has made up his mind that he must remain a wage earner. He has given up the hope of a kingdom to come, where he himself will be a capitalist, and he asks that the reward of his work be given him as a workman.

We confidently hope that the average wage earner has not reached any such conclusion, and that in describing this as his attitude he is misrepresented. If, indeed, he has, it can be for no other reason than that the trade union has extinguished his individuality, placed insuperable obstacles in the way of his reasonable ambitions, and, by discouraging the display of superior skill and industry for the advantage of the slower and less capable, has closed the only door by which the poor man could hope to pass from the bench to the office and from the condition of wage earner to that of employer. It was not so in the days before the unions established the standard wage, and penalized the efforts of the ambitious mechanic to advance himself

*ORGANIZED LABOR: ITS PROBLEMS, PURPOSES, AND IDEALS, AND THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF AMERICAN WAGE EARNERS. By John Mitchell. Portraits and Illustrations. Philadelphia: American Book and Bible House. Pp. 436. $1.50 net.

self by the evidence of superiority. In the next paragraph of the preface we find the following:

> Labor unions are for the workman, but against no one. They are not hostile to employers, not inimical to the interests of the general public. They are for a class, because that class exists and has class interests, but the unions do not create and do not perpetuate the class or its interests, and do not seek to evoke a class conflict.

It was once true, and should be now, that there was in this country no such thing as a working class. Certainly no one recognized it, and it was left for labor to make the discovery that it constitutes a class by itself, with class interests other than and different from those of other classes. As a matter of fact, wage earning was a condition more or less transitory, according to the ambition of the wage earner, and his possession of the homely virtues of thrift and economy, which from the beginning of the world have made for advancement, and will continue to do so until its end. If there is now a working class, which, as the book under review tells us, recognizes itself as something distinct and apart from the great body of American citizenship, and which has class rights to defend and class interests to further, we must look for the cause of this surprising and momentous change, and where shall we find it save in the development of the spirit of trades unionism, which seeks to subordinate every interest to its own? As a matter of fact, both these basic propositions are false and misleading. An argument, or apologia, which begins with sensational distortions of the truth for the sake of dramatic effect cannot be expected to lead to safe or sane conclusions.

A third proposition which challenges attention is this:

> The trade unions stand for the principle of united action and for the policy of a living wage earned under fair living conditions. Unions stand for the right of association, self-government, and free speech, for the dignity and self-respect of workmen, for the mutual esteem of capitalist and wage earner, and for a wide, far-seeing, open-minded, democratic conduct of industry.

Do they not also stand for a great many things much less creditable, much narrower, and more selfish and cruel? The toleration of the non-union workman would be quite consistent with these lofty ideals, but we find him tolerated only in obedience to force majeure, in the shape of the constabulary or a public opinion too pronounced to be trifled with. At the present time there is a movement all along the line of organized labor to suppress the open shop, which does not seem to the average man a movement in the direction of a wide, far-seeing, open-minded, democratic conduct of industry. It means in effect an effort on the part of less than 20 per cent. of the wage earners of the United States to coerce employers into the adoption of measures of discrimination which it is hoped will dragoon more than 80 per cent. of the wage earners not now represented in the unions to join them or seek in vain for employment. Mr. Mitchell is on the picket line of this aggressive movement. His paper read before the conference of the National Civic Federation in Chicago two weeks ago was a declaration of war against the open shop and the non-union wage earner.

These quotations are made from the preface of the book under review for the reason that this division of the work more than any other is devoted to the enunciation of broad propositions which are assumed to furnish the common ground upon which writer and reader may start in substantial agreement. How difficult it will be for the thoughtful man to follow the author in continued agreement with him may be judged from the manner in which at the very outset he thus challenges contradiction. An interlarding of platitudes does not serve in the least to disguise the fact that we have here a thinker of very crude thoughts and a believer in very dangerous and heretical propositions, which he mistakes for truths too self-evident to admit of discussion.

The body of the book consists of fifty-one chapters, mostly historical, but presenting facts in a light intended to establish a thesis, which is by no means the correct historical method. These data are interesting, however, and will well repay reading, as they admit the student into the Arcanum of trade unionism and make him acquainted with what, at least in theory, is its underlying idea. For example, in the chapter on the Philosophy of Trade Unionism we find the following: "In its fundamental principle trade unionism is plain and clear and simple. Trade unionism starts from the recognition of the fact that under normal conditions the individual, unorganized workman cannot bargain advantageously with the employer for the sale of his labor." This is elaborated at great length, but it is essentially untrue as applied to the individual who as a workman is desirable and who rises above the common level of contented mediocrity. Again: "Trade unionism recognizes that the destruction of the workingman is the individual bargain, and the salvation of the workingman is the joint, united, or collective bargain." Well, it may so "recognize," but the fact remains that the joint, united, or collective bargain, to be satisfactory to the majority, gives some too much and others too little, and under it more are paid above their value than are paid below it. Thus it necessarily operates to create a wage earning "class" from which emancipation by promotion is increasingly difficult, and may in time become impossible.

It would be interminable and unprofitable to pursue the subject of the development of the trade union through the several chapters of Mr. Mitchell's book thereto relating. His facts are probably correct, but the deductions drawn from them are often very different from those warranted. No allowance is made for the progress of civilization and the general uplifting of mankind by the substitution of modern social relations for those of the feudal system and of the long period antedating the advent of labor-saving machinery. The trade union in one or another phase of its development is credited with it all, whereas very profound thinkers have reached the conclusion that they have had extremely little to do with bettering the conditions of humanity and have accomplished only what was ready for accomplishment through the operation of forces which they did not initiate and could not facilitate or control. Naturally the most interesting chapters are those which deal with existing conditions. These are short, but confusingly numerous, and to even mention them all would be impossible in reasonable space. Under the sub-head, "Trade Unions, the State, and the Law," the subjects which it suggests are dealt with tenderly. One looks in vain for a single outspoken denunciation of the outrages committed in the name of organized labor by trade union members for the furtherance of union purposes. This, of course, is a delicate subject for one in Mr. Mitchell's position to handle. Coal strikes have not been so free from outrages against persons and property that he can disclaim knowledge of them at least; hence, we find him talking generalities rather than dealing with familiar facts. One or two quotations, with appropriate comment, will suffice. "The efforts of workingmen to assert their rights and better their condition have been met from the beginning by the invocation of the law and the adoption of repressive measures." This is distinctly false and misleading. Such measures have been adopted within the experience of living men, at least, only when, to accomplish its objects, organized labor has ignored and trampled upon the rights of others. Speaking of the attitude of many trade unions toward the National Guard, he says: "The cause assigned for this antagonism is that the volunteer military organizations have in the past been called upon not only to suppress disorder, but actually to put down strikes." If it is intended to be meant by this that the militia have been employed to interfere with men who exercised the right not to work, but refrained from interfering with those who wished to work, I have no hesitation in saying that I do not believe it.

Again: "From the beginning trade unions have been law-abiding institutions, and have endeavored by political action to secure the reforms they desired." If this were true, the trade unions would be incomparably stronger than they are to-day and would stand a great deal higher in public respect and confidence. This kind of assertion leads nowhere. The boycott is dealt with apologetically and disingenuously. The injunction is discussed with entire disregard of the fact that the only acts prohibited by any injunction ever issued by any court of which a record exists were those in themselves illegal, destructive of the public peace, in contravention of the rights of others, and for these reasons obnoxious to the law. Was the abandonment of unsatisfactory employment ever enjoined? Did any court ever forbid workmen to do any act in itself lawful and within the statutes? If so, the Judge issuing it should be impeached and driven from the bench with public execration. If Mr. Mitchell is right in saying that "No weapon has been used with such disastrous effect against trade unions as the injunction in labor disputes," it is because it has restrained the performance of acts which would have destroyed the supremacy of law and established anarchy in its place. No doubt it interferes very seriously at times with the plans of the unions to have the rights of property and the rights of the public asserted by the courts, but when this is true it goes without saying that the plans of labor are revolutionary and anarchistic. This chapter seems to me distinctly incendiary, and its only effect must be to weaken the respect of the unthinking reader for the institutions of our Government and for law.

Probably the best chapters in the book are those which discuss the recent great strike in the anthracite trade. In these there is an air of frankness which contrasts agreeably with much that precedes. One interesting contribution to the history of this important struggle is contained in a pregnant paragraph referring to the month which followed the Indianapolis convention, at which aid was promised the anthracite miners by their associates of the bituminous districts. "During the first week of August a crisis was reached. The agents of the companies circulated rumors among the strikers to the effect that the money contributed by the bituminous miners was being withheld, if not actually misappropriated. I am fully convinced that the strike would have collapsed if the operators at this time had opened their mines and invited the strikers to return to work." If this view of the situation is correct it only serves to confirm the general impression that, from the operators' side, the coal strike management was supremely bad.

The old cry, "Oh, that mine enemy would write a book!" will be recalled by those who for any reason disapprove of the writer of this work and have little or no faith in him. We doubt if it will add to his reputation for wisdom or sagacity as a labor leader, or win any converts to the cause it defends. He would have been incomparably stronger had he written nothing and posed as the Sphynx of the trade union movement. He has given us the measure of his intelligence in the field of economic science, and it is not so great as was generally believed. His effort is apparently sincere enough, but he sees only one side of the question, and that through lenses which distort perspective and confuse relative values. His argument is not convincing; it is not even persuasive. The book is well printed, agreeable to the eye, and pleasant to read, but it is marred by irrelevant and even intrusive illustrations which might much better have been omitted. They add nothing to its interest. It establishes the fact that the real leader of labor, the Moses who is to lead it through the wilderness in which it is now wandering, into the promised land of industrial peace and good-will, is not Mr. John Mitchell, and in this respect it has a distinct value. If the book is widely read, as I believe it will be, and do not hesitate to say it should be, it will accomplish a great deal of good, but not at all in the way the author probably expected and intended.

It may be that a book should be considered wholly on its merits, and with no reference whatever to the author's identification with public movements from which his real views may be inferred. This, however, is difficult in the case of an author as prominent in the public view as Mr. Mitchell. Had Ingersoll written a volume of hymns saturated with the loftiest sentiments of religious enthusiasm, one reading it could not well forget his platform utterances or overlook his blatant atheism. Should Bryan write a book to prove that the gold standard is the only standard consistent with sound finance in modern business relations the stronger his arguments the less would they be regarded as expressing his real convictions. If Croker should publish a volume appealing to civic pride for the maintenance of the purity of the ballot and the exclusion of unfit men from office it would be difficult to convince any one that it was not a satire so subtle that its humor had been lost in the refining process. For the same reason when Mitchell writes of the problems, purposes, and ideals of the trade unions the most impartial critic will be found asking himself what it is that Mitchell "stands for" officially, and whether what he says squares with what he does. Within a week we have witnessed the celebration of Mitchell Day in the district where he is assumed to exercise supreme power over the thought and actions of a united following.

In the processions in his honor in Wilkesbarre, Scranton, and other towns of the anthracite district, the present temper of the miners and something of their purposes and ideals may be gained from the banners and transparencies carried. These rejoiced over the "great victory" won by the miners last year, but indicated a willingness, and even an eagerness, to strike again. The distinguished statistician and student of labor conditions, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, who cannot be accused of hostility to labor, because of decisions rendered by him as umpire in recent controversies of the Conciliation Board, was caricatured to the point of insult, and the results of the "great victory" was treated contemptuously and made the butt of ridicule and sneers. What had Mitchell to say concerning this display of shocking bad taste, if it be given no harsher name? Nothing. In his speech at Scranton he laid principal stress upon the fact that the extremely liberal concessions reached through arbitration will expire in 1906, and urged his following to keep in line for the enforcement of larger demands when the way is clear to make them. This is what Mitchell as a labor leader "stands for" to-day. What he stood for during the anthracite strike may be judged from the testimony taken by the arbitration commission, to which those for whom the subject has interest are referred. He is not one qualified to write the new gospel of industrial peace, whatever other talent he may possess as an author.

J. C. BAYLES.

The Boss and the Lady.

THE CHASE. A Novel. By Reginald Wright Kauffman and Edward Childs Carpenter. 12mo. Pp. 302. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a story of a "Boss" born in Ireland and in humble station, and eminent in the politics of an American city not very different from New York. It is also the story of a young woman who bears a Knickerbocker name beginning with Van and holds fixed opinions on the evils of bosses and bossism. The meeting between the two, obviously from the beginning designed for each other by the joint authors, is brought about by an automobile. The machine has taken liberties with speed ordinances and the law has interposed. The Boss comes along and delivers the ladies—there are two of them—from the arm of justice. They are grateful, but they do not know he is a boss. Later they find out, and the young woman, whose opinions are fixed and whose name begins with Van, obtains from the Boss sundry favors, all for charitable ends. She has a sister who obtains favors of a more personal nature. Then comes the great campaign which is to make or break the Boss's power. The young woman with fixed opinions invades the Boss's inner office and lectures the Boss on his methods—and immediately thereafter discovers that the other side, who are, naturally, reformers, are up to worse tricks. In the end the young woman with fixed opinions tries to get one of the Boss's henchmen to juggle with certain returns in order to obtain a victory for his side. The Boss overhears and will have none of it. There is, of course, a love story lying parallel.

In the run of political novels this has points which distinguish it above the ordinary. With certain inherent probabilities, it seems yet to stand pretty well within the larger facts. It is not dull reading, and the figure of the Boss is live and friendly.

ROBERT MORRIS.

Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer's New Life of the Great Financier.*

THIS biography of Robert Morris is based for the most part upon the manuscript volumes of the Morris papers, which have been recently acquired by the Library of Congress from the estate of Gen. John Meredith Read, and which have themselves had a curious history; they were rescued by Gen. Read from a rubbish heap in a small French town, after mysteriously disappearing from this country. The most important of these papers are those which throw light upon the period when Morris held the office of Superintendent of Finance. It is to this period in duration somewhat more than three years that Dr. Oberholtzer devotes about one-half of his book, since it was the most important part of Morris's public life.

After giving brief and necessarily scanty information about his early life, the author shows us the importance of Morris's work in the Continental Congress. When that body, fearing an attack from Howe on Philadelphia, retired to Baltimore, Morris stayed behind in Philadelphia and assumed charge of Congress's affairs. "It is no exaggeration to say," observes Dr. Oberholtzer, "that, at this time, Robert Morris was the acting executive head for the whole continent." At this period Morris strongly urged Congress to intrust its business to responsible individuals rather than to irresponsible boards.

Early in 1781 Congress appointed Morris Superintendent of Finance. The finances of the Government were in a deplorable condition. Congress was virtually bankrupt, and this was the period when the currency was used to paper rooms and to light fires. It was imperative that the Treasury Board should be superseded by an individual of business responsibility, and for this position Morris was the logical candidate. The financier was at once called on to manage the Yorktown campaign, and it is certain that the success of that campaign depended largely on his able financiering.

The establishment of a National bank was regarded by Morris, as it was later by Hamilton, as a matter of the greatest importance. "I am determined," said Morris, "that the bank shall be well supported until it can support itself, and then it will support us." The bank proved of the greatest utility, and Morris afterward said that without it the business of the Office of Finance could not have been performed.

The great trouble with the system of Government set up by the Articles of Confederation was that it was virtually impossible for the Continental Government to obtain revenue. Making appeals to the State Legislatures for requisitions was, as Morris said, "like preaching to the dead." Unfortunately Morris was destined to do a great deal of this futile preaching. To make the best of the bad system of requisitions, the Superintendent tried to initiate a reform in insisting that supplies should be in the form of money, not of commodities. He was often forced, however, to take commodities or nothing. He also strove to reform the methods of collecting Continental taxes by appointing an efficient collector for each State.

His plans in regard to a mint and silver monometallism did not succeed, and the stability of the Government's credit depended mainly on his own notes and those of the bank. Morris continued in the Office of Finance till November, 1784, when he was succeeded by a board. He was tired of the fault found with his administration, and determined to resign as soon as he could settle the financial problems involved in the disbandment of the army.

Morris's experience with the workings of government under the Articles of Confederation naturally led him to champion the cause of Federalism, and he was one of the most ardent supporters of the new Constitution. His influence was felt in the convention of 1787, though he did not take a prominent part in the debates of that body. The Pennsylvania Assembly chose Morris to be one of its Senators in the new Government. As Senator he gave hearty support to the Secretary of the Treasury and his policy, and took a prominent part in arranging the first tariff law.

In the latter part of his life Morris became involved in great financial reverses; he speculated wildly and was reduced to bankruptcy. His confinement in a debtors' prison was the depth of his humiliation. The passage of an opportune law, however, enabled Morris to leave prison. This was in 1801. Five years later the great financier died.

Such, in outline, is the story Dr. Oberholtzer has to tell, and which, on the whole, he tells in an interesting and satisfactory way.

*ROBERT MORRIS, Patriot and Financier. By Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer, Ph. D. With Portraits and Other Illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A Gamekeeper's Stories.

THE RED POACHER. By Seumas MacManus. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents.

Mr. MacManus partakes with hearty appetite of the homely fare of Ellen, the good wife of Black Thomas Gallagher, a discharged gamekeeper, and over the post-prandial pipe Thomas relates the poaching exploits of a fellow with red whiskers, which, however, upon occasion were dyed a raven black. The tricks of the Red Poacher are at times ingenious. It is probable that if one were just in from a day's tramp with a gun, and one had just fed bountifully upon "stirabout," and one had Thomas himself at hand to tell these same stories, he might enjoy them more. But they read well enough. This is only a very little book of 130 pages.

JUVENILES.

A Few More of This Season's Rich Supply of Children's Books.

"BABY DAYS" (Century Company, New York) is a large, closely printed book of 192 pages of pictures, rhymes, verses, and stories. A part of this was published some time ago in a book by the same name; the rest is made up of later contributions to the St. Nicholas Magazine. Both pictures and reading matter are excellent contributions by many of the best illustrators and writers for children. The book would be worth while if only for the frontispiece, showing the portrait, by Adelaide Phillips, of a charming little girl. Carolyn Wells, Oliver Herford, and Tudor Jenks are among the contributors.

"McClure's Children's Annual for 1904," edited by T. W. H. Crosland, (McClure, Phillips & Co.,) is another delightful children's book. There are stories and rhymes, full-page colored pictures, many of them of the Noah's Ark type, and there are funny little line drawings in the text. There is a tragic story of Johnnie running away with the circus, "The Puppykins and the Cross Cat," and one of the woman who makes dogs of door handles. Here is a poem of the yellow kitten:

I had a yellow kitty,
It was a little fright.
I sent it to the city
To have it painted white.
And OH!
Whatever
DO
YOU
THINK?
They went
And painted
Pussy PINK.

A large and handsome book bound in dark green covered boards is "The Children's Book," edited by Horace E. Scudder, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) This book contains a collection of the best and most famous children's poems and stories in the English language. There are practically all the well-known fairy and many Arabian Nights tales, with fables, stories from the Greek, "Dick Whittington and His Cat," &c. These are always good, but the collection of verses is particularly interesting, including Tennyson's "What does little birdie say in her nest at peep of day?" There is "The Diverting History of John Gilpin," by Cowper; Mary Howitt's "Will You Walk into the Parlor, Said the Spider to the Fly," Wordsworth's pet lamb, beginning "The dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink"; Southey's "Llewellyn and His Dog" and "Mary's Little Lamb" occupy positions of honor, and there is an old ballad beginning: "Now ponder well, you parents dear, these words which I shall write." It is a delight to see "Twinkle, twinkle, little star" and "Wee Willie Winkie" and Jane Taylor's "Pretty Cow," "Young Lochinvar," "Horatius," and all the other long list that the boys decisim are to be found in the book.

It is half a question whether "Kings and Queens," by Florence Wilkinson, illustrated by Ethel Franklin Betts, (McClure, Phillips & Co.,) is a book for big people or little people. The introduction in prose will be read with much interest by the big people. It tells the story of how "David and I" and "sweet Emma Moreland"—Emma Moreland was the horse—went wandering off into the beautiful Indian Summer November country world. There should have been a real estate hunt in place of the wandering, but the latter, as it chanced, answered the purpose much more satisfactorily and wound up at the location of "the house of great content." "David and I" are the immediate progenitors of the small kings and queens who are supposed to have written the poems and rhymes—not many of them are jingles—that compose the book. Beulah, Belinda, John, and David are the authors. Here are scraps of their work. Belinda writes of "A Cross Lady," concluding in the third verse:

I went to buy some eggs of her
For David's birthday party.
I said, politely as I could,
"Your roosters keep a-laying good."
She said: "Is that so, smarty?"

All sorts and kinds of familiar subjects are taken for the children's poems. David writes of "'Lizabeth's Little Dog":

There is a little waddling dog
That lives across our street;
He has a sort of hoary face
And funny big black feet.

"A Lesson in Pedigree," by John, is in three verses:

Percy is one of those Fauntleroys;
He sits in a heap of Paris toys,
And he shuts his ears when we make a noise.

He has little teeth like a row of pearls;
His nurse does him up in sausage curls,
And he walks on his toes like little girls.

One day in school he whispered to me
About his Jenny-o'-something tree,
"And you have none," he whispered to me.

I said I'd show him after class;
So I gave him a view of the sassafras,
And I said, "Do you see
Our family tree?"
As I switched his legs, the silly ass.

"Li'l Verses for Li'l Fellows" is by George Vere Hobart (New York: R. H. Russell.) The greater number of these verses are written in baby talk, and looking through them the reader of the many new baby books realizes how seldom this is done. The best work in this book is not done in this way. There are poems in darky dialect that are excellent. The Dutchman is given a few poems in broken English, and the street urchin talks in his vernacular. "The Gingerbread Boy" and "The Unfortunate Dolly" are among the best of the verses. The former has been previously set to music by Reginald De Koven. The book is large, with many illustrations.

Among the books for girls this year Thomas Nelson has a little story prettily illustrated in color by Virginia Keep, (Harper & Brothers.) Originally, in a more condensed form, it appeared in Harper's Young People, but has been amplified for this volume. It is one of the quiet, pleasant tales, well written, but without originality—the story of two children, both cripples, one rich and one poor. It is a history of the meeting of the children and the aid the one is able to give the other, lifting her from the depths of misery to a comfortable home, where, as a climax, she meets the mother from whom she has been separated from her babyhood.

There is a familiar note to Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Half a Dozen Housekeepers," a reprint of one of her earlier works. It is a small book of 162 pages, the story of the adventure of six seminary girls during two weeks, told in six chapters. The leader of the girls has a bright idea, and, the recitation hall having burned in the middle of the term, suggests that five of her friends go to housekeeping with her during the time it will require to make the building ready for occupancy again. The older members of the family are conveniently away, and the girls have exciting times.

One of the hostess's preparations for her guests is to have a barrel of apples brought up from the cellar and placed in one corner of the sitting room, ready for use. That is a feature of the book that stirs the memory. There is another in the midnight tribulations of one of the young housekeepers who bathes her face in violet ink in place of the tooth liniment. It is a good country story of New England life with bread made with "risin's," apple sauce cooked with maple syrup, buckwheats set overnight, and the girls reading Louisa Alcott's books, for the story dates some years back. To read Miss Alcott's books one need not go so far back, however, for a Christmas book this year is a brand new edition of one of those best of books, "Jo's Boys." There are ten illustrations by Ellen Wetherald Ahrens, and the same charm there vaa to these books when they first appeared. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

But of all the good girl's books of the season there is not one that is more delightful than Annie Hamilton Donnell's "Camp Fidelity Girls," (Little, Brown & Co.) She is one of the best writers of the modern girl's books, and her stories are sure to show delightfully human, bright, and natural girls—dear, lovable girls—that it is a delight to know. It does not take much of a plot to make a story interesting when the writer knows her subject and her audiences, and this hangs upon an epidemic of scarlet fever which sends a quartet of girls up to a deserted little farm in the town of Fidelity. Camp Fidelity they call the house, and there they spend a delightful Summer, the happiest of exiles. There is a mystery in the story, the finding of a bankbook in an old daguerreotype, and also the little maiden to whom it belongs. It is all fresh, wholesome, and interesting from beginning to end.

Bourrienne's Napoleon.

MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. From the French of F. de Bourrienne. Newly edited, with notes and a chronological table. 12mo. Pp. 540. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

Like Johnson, Napoleon also had his Boswell. "Bien, Bourrienne, you too will be immortal," Napoleon said one day to his old schoolmate of Brienne. "Why, General?" "Are you not my secretary?" Then came the answer: "Tell me the name of Alexander's."

From 1828 to 1830, while Bourrienne was dodging his creditors in Belgium, he did his best to make Napoleon's prophecy come true, and the result was nine octavo volumes called "Mémoires sur Napoléon, le Consulat, l'Empire et la Restauration," published in parts from 1829 to 1831. In 1836 an English translation was brought out in London. It is this translation that we now have before us, with a few added notes, a chronology, and an exhaustive index—all in a single volume at a remarkably low figure.

Bourrienne wrote a lively and inaccurate memoir of his sometime friend and employer, and he wrote it in accordance with the revival of the worship of Napoleon which swept through France from the day of the Emperor's death at St. Helena until "Napoleon the Little" came upon the scene with his pet eagle.

Bourrienne had it in his power to make a valuable biographic contribution to the literature inspired by his remarkable master. Instead he wrote to please Napoleon worshippers. Incidentally he strove to whitewash his own reputation. If he made Napoleon out a demigod, he claimed the honor of the virtuous and authorised exponent.

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GLADSTONE.

Mr. O'Connor Reviews Those Passages of the Biography Treating of the Statesman's Attitude Toward This Country.*

THE attitude of Gladstone toward America was not only friendly, but cordial and sympathetic, during the greater part of his political career, but at the time of the civil war his good-will was divided between the United States and the Confederacy, his judgment went so far astray as to assume the success of the seceding States, and he favored mediation. There was nothing unusual or unnatural in all this, but, unfortunately, in a speech at a banquet in the Town Hall of Newcastle Oct. 7, 1862, he put his opinion as to the success of the Confederacy into a few phrases that caught the attention of the world, and thenceforward he was regarded as the representative of foreign sentiment hostile to America.

Mr. Morley, while condemning Gladstone's view of the civil war, represents it fairly in the way of quotations from his correspondence at the beginning of the struggle. Gladstone, then a member of Palmerston's Cabinet, thought that an attempt to restore the Union by force was doomed to failure, and it was at the verge of failure on the battlefield, during the reconstruction period, and in the determination of the result of the Presidential election of 1876. Even now the race question is an element of danger. In a letter to the Duchess of Sutherland, May 29, 1861, Gladstone said of the declaration of the Vice President of the Confederacy to the effect that the white man is superior to the black, and therefore has the right to hold him in slavery: "I think that principle detestable, and I am wholly with the opponents of it." But he did not concede that, because the opinions of the South were wrong, the North was justified in making war to put them down. He wrote to the Duke of Argyll, Aug. 26, 1861, commenting on a letter of Harriet Beecher Stowe, which had been sent to him. He defined the purpose of the South as twofold: "The liberation of its trade and people from the law of tribute to the North"; and "the maintenance of the slave system without fear or risk of Northern interference." He spoke of Northern motives as far more complex and gave this keen analysis of them: "There is the anti-slavery motive impelling with great vehemence a small section; * * * there is the spirit of protection and monopoly, unwilling to surrender future booty; there is the pugnaciousness in great towns, found in America as in all countries, and ever ready for a row; there is the fear that unless a firm front were shown against secession it would not stop where it had begun; there is last and (relatively to this subject-matter) best of all, the strong instinct of National life, and the abhorrence of nature itself toward all severance of an organized body." The last sentiment, as well as the first, he said, should be treated in England "with great tenderness and respect." The authority of the North, as it was then the fashion to call the Nation, he conceded, prima facie, but he thought that the framers of the Constitution had left the question open, knowing that in case of a revolutionary emergency no written convention would control the forces brought into play. More than once in letters and speeches Gladstone declared that he had no partiality for North or South, asserted his good-will toward both, and disclaimed for himself the desire, common in England at the time, that the American Union might be broken up, in order to make way for English supremacy in the New World.

There is a belief in this country that although popular opinion in Great Britain during the civil war period was largely against the United States, and although the policy of the Government went to the very edge of hostility, and even passed over into injury, yet Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort were our stanch friends; and there is a sort of tradition that royal interference prevented war in the Trent case. When Prince Henry of Prussia visited this country recently Harvard University conferred on him an honorary degree and set forth this tradition as one of several reasons for granting it, saying, in substance, that his grandmother had intervened to prevent action that might have led to war. And yet Gladstone, who has always been regarded as an enemy at that era, was active in the Cabinet against the policy adopted and shared the counsels of the Queen and the Prince Consort in regard to softening the expression of the purpose of the Government, if he did not actually shape the royal opinion. That, at least, is what Mr. Morley's story leaves us to infer.

Nov. 8, 1861, Capt. Wilkes of the San Jacinto intercepted the British mail steamer Trent on the high seas and took from her the Confederate Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, and their secretaries, McFarland and Eustis. The action, though clearly contrary to the American doctrine of neutral rights, was hailed in this country with exultation, tempered by some wholesome misgivings. The news did not reach England until Nov. 27; and there it roused fierce indignation, though the thing done was not altogether repugnant to the English doctrine of the privileges of belligerents. For the next three days the entries in Gladstone's diary are as follows:

> Nov. 28—Off at 6:30 to Windsor. The Queen and Prince spoke much of the American news. Nov. 29, Friday—Came up to town for the Cabinet on American news. Returned to Windsor for dinner and reported to the Queen and Prince.
>
> Nov. 30, Saturday—Left Windsor at 11:30. Cabinet 3-6:30. Lord Russell's draft softened and abridged.

Morley says that Russell's draft of a dispatch to our Government was sent to Windsor Friday night; that the Prince, then touched with mortal illness, suggested modifications; that the Queen returned the draft, recommending changes, and that Palmerston adopted them as excellent, going even a step further in smoothing offense out of the language used. The modification of Russell's draft consisted in using one or two milder expressions and assuming that the United States had not authorized the action of Wilkes. Gladstone gave an account of the Cabinet meetings of Friday and Saturday in a letter, Dec. 3, 1861, to the Duke of Argyll, in which he summarized the two dispatches adopted, one asking the return of the prisoners with an apology, and the other, not to be shown, directing Lyons, the British Minister, to leave Washington if the surrender were not made within seven days. The writer adds: "I thought and urged that we should hear what the Americans had to say before withdrawing Lyons, for I could not feel sure that we were at the bottom of the law in the case or could judge here and now what form it would assume. But this view did not prevail."

It need not be assumed because of all the eloquence and emotion wasted over the dispatches of Nov. 30, 1861, that there was anything very mild or gentle in them, or that we were whipped into submission with roses. Taken together, they were singularly curt and peremptory. The first dispatch recited briefly the facts as to the capture of the Confederate envoys, describing it as "an act of violence which was an affront to the British flag and a violation of international law." It went on: "Her Majesty's Government, bearing in mind the friendly relations which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, are willing to believe that the United States naval officer who committed the aggression was not acting in compliance with any authority from his Government, or that if he considered himself so authorized he greatly misunderstood the instructions he had received. For the Government of the United States must be fully aware that the British Government could not allow such an affront to the national honor to pass without full reparation, and her Majesty's Government are unwilling to believe that it could be the deliberate intention of the United States unnecessarily to force into discussion between the two Governments a question to which the whole British nation would be sure to entertain such unanimity of feeling. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that when this matter shall have been brought under the consideration of the United States that Government will, of its own accord, offer the British Government such redress as alone could satisfy the British nation—namely, the liberation of the four gentlemen and their delivery to your lordship, in order that they may again be placed under British protection." The second dispatch, not intended to be shown immediately, said: "Should Mr. Seward ask for delay in order that this grave and painful matter should be deliberately considered, you will consent to a delay not exceeding seven days. If at the end of that time no answer is given, or if any other answer is given except that of a compliance with the demands of her Majesty's Government, your lordship is instructed to leave Washington with all the members of your legation and repair immediately to London." This would mean war, and preparations for war began at once in England.

Great Britain was clearly in the right in this matter, and no sensible American will cavil at the dry, imperative tone of the dispatches, but he may be permitted to wonder that any one should scent conciliation in them, and he may pay the tribute of a smile to Gladstone's futile attempt at larger international charity.

The year 1862 was a period of distress in England, as our civil war had left cotton manufacturers without material, and great numbers of Lancashire spinners were out of work and on the verge of starvation. Mr. Gladstone employed many of them at Hawarden. The feeling in favor of mediation grew very strong, and he agreed with Palmerston and Russell that it was the best policy. He made a trip to the north of England that year, met with an enthusiastic reception everywhere, and in an after-dinner speech at Newcastle fell into one of the worst errors of his political career. Alluding to the American war he said:

> We know quite well that the people of the Northern States have not yet drunk of the cup—they are still trying to hold it far from their lips—which all the rest of the world see they nevertheless must drink of. We may have our opinions about slavery; we may be for or against the South; but there is no doubt that Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the South have made an army; they are making, it appears, a navy; and they have made—what is more than either—they have made a nation.

As a historic forecast this was folly, but as a political declaration—for that is what the world took it to be—it was a great wrong. It was supposed that as a Cabinet Minister Gladstone was speaking for the Government and foreshadowing a policy of mediation, if not intervention, but his colleagues promptly corrected the impression, and serious consequences were avoided. In after years he said, in reviewing certain errors in his life, that this was "the most singular and palpable—I may add the least excusable—of them all." His only palliation of it was that he thought the time ripe for a suggestion looking toward the cessation of bloodshed and calamity, and made the statement in the spirit of friendship. He added: "Not only was this a misjudgment of the case, but even if it had been otherwise I was not the person to make the declaration." The fact that a Cabinet Minister made it left the nation open to suspicion on the subsequent charge of negligence in enforcing the neutrality laws and added to the embarrassment caused by the escape of the Confederate cruisers. "My offense," he said, "was indeed only a mistake, but one of incredible grossness, and with such consequences of offense and alarm attached to it that my failing to perceive them justly exposed me to very severe blame." In the course of this censure on himself Gladstone repeated that he did not desire the breaking up of the American Union out of any conviction that it would serve British policy, as many of his contemporaries did. He said: "Lord Palmerston desired the severance as a limitation of a dangerous power, but prudently held his tongue."

When the French Emperor proposed mediation on the part of France, England, and Russia, the last State refused to participate in it, and the Cabinet at London divided on the issue. The fair inference is that Gladstone favored mediation and that Palmerston and Russell lacked nerve to push it, though anxious for it.

He made only one speech in Parliament on the American war, and that was against a proposition to recognize the Confederacy. His biographer describes it as "curiously balanced."

Little need be said as to the settlement of the Alabama claims by arbitration, as it is a great historical event which challenged the attention of the world and has become a favorite theme of those who cherish high hopes of international peace and "a parliament of man." To Gladstone fell the honor of conducting the affair to a conclusion on behalf of Great Britain, and his biographer says: "The treaty of Washington and the Geneva arbitration stand out as the most notable victory in the nineteenth century of the noble art of preventive diplomacy, and the most original exhibition in their history of self-command in two of the three chief democratic powers of the Western world. For the moment the result did something to impair the popularity of Mr. Gladstone's Government, but his association with this high act of national policy is one of the things that give its brightest lustre to his fame." The technical victory was with us, but the real triumph of diplomacy was with our kin beyond the sea, and yet Gladstone risked the charge of cowardice and lack of patriotism from those he served so well. Had he chosen any other course British dominion would have ceased on the American Continent.

JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

Rochester, N. Y., November, 1908.

*THE LIFE OF WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE. By John Morley. In three volumes. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $10.50.

Shakespeare's Country.

SHAKESPEARE'S HOMELAND. Sketches of Stratford-on-Avon, the Forest of Arden, and the Avon Valley. By W. Salt Brassington. Over seventy illustrations. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 338. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

"Shakespeare's Homeland," is a topographical book in part, but it gives the names and the characteristics of many persons who were associated with Shakespeare. Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire are neighbors, and the historic events connected with the towns or villages are innumerable. Here are the castles of Warwick, Kenilworth, Tamworth, Dudley, and Maxtoke, with the cathedrals of Worcester, Lichfield, Gloucester, and Coventry. The roll of names of the distinguished Englishmen born in these counties is endless. Mr. W. Salt Brassington begins with a description of a remote farmhouse, some twelve miles from Stratford-on-Avon, whence came the ancestors of the poet. Here is a little hamlet, known as Woldiche, or Oldediche, or Oldich. It was here, and in one of the farmhouses, that the poet's ancestors were living at the end of the thirteenth century. There is the highest probability that Shakespeare's pedigree begins with the name of "Adam de Oldediche." In the Register of the Guild of Knowle, under the year 1486, there "is a pious entry for the prayers of the faithful on behalf of Richard Shakespeare and Alice, his wife of Woldiche."

Very intricate are the ramifications of the Arden pedigree. The Ardens were nobles, and Sir Walter Arden was the great-great-grandfather of William Shakespeare. His maternal grandfather was Robert Arden, and his home a farmhouse. There were Shakespeares at Snytterfield in 1540. In 1582 William Shakespeare married Anne, daughter of Richard Hathaway, of Shottery. Anne is believed to have been some seven years older than her husband, and the evidence of this rests on a date found on Anne's gravestone. Discussions on the origin of Shakespeare and of his wife have been endless. It seems to us that the author of the volume under notice has been singularly clear in sorting the chaff from the grain in working over the pedigree of the poet. Mr. Salt Brassington does not accept anything on hearsay, as far as relates to the many local associations having to do with Shakespeare. He visits in person all the notable places, and describes what he sees. Something amusing are the local names given to certain places. Perhaps alliteration, rather than truthfulness made the soubriquets. Thus we find Beggarly Broom, Papist Wexford, Drunken Bedford, Piping Pebworth, Dadging (Dodging,) Exhall, Hungry Grafton, and Haunted Hillborough.

How many authentic relics of the poet have we? The origin of many objects associated with Shakespeare the author questions. He places, however, implicit faith in the Shakespeare gloves, now the property of Dr. Howard H. Furness.

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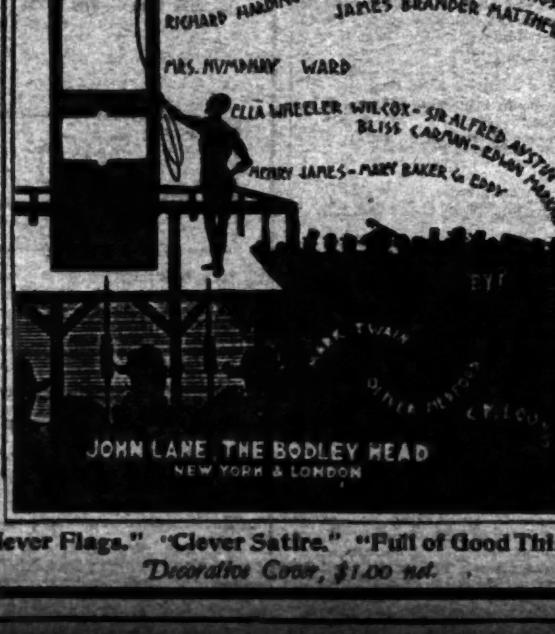

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R. H. STODDARD.

The Rev. John White Chadwick Reviews the Poet's "Recollections."*

MR. STODDARD'S "Recollections" are the more welcome because the main haunt of their interest is New York. Such was the aggregation of literary fellows at one time in Boston that very naturally the balance of literary biography and reminiscence has tipped that way. Not more conspicuously perhaps than it should have done, and still it is a pleasant variation to have a volume of literary memoirs hailing from New York, and if such a volume was to be written no one except Mr. Stedman could be expected to do it better than Mr. Stoddard. Should Mr. Stedman be excepted when this kind of thing is on the tapis? From him we should have had a more judicial measurement of reputations and results. But what are possibly the defects of Mr. Stoddard's qualities are an enhancement of his matter. He is positive, he is dogmatic, he lets himself go in a free and hearty way; sometimes with fine audacity. Then, too, at one time he was highly representative of some proud resentment in New York of the ascendency of the Boston set. It is interesting to imagine what the effect would have been if he had gone back to New England at the beginning of his literary life and remained there throughout its course.

Politically and aesthetically he would have been nearest to Hawthorne, furthest from Whittier and Emerson. He would have been repelled by their seriousness, their didacticism, their ethical passion. The didacticism of Longfellow repelled him, much as it did Poe; the play of his fancy in proportion to the exercise of his imagination hardly less. Even Lowell would have pleased him more if he had not written "The Biglow Papers" and otherwise shown his preference for "Bliss's book that flowed Fast by the oracle of God."

In short, Mr. Stoddard's passion was for poetry as poetry, and it seemed to him not less than an impiety to use it for the purposes of moral inspiration.

The chief defect of these recollections is their inverted egotism, their modesty. Clearly they do not make a good biography of Stoddard an indifferent matter. He tells us less about himself, especially his literary self, than about many others. And, besides, the manner in which his recollections of his own life are presented is unfavorable to clear appreciation. There are many gaps and the topical arrangement is bewildering. The chronology of Stoddard's literary apprenticeship is by no means clear. At some points there are confusion and apparent contradiction. And there is no critical commentary on Stoddard's work such as we should have a right to expect from a biography; such as one as Mr. Stedman could write for us. He writes a brief yet admirable introduction to this volume, and his farewell words, spoken at Stoddard's burial, are perfect of their kind. But why should he not in parallel course with the autobiography in which he should by this time be engaged write a biography of his friend, filling up the gaps which here yawn so dangerously, and securing us a final appreciation of Stoddard's work in general and its particular felicities of form and spirit?

It is interesting that stoddard, only less of the New England kind than Poe, was, like him, of New England birth, though less accidentally. His story of "A New England Childhood" is a painful one. Sordid elements were predominant. Here was a boy with a mother whom he could not respect or love, and the old man cannot write of her without a certain bitterness in his memories of her vagrant and unpleasant ways. Willis's "Saturday Afternoon" was the first poem that touched his sensibility. If it had given direction to his choice of subjects it would have been well for his general acceptability. The wonder is that with such a childhood and youth, the poetic principle in him ever was set free. He had less advantages of education than any of our major poets. Of these Whittier had the least, yet Stoddard was as remote as Lowell from the simplicity of that world in which Whittier's art habitually moved.

The necessities of his boyhood drove him first to law and then to literature, in each case in the capacity of office boy; then to a brush and bellows factory; thence to a blacksmith's shop; next—last of the mother's fond amenities—to an iron foundry, in which he worked from his eighteenth year till he was twenty-one. The direction of his talent declared itself in his use of his monthly allowance of fifty cents, when he was earning less than four dollars a month, for the purchase of books. Only a faint interest lingers about such names as Seba Smith and Ralph Hoyt, but about that of Park Benjamin, Stoddard's third literary friend, a more positive aroma, and this is also true of Lewis Gaylord Clark, who managed to live well off The Knickerbocker Magazine, by which his contributors, especially the younger, profited nothing. Mr. Stoddard does not care a fig for dates, and the absence of these takes something from the intelligence of our appreciation of his literary development. It is good to come to his fifth chapter, "My Friend, Bayard Taylor," where we are on firmer ground. Frank where he dislikes, caustic where he condemns, no one can be more generous than Stoddard when he is speaking of a friend. Here the danger is that he will be excessive in his praise. But we may delight in the warmth of his affection even where that of his encomium gives us pause. Stoddard's favorite poet was Keats and Taylor's was Shelley, and Stoddard's opinion is that Taylor's "Ode to Shelley" is the noblest poem that Shelley's genius ever has inspired. For Dr. Griswold the Poe faction has only malefactions, but Stoddard found him "kindly, courteous, generous"; too kindly with the swarm of parasites rather than too hard. For Willis also he has something very different from the usual depreciation, but more praise for his character than for his literary accomplishment. Above and beyond all other authors and editors known to Stoddard, "he was the most watchful for and considerate with young writers—the most appreciative and generous and the most helpful." When we are told that "he always was the gentleman" we are obliged to remember his public exploitation of his private intercourse with people of importance and a doubt intrudes.

There is nothing to justify the tradition of Stoddard's aversion from the Boston set in his cordial treatment of Lowell, though he was troubled "in so poetical a poet" by the didactic quality. When Stoddard endeavored to ingratiate himself with Lowell by depreciating Longfellow, it is interesting to see how small was his success. Stoddard "could not see what a poet gained by comparing one thing with another thing"—an exclusive principle which would delete some thousands of the best things in Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare. No one will grudge the praise bestowed on Elizabeth Barstow, Stoddard's noble and highly gifted wife, and those best acquainted with her work will be the last to think that that is praised to much. Different sentiments will be excited by the measure of depreciation meted out to Poe. Different sentiments were excited in Stoddard's mind by his first meeting with him and the second. He rejected not only Stoddard's "Ode to a Grecian Flute," but Stoddard himself, with centumely. Yet Stoddard might well think himself rather flattered than otherwise, seeing that his poem was rejected because it was too good to be written by the young iron founder. Probably the title suggested Keats's "Ode to a Grecian Urn," and perhaps there was more owed to Keats in the verses than Stoddard at the time conceived. Poe is described as "a curious compound of the charlatan and the country gentleman." That "his early poems are exquisite, his later ones simply melodious madness" is not a judgment that will stand. "Always a plagiarist, he was always original" is better, but not this, "His invention was boundless, his execution limited, scanty, and sparse." The invention was extremely limited that was exhausted by a dozen poems, (hardly more,) nearly all of them variations of a double theme—Death stronger than Beauty; Love stronger than Death. We have all thought as amiably of Mrs. Clemm, the mother of Poe's poor little wife, that it is a painful shock to find her engaged in manufacturing dear Eddie's autographs after his death.

The recollections of Hawthorne are much kindlier than those of Poe. Indeed, Stoddard seems to have furnished one of the few exceptions to Hawthorne's habit of aloofness from men of his own class. Indirectly he helped Stoddard to that position in the Custom House which he held for nearly twenty years, and which enabled him to pursue "art for art's sake" with a degree of comfort that would otherwise have been impossible.

More of the wisdom of the serpent has seldom been compressed into a letter than into Hawthorne's which contains his rules for successful office seeking for the use of Stoddard. The rules are humorously shrewd, but they hint, with other data, at levels of Hawthorne's character below the level of his genius. An engaging page is that which tells of Hawthorne's objection to Stoddard's "King's Bell" as too sad. The bell was to be rung for the first time when the King was happy, but it was not rung till he was dead. Hawthorne would have had it rung once in his lifetime.

There is a good chapter on Stoddard's "Life in the Custom House" and the friends and acquaintances made there. One of the litter was the notorious Capt. Ryders, under whose protecting shield Stoddard and his wife went to a Tammany ball—"unum sed leonem." The other chapters are all good, and one of the best is "This Likely Young Poet," (Stedman,) but that on Boker has an almost equal heartiness. One of the most unsympathetic is that on Whittier. He confesses that Whittier's anti-slavery and other poems of ethical enthusiasm never impressed him favorably. Yet he finds everywhere in him "the stiff, sad music of humanity," and there is much of this in Stoddard, for all his resolute avoidance of the didactic note.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

*RECOLLECTIONS PERSONAL AND LITERARY. By Richard Henry Stoddard. Edited by Ripley Hitchcock. With an Introduction by Edmund Clarence Stedman. Illustrated. Pp. xvii.-322. Cloth, 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $2.50.

The Pennsylvania Society.

The Pennsylvania Society of New York, organized in 1889, has more than 500 members. Its "Year Book for 1903" shows that Bishop Potter has been President of the society since its inception, as Andrew Carnegie has been First Vice President. The report of the fourth annual dinner, held last February, gives among others the speech of Mr. George F. Baer. Of special articles one of the most interesting concerns flags, both National and Pennsylvania State or local flags being described and particulars given of the circumstances of their origin and use. The various Governors of the State are sketched in brief, and there is a fac simile of the signature of each and of the various seals. Nearly sixty pages it takes to tell of the books about the State and the magazine articles published during the year. Even the many illustrations are historical, and their source is given with scrupulous care. The editor is Mr. Harr Perrce of 7 Warren Street, who has been Secretary of the society since it was founded.

Dr. Mitchell's "Little Stories."

LITTLE STORIES. By S. Weir Mitchell. 16mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.

These "Little Stories" of Dr. Mitchell's are thirteen in number, and some of them are not stories at all, only vague suggestions from which to weave one's own story or to let pass by entirely without understanding, according to the intelligence or the temperament of the reader. There are some that suggest the nerve specialist at work, there are others that have a flavor of strange Eastern countries and sound like old-time fables. There is one, "A Dilemma," that suggests one of Dr. Mitchell's new stories, "A Comedy of Conscience"—not so much in the similarity of plot as in the similarity of thought. There are ghost stories in the collection, and one particularly unpleasant piece called "The Sins of the Fathers."

They are all odd, heterogeneous little group and it is hard to classify them.

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IN SIBERIA.

A Narrative of a Search for Gold Mines in Russian Territory.*

IT was but natural to suppose, from geological analogies, that the deposits of gold found on the Alaskan Coast would be continuous, and, passing under the sea, turn up on the Siberian littoral. There had been all kinds of rumors of finding not alone gold, but copper and the combinations of quicksilver on the Pacific Coast of the Russian empire. Some years ago there was the story of the landing at vessels in California coming from a Kamchatkan port loaded with gold ore. Mr. Vanderlip had good reason to think that "the eastern extremity of Asia was as yet virgin ground to the prospector." The author of "In Search of a Siberian Klondike" says: "No people were ever more alive to the value of mineral deposits than the Russians, and none of them keener in the search for gold."

Fond of a wandering life, Mr. Vanderlip when at Vladivostok was engaged by a Russian firm "to make an extended tour in Kamchatka, through the territory north of the Okhotsk Sea, and along the shores of Bering Sea." As a citizen of the United States the trip was made with the full approval of the Russian Government, and the mining expert met with the best of treatment from the Russian officials throughout Siberia. Though gold was found in small quantity, with traces of copper, the results were insignificant. But gold prospecting being very much a thing of luck, it may be that in the future the precious metal will be found on the Siberian coast. Mr. Vanderlip tells of the strange races he met. His descriptions of an ethnological character are interesting. There is always that problem yet unsolved: Did the American aboriginal come first from Asia?

When collecting his outfit the author made purchases at the stores of "one Enoch Emory," who came originally from one of the New England States and is now at the head of one of the most important trading businesses in Siberia, with many branch stores. The services of two Koreans were called on, and Kim and Pack proved to be good men. One of them, Kim, made no complaint when he carried on his back a burden of 400 pounds. A young Russian naturalist joined the party—Alexander Michaelovitch Yankoffisky, called Alek. A Government steamer was taken and in three days the Island of Saghalien was reached. This is a prison station where criminals are kept. A great deal has been written about Saghalien, but we derive a clearer conception of this penal colony from what Mr. Vanderlip writes. As the author catches a first glimpse of Russian convict life he says:

> A gang of prisoners were at work mending the sea wall. Some of them wore heavy iron balls at their ankles which they had to lift and carry as they walked, else they dragged ponderously along the ground. These balls would weigh about 100 pounds apiece. The convicts seemed well fed, but were excessively dirty and unkempt. They appeared to be men of the very lowest grade of mental development. It must be remembered that no political convicts are confined on the Island of Saghalien. They are kept in the far interior of Siberia, where the chances of escape are much less. * * * The convicts of Saghalien are almost all desperate criminals. As there is no such thing as capital punishment in Siberia, Saghalien is the terrestrial Valhalla of these doomed men—a sort of ante-mortem purgatory.

For crimes committed on the island the condemned are sent to work in the coal mines, "where they would be chained to wheelbarrows. These would be their constant companions for seven years, night and day, Summer and Winter." It was not considered safe for a visitor on the island to walk about at night. It required some sang-froid on the part of an outsider to accept a cup of tea offered by a woman who had murdered an entire family, "her husband, father-in-law, mother-in-law, and her own child." She had married a Cossack, convicted of assassination. The author writes: "This intermarriage of criminals raises a delicate penological question, considering what the fruit of such unions is likely to be."

After a shipwreck Mr. Vanderlip landed at Petropaulovitch. Here a Russian magistrate, a secretary, and twenty Cossacks ruled the land. At Ghijiga there was the same display of power, the magistrate having sway over a country as large as Texas and New Mexico. The American engineer was kindly received and taken to the house of the magistrate. There was the sacred icon and there was also a Singer sewing machine in the room. A marriage was going on at the time. It was not hurried, but took four entire days before the ceremony was ended. How far will not American civilization penetrate? There happened to be a ramshackle piano in the [illegible] mansion. Then Mr. Vanderlip woke up Siberia with his performance of the "Washington Post." The audience went wild with delight, and the pianist had to repeat his music over and over again.

Now the tundra was sought for gold, but without success. Between the American and the Siberian tundras there are no differences. The people are a mongrel race, "having a mixture of Korak, Tunguse, and Russian blood." Their dialect is a medley of everything. In complexion they were very dark, almost like a North American Indian. In one of the native houses a dinner was served the author. It was a repast with some strange dishes.

The first course was a startling one. It consisted of a huge bowl of boiled fish-eyes. This is considered a great delicacy by the natives of the Far North. When the dish was set before me and I saw a hundred eyes glaring at me from all directions and at all angles, cross, squint, and wall, it simply took my appetite away. I had to turn them down so that the pupil was not visible before I could attack it. The second dish consisted of fish-heads. I found on these a sort of gelatine or cartilage that was good eating. Then came a kind of cake fried in seal oil of which the less said the better. After dinner they all had tea. No sugar is put in the tea, but a small lump is given to each person, and he nibbles it as he sips his tea. It is the height of impoliteness to ask for a second piece of sugar. Many of the people drink as many as sixty cups of tea in a single day. They seldom if ever drink water.

Further north the diet varied. In the reindeer country there was a feast of a peculiar kind:

> Our dinner consisted of broiled deer ribs, sticks of frozen marrow, and half-digested moss taken from the stomach of the deer. This last was cooked in seal oil and looked much like spinach. I found some difficulty in bringing myself to eat it, but I craved vegetable food so keenly that at last I was able to overcome my repulsion, and found it not bad after all. The host persisted in offering me the daintiest lumps of fat in his fingers; and I accepted them. In that Far North we all craved fat or any kind of oil.

There is this division among the people, the "Dog Koraks" and the "Deer Koraks." The two have to live somewhat apart owing to the antipathies of the two animals. If not for great precautions the dogs would annihilate the reindeer. A herd of 10,000 deer sometimes belongs to one community. On one of his journeys Mr. Vaderlip mounted a reindeer and, he says, "Much to my surprise, I found that the motion of my steed was a smooth and gliding one, even more comfortable than the gait of a single-footer." But it was with a dog team that the author was most delighted.

> I have ridden a good many kinds of vehicles, but for beauty of motion give me a narta (sledge) with fourteen big wild dogs, over a smooth road. The narta goes like a snake, it is so sinuous and adapts itself so perfectly to the irregularities of the road. After a while the dogs got the "wire edge" worked off of their enthusiasm and settled down to a good steady trot that took us along at the rate of seven miles an hour. They worked together as smoothly as a machine.

In a most philosophical way, the author faces many dangers, and is often near to starvation. Finally he makes his way back to Ghijiga, and he concludes "the search for a Siberian Klondike has been so far a failure."

*IN SEARCH OF A SIBERIAN KLONDIKE. As narrated by Washington B. Vanderlip, the chief actor, and herein set forth by Homer B. Hulbert. Illustrated with many photographs. Cloth. Decorated cover. New York: The Century Company. $2.

The Evolution of Two Souls.

FREE, NOT BOUND. By Katrina Trask. In one volume. Pp. [illegible]. 12mo. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. By mail, $1.20. Net, $1.10.

When it was announced that a novel of the American Revolution was about to appear from the pen whose province has hitherto been the most subtle and elusive relations between human hearts, many of Mrs. Trask's large public must have felt distinct regret that she should have abandoned the field so peculiarly her own for one which has been but too thoroughly harvested and gleaned. To these "Free, Not Bound" will be a delightful disappointment, as a new departure in the fiction of the "tempora acta." True, Mrs. Trask has in part conducted her story "through the agency of historical personages," but there is in her work none of the usual "dragging in of historical details by head and shoulders," nor has she once violated the law laid down for himself by the great master of historical romance, that "the background must not eclipse the principal figures—the frame overpower the picture."

Moreover, even Mrs. Trask has never before written a story so purely psychological as this. She has placed her characters upon New England soil in the year 1777, chiefly because in just that place and time she could best obtain the type that culminated in Jonathan Edwards. Her hero, David Dearborn, is a man of stern theology and narrow horizon, but one shrinking from no duty, appalled by no logical conclusion of his creed; a man of a humanity larger than his vision of truth; a virile, fearless nature, bound fast by the limitations of his age and his environment. Imagine him wedded to the daughter of a titled Englishman, a girl bred in the easy going theological atmosphere of eighteenth century Church-of-Englandism; one, too, who dared think for herself, and, withal, an iridescent bit of flame, an embodied poem—and you have material for tragedy enow.

The young wife, Elizabeth, who has thought and felt her way to the Christianity of Christ, whose "higher criticism" consists in rejecting the inspiration of any word of the ancient Scriptures that does not accord with him, The Ward, has, from first to last, the sympathy of the reader; but Mrs. Trask nowhere shows more insight than in her appreciation of David's point of view, nowhere more art than in so presenting him as to win respectful admiration for his unswerving fealty to duty, so far as it was given him to see it.

The story tells of the inevitably mutually repellant influence of the diverse natures and creeds of this strangely assorted pair. It might easily have drifted into the ultimate tragedy of the shipwreck of two lives, but Mrs. Trask has chosen rather to show the union that results at last from the essential nobleness of each soul. To David comes a wider horizon, a more inclusive grasp of duty; to Elizabeth the all-comprehending tenderness born of great love. Very wisely does Mrs. Trask bring about the finality of accord by means of a long separation. Where strong love is at the bottom, absence is a solvent of strife. When clashing temperaments can no longer strike out angry sparks, the eternal stars of love and of loyalty shine forth as in the beginning.

Mrs. Trask has not overcrowded her canvas. In this story of "the evolution of a soul" there are few side issues. Josiah Simpkins, full of rustic wisdom, brightens with his homely wit and shrewdness a strenuous situation. Gen. Burgoyne, Gen. Schuyler, and several other characters of the time live upon these pages, each pre-eminently human, only incidentally historic.

While the dramatic action of the story will, perhaps, most strongly appeal to the majority of its readers, not a few will feel an even deeper interest in the philosophy underlying the drama, a philosophy emphasized by the eloquent simplicity of the style. Simplicity, which should be the supreme aim of the artist, is the dominant note of "Free, Not Bound." It heightens the force of a book, which, while holding only so much of "moral" as the banished Duke found in the Forest of Arden, must nevertheless lift to a higher plane all who respond to noble truths nobly spoken. It presents ideals altogether lofty and inspiring, and presents them in no didactic fashion, but as the natural outgrowth of a drama of love—love for the human and the Divine.

"Free, Not Bound," is "a criticism of life" because it is a picture of life—of the universal life of the soul, for which the setting is "the merest incident."

The Count's Daughter.

A LITTLE GIRL IN OLD ST. LOUIS. By Amanda M. Douglas. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.20.

In the little French village beside the Mississippi the author imagines a little girl whose neglectful father is a French Count away across seas in gay Paris. The child is brought up by a sturdy pioneer who had loved her dead mother. She is stolen by Indians, of course, and rescued by an interesting young man. Then later she is a belle at all the balls in St. Louis, and lords is over her foster father and over André and others, her lovers, exhibiting the orthodox coquetries, whims, jealousies, and coaxing ways of pretty girls in ne[illegible]. All the while, too, she resolutely sets her face against the marriage of her foster father to a designing young person who gets in the course of the story to be a widow. Descriptions of what the author thinks old St. Louis was like are worked in, and at the end comes a reference to the new St. Louis of the Exhibition.

The American "Who's Who."

A well-planned work is "Who's Who in America," which appears biennially and is now out for the third time, covering the years 1903 to 1905. It has grown from a book of 822 biographical pages, with 8,602 names in the original edition of 1899, to 1,[illegible] pages in the present edition, with 14,443 names. Over 1,100 of the people named in the volume of 1899 have died and 650 of the biographies that were printed then have been crowded out; most of the remaining ones that were held over have been extended and amplified. The editor has selected a certain set of people to be included by virtue of the position they hold; among these are all the members of the Fifty-eighth Congress, all Governors of States, Territories, and island possessions now in office; all United States Judges, all Judges of State and Territorial courts of highest appellate jurisdiction, members of the Cabinet and department heads, members of the National Academy of Sciences, all general officers of the army and navy, educational heads of all the larger universities and colleges, members of the National Academy of Design, heads of all the greater National societies devoted to educational and scientific purposes, and other arbitrary classifications.

It is hard to think of a name of a man of real importance that is lacking here; after many trials the only one not found was that of "Elijah" Dowie.

Literature and the liberal arts are fully represented in its pages; every one who has written anything more enduring than a magazine article or a pamphlet will find it recorded against his name by title, date, and publisher. This is a valuable feature of the book, and takes up very little room, for the publishers are indicated by a letter and figure which refer to a key list of publishers given in the introduction. Capitalists, manufacturers, and men of business are included when it has been possible to get them to answer questions.

In the preface to this volume are a number of statistical and sociological discussions that are quite important and decidedly interesting. These show that the average age of the subjects of the biographies is over fifty years. The educational table shows that just one-half are college graduates, while over 1,000 more were students, but did not graduate. This number includes 400 men from West Point and Annapolis, and 150 who did not finish there. Only 1,000 have had no more than a common school education, 24 have returned themselves as self-taught, 2,500 had a technical education. Of the 1,220 women in the book 544 furnished information that they had had a college education.

This is often said to be the age of young men, yet over one-half of these men were born between 1840 and 1860, and of the women the same proportion was born between 1846 and 1865. Only one out of every thirty of the men never married, but one in three of the women is a bachelor maid. Some very prominent men have died since the second edition of this book appeared. Charles Kendall Adams, the historical educator; Gov. Altgeld of Illinois, E. Ellery Anderson, New York reformer; H. O. Armour of the Beef Trust, Admiral Belknap, Bierstadt, the painter; Heber R. Bishop, the banker; Elbridge S. Brooks, the author; William Allen Butler, poet and lawyer; Mary H. Catherwood, author; J. Wells Champney, artist; William Ellery Channing, and many more. Fifty-six columns are needed to give the necrology since 1899. The editor of all the editions is John W. Leonard, A. A. A. S. (Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. $3.50.)

By the Author of "The Sowers."

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Stanley Weyman's romance, "The Long Night," and Conan Doyle's "The Adventures of Gerard," were in the New York list of best-selling books two weeks ago. They are still there, and Bruno Lessing's "Children of Men," another McClure, Phillips & Company publication, joins them this week.

PUBLISHERS, McCLURE, PHILLIPS & COMPANY, NEW YORK.

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Ferdinand Gregorovius Attempts the Rehabilitation of Her Character.*

FERDINAND GREGOROVIUS has been working for many years over the records of the life and times of that Jezebel of the Italian Renaissance, Lucrezia Borgia, and if he has not rehabilitated her character he has at least shown that she was not worse than many other women in the Italy of her era. The Renaissance has been called "an emotional Bacchanalia." It may be paying a compliment to Lucrezia to call her the best of the Borgias, that family described by the author "as savages and cruel brutes, tiger cubs by nature, who mercilessly availed themselves of poison and poignard, removing every obstacle to their ambition, and smiled when the object was attained."

The history of Italian States of the Middle Ages is often wearisome, having to do with the acts of little tyrants, their intrigues and ambitions, yet many intelligent scholars have devoted their time to the unraveling of the tangled strands of this history. Ferdinand Gregorovius is possibly right when he says: "The Borgias had for background the Christian Church; they made their first appearance issuing from it; they used it for their advancement; and the sharp contrast of their conduct with the holy state makes them appear altogether fiendish." It is not possible to insist that Lucrezia Borgia was anything like as vicious as has been represented. If her father, Roderigo, and her brother, Caesar, were worse than bad, it is rather as a legend that we should regard Lucrezia as a fury, "with poison in one hand and a poignard in the other." Mysterious disappearances were common events in those days, and when intrusive persons were put out of the way no questions were asked.

Lucrezia has suffered in other ways, because from time to time there have appeared wild defenses of her. She has been held up as a paragon of virtue, even the acts of the Borgias have been lauded. When this lady lived there were many others like her, and it really seems hard that she should have been picked out for particular comment. As to the Borgias as a family, no amount of whitewashing can ever hide their moral blackness. It is, however, difficult to suppress a smile when the author writes, concerning Pope Alexander VI., "he possessed a simple faith coupled with a capacity for every crime."

The Borgias were originally Spanish, and their name Borja. They were fine animals, with great force of will. Spanish power, in Rome had been early felt, and it had often predominated. Alfonso Borgia (Calixtus III.) was one of the most active opponents of the Reformation. He gave his nephew Roderigo the purple, and Roderigo was a Cardinal at the age of twenty-six. All ecclesiastical honors were lavished on Roderigo. When Calixtus died the Cardinal inherited a vast amount of property. During the time of the four Popes who followed, little is known of Roderigo, except that he was the recipient of a severe letter from Pope Pius II., condemnatory of the orgies in which he was the main actor. If Roderigo had been ugly, his conquests would have been but few. A contemporary calls attention to his "elegance of figure, his serene brow, his kingly forehead, and the heroic beauty of his whole presence."

Vanozza Catanei, the mistress of Roderigo, was the mother of two of Alexander VI.'s children, Caesar, born in 1476, and Lucrezia, born in 1480. Highly curious is the chapter entitled "Lucrezia's Education." The girl was placed in the keeping of Adriana Orsini, who was a kinswoman of Roderigo's, and "the confidant of his sins, of his intrigues and plans." As to Lucrezia's training, the author writes:

> Religious instruction was always the basis of the education of the women of Italy. It, however, consisted not in the cultivation of heart and soul, but in a strict observation of the forms of religion. Sin made no woman repulsive, and the condition of even the most degraded female did not prevent her from performing all the church duties, and appearing to be a well-informed Christian. There were no skeptics or freethinkers; they would have been impossible in the society of that day. The godless tyrant Sigismondo Malatesta of Rimini, built a magnificent church, and in it a chapel in honor of his beloved Isotta, who was a genuine attendant at church. Vanozza built and embellished a chapel in S. Maria del Popolo. She had a reputation for piety, even during the life of Alexander VI.

If there was more form than substance in the education of Lucrezia, nevertheless she is credited with having spoken several modern languages, with some scant acquaintance with Latin. As to instructors, there were many, for the author says "swarms of young scholars, ambitious academicians, who sought their fortunes at the courts of the Cardinals in the capacity of companions or secretaries, or as the preceptors to their illegitimate children." Ferdinand Gregorovius indulges in some imagination when describing the impressions made on the girlish mind of Lucrezia. She had supposed herself to be the niece of a Cardinal, and now "beheld in her father one of the most prominent princes of the Church of Rome, whom she heard mentioned as a future Pope." We need not follow the infidelities of her father. The Vanozza in time was put aside and another woman became his mistress.

Noble Italian ladies, born or not born in wedlock, when they were to be married in those days, made no selections of their own. Lucrezia was married three times, and it really seemed to have made little matter to her when a new husband was substituted for an old one. What her father and her brother wanted was to acquire political power, indifferent as to the means employed.

Much of the obloquy thrown on Lucrezia is due to her conduct after the murder of her second husband, Alfonso, Duke of Bisceli. Caesar found that Alfonso was in the way. One night Alfonso was attacked by four masked men and badly wounded. It is believed that Lucrezia cared for her husband while he was suffering. When Caesar was questioned it is reported that he said, "What is not accomplished at noon may be done at night." The end of Alfonso was that he was choked to death, and then Caesar openly boasted of his exploit. As to Pope Alexander, he took no cognizance of the wicked business.

> Never was a bloody deed so soon forgotten. The murder of a Prince of the royal house of Naples made no more impression than the death of a Vatican stable boy would have done. No one avoided Caesar; none of the priests refused him admission to the church, and all the Cardinals continued to show him the deepest reverence and respect. Prelates vied with each other to receive the red hat from the hand of the murderer, who offered the dignity to the highest bidders.

Lucrezia seems to have taken the murder of her husband in a most matter-of-fact way. Maybe she held her peace, dreading her cruel brother. Notwithstanding the fact that she had been married twice, and twice a widow, a third husband was forced on her. As for the man, it was another Alfonso, of the Este family, and he was apparently obliged to espouse her. There could have been no love between the two. When the very bad Pope died and was succeeded by Julius I., then the power of the Borgias ceased. Lucrezia died in 1519, leaving a bad reputation.

Was Lucrezia beautiful? A chronicler of the time thus describes the lady: "She is of medium height and slender figure. Her face is long, the nose well defined and beautiful; her hair a bright gold and her eyes blue; her mouth is somewhat large, the teeth dazzlingly white; her neck white and slender, but at the same time well rounded." There is a medallion which may bear a resemblance to Lucrezia, since it was made by Filippino Lippi in 1502, but the pictures of her, of which there are two or three, are not considered to be authentic.

*LUCREZIA BORGIA. According to Original Documents and Correspondence of Her Day. By Ferdinand Gregorovius. Translated from the third German edition by John Leslie Garner. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated cover. Pp. 378. New York: D. Appleton & Co. [illegible]

Old Chester Folks.

DR. LAVENDAR'S PEOPLE. By Margaret Deland. Author of "Old Chester Tales." Illustrated by Lucius Hitchcock. In one volume. Pp. 370. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

We always perfectly understood what the Irishman meant when he declared a certain portrait to be "more like than the original." In like manner we aver that Mrs. Deland's Old Chester people are more lifelike than life—as we see it; for she shows us the very heart of life, which, by reason of our own denseness, we too often fail to perceive under the veil of the humanity around us.

When first we read the "Old Chester Tales" it was an event, and each of the many readings that have followed have heightened our admiration of Mrs. Deland's intimate knowledge of human nature, her wide and tender sympathies, her perfect literary art. Of these tales, "Dr. Lavendar's People" is a second volume, well up to the high standard set by the first.

Nothing can exceed the masterly simplicity, the delicate firmness of touch, the wonderful realism with which these stories are told. They are not autobiographical, and yet they are related as though the narrator once belonged to Old Chester, and knew in the flesh all the quaint people she describes. This method adds greatly to the air of reality which pervades every tale. Each is complete in itself, but the frequent and, apparently casual, allusions to the characters of the others, keep the reader in touch with all the dear Old Chester folk, and give his gossiping proclivities many a delightful, carelessly tossed fact to gnaw upon.

Not only are these stories of the raciest human flavor, the finest literary quality, but they are stories with a soul in them—not a lesson, not a moral—just a soul. A sense of life comes from the reading; we get a new adjustment of comparative values; we see more clearly the things that matter; and something akin to the spirit of Abou Ben Adhem stirs within us.

We have long regarded "Dr. Lavendar" himself as one of the few creations of fiction that will not willingly be allowed to die. Like Tolstoi's Yelisei, he reaches the innermost shrine of Christ by the path of human service. In his freedom from cant, his shrewdness, his wisdom, his sympathy, in all the little crotchets and whimsies of his nature, he is the most lovable of men; but, while we may catalogue his characteristics, only Mrs. Deland can present his personality. She has made him as living as Mrs. Stowe's "Sam Lawson," or Mrs. Gaskell's "Miss Matty." So real has he become, that, as we look at his "good gray head that all men love," a pang shoots through us with the thought that even Mrs. Deland cannot much longer keep him with us. What will Old Chester, or any of the rest of us, do without Dr. Lavendar?

Mr. Hitchcock's illustrations are admirable. He has caught the spirit of the stories, and has given it a thoroughly satisfactory form. The perspective of "Miss Lydia's" party is rather at fault, and "Edwin Dilworth's" wife is far too scraggy and old—the aging occurring, probably, in the process of reproducing the drawing. Upon the whole, the illustrations could hardly have been more delightfully done.

Kipling Set to Music.

Edward German has set to music the verses in Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Stories," and they will be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. under the title the "Just So Song Book."

¶ FOX, DUFFIELD & COMPANY announce as ready to-day "The Compromises of Life," by Colonel Henry Watterson of Kentucky; "The Forerunner," a powerful novel on a characteristically American theme, by Neith Boyce, a new writer; "In Beauty's Realm," a collection of C. Allan Gilbert's charming portraits of women; "Rhymes of Real Children," by Betty Sage, the best child-book of the year, illustrated in colors by Jessie Willcox Smith; "The Life of a Wooden Doll," by Lewis Saxby, illustrated with photographs taken from "life"; "The First Loves of Perilla," a gentle satire on the matinée girl, by John Corbin; "The Shepherd's Pipe," a collection of nature poems of the XVI and XVII centuries, selected and arranged by Fitzroy Carrington.

Among the calendars are, "The Omar Calendar," richly printed in colors; "A Calendar of Paul Helleu's Drawings," and "The Fusser's Calendar," by Anna Archbald and Georgina Jones, with pictures by Florence Wyman.

New editions are also announced of "Everyman," "The Autobiography of a Thief" and "The Man with the Wooden Face."

A Complete Catalogue will be sent on application to Fox, Duffield and Company, 36 East 21st Street, New York.

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OLD QUEBEC.

Sir Gilbert Parker's New Book on the Fortunes of New France.*

QUEBEC was "the fortress," and "the heart and soul of French enterprise in the New World." The city on the St. Lawrence River was the centre of a web of missions, which slowly spread from the dark Saguhay to Lake Superior. The end of French sovereignty came with Wolfe's soldiers, after his victory on the Plains of Abraham. The wonder is how France held her sway of Canada for so long. Religious zeal had a great deal to do with it. The home Government seems to have done but little toward the preservation of our American colony. Colbert was a great Minister, but it does not look as if his royal master had the least conception of what was the best to do for the colony. Are there race peculiarities which make Anglo-Saxons better fitted to hold a new country than those of the Latin race?

At the close of the Middle Ages commercialism was unquestionably the keynote of progress. Froude declared that "the discoveries of Copernicus and Columbus created a new heaven and a new earth." France was late in her search for new worlds. It was after the peace of Cambrai that Philippe de Brion-Chabot gave to Jacques Cartier a commission to search for lands on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. In April, 1534, Cartier left St. Malo. He reached Newfoundland, skirted Anticosti, and, held by contrary winds, returned to France. In 1535 Cartier once more set out on his voyage. There were three ships, and on board were "men of birth and quality, gentlemen in search of adventure, others eager to mend broken fortunes, and all bent on claiming new lands for France and for the faith." This time Cartier cruised along the north shore of the gulf, and gave to the bay opposite Anticosti the name of St. Lawrence, and then for the first time white men "entered the great river of Canada." Following up the river, the grandeur of which excited the imagination of the French, it is supposed that Cartier made a landing on the site of Quebec. There was enmity on the part of the Indians. Several voyages were made to the St. Lawrence afterward during the early period.

The name of Champlain must ever stand before all others in the history of Quebec. He was an embodiment at once of religious zeal and of the mediaeval spirit of romance which carried the Bourbon lilies into the trackless wilderness of North America at a time when English colonization contented itself with a narrow strip on the Atlantic seaboard. There always was this difference between the settlements made by the English and the French.

In New England the settlers first of all cleared the land, laid out their farms, and stored their provisions against the Winter season, "but for a hundred years or more New France was dependent on Old France for provisions." In 1660 the French population of Quebec only numbered 600. The Jesuits and the regular Catholic clergy were often at outs with the royal Governors. In 1663 Louis XIV. issued an edict revoking the privileges granted in the past, and then came a new régime for Canada. The existence of Quebec was always endangered by the Indians. New Talon became the royal instrument of a system which had its beginning and end in the maintenance of kingly authority. "There were Signeurs and habitants," with strong resemblances to the feudal times. There were more men than women in Quebec, and the latter were imported from France. To encourage population the King promised to give a pension of 300 livres a year to married couples having three children. The Canadian gentilhomme, having come from France, may be represented as a person very much out of place. He had no inclination to work in the fields. The children of these Seigneurs lived a life of unbridled freedom and outlawry. There were many edicts having to do with worship, and the punishments were of the most cruel character. For eating meat during Lent the citizen was tied to a stake, then led to the door of a church, and made to ask pardon. Frontinac and La Salle are both famous names in the history of French Canada. What can be more amusing than to read that after James II. was driven from England the King of France meditated an attack on the English at New York, the expedition to start from Canada. Then New England took a hand in the turmoil and showed that she knew how to strike.

Most interesting are the descriptions of the manners and customs of the Canadian Seigneur and his lady at the beginning of the eighteenth century:

> When the ancient Seigneur came to town his sword was upon his thigh and he wore the smartest toilet of peruke, velvet, and bows. The chateau on the cliff was his Versailles, and hither came the quality of the district to pay court and attend the receptions of the Governor. The Seigneur's wife was gowned according to the latest intelligence from Paris, with coiffe-poudré, ribbons, and fan. She could curtsey with fine grace and dance the stately minuet; and her sprightly conversation was the amusement of those visitors who have recorded their impressions of Quebec. La Potherie in 1699 and Charlevoix in 1720 both remarked upon the purity of the French language as spoken in these salons of the far-distant West.

The habitants Lambert describes. He writes:

> The dress of the habitant is simple and homely; it consists of a long-shaved cloth or frock of a dark gray color, with a hood attached, which in Winter time or wet weather he puts over his head. His coat is tied around the waist by a worsted sash of various colors, ornamented with beads. A pair of moccasins, or swamp boots, complete the lower part of his dress. * * *

The suit ensemble of his figure is completed by a short pipe, which he has in his mouth from morning till night. A Dutchman is not a greater smoker than a French Canadian.

The many sieges Quebec has witnessed the authors describe. Quebec fell in 1759, and both the English and the French commanders perished. We need not recapitulate the attack on Quebec during our revolutionary contest. During and after the Revolution as many as 35,000 loyalists sought Canada. What is not so well known is that two regiments of Hessians and Brunswickers, who had been sent to relieve the garrison of the citadel, remained in Quebec after the war was over, and our authorities write, "The current directory discloses many names of German origin, names now high up in the roll of citizenship, but once on the books of the Hanoverian regiments of George III."

In the history of Quebec there is to be read of the many Governors who have ruled the country as an English colony. Good sense and a respect for the people have been the traits of all such officials. One fine quality of English Government is not to interfere with religions. Describing the Quebec of to-day, the book says:

> The rumble of the caleche and the jingling of the carriolas in the old streets are now pierced by the strident clang of the street car; and the electric light sharpens garishly the hard outlines of the stone mansions which sheltered Laval, Montcalm, and Murray. The temper of the people is true. Song and sentiment are much with them, and in the woods and in the streams—down by St. Roch and up by Ville Marie—chansons of two hundred years ago mark the strokes of labor as of an evening hour when the professional story-teller cries "cric-crac," and begins the story of the loup-garou, or rouses the spirit of pure patriotism by a crude epic of some vaillant ataval; when the parish fiddler brings them to their feet with shining eyes by the strains of "O Carillon."

There are several typographical errors as to dates in the opening chapter of the volume, for which the author should be held blameless.

What "Society" Is.

THE BRASSEN CALF. By James L. Ford. With illustrations by W. L. Glackens. 12mo. Pp. 322. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

In this book the author of "The Literary Shop" points an accusing and derisive finger at the so-called "Four Hundred" that one reads about in the daily press and especially in the Sunday press. He declares that the "Four Hundred" is the creation of the journalism often described as "yellow," and presents as the god of the machine one Barshfield of a paper which he calls The Planet. "I am not overstating the fact," says Mr. Ford, "when I say that from fifteen to twenty per cent. of the circulation of a New York newspaper would disappear if the society page were dropped, and with it would go also fully two-thirds of that large class of advertising which addresses itself especially to women." So he calls the aristocracy which he says has been created by the writers of Sunday feature stories "The Golden Calf," and sets himself to exhibit the demoralizing influence of the worship of this idol by foolish and vain persons all over the country. This he does in parables, being the supposed stories of those who came to board with a certain Mrs. Catnip dwelling in one of the brownstone side streets leading off Fifth Avenue, between Washington Square and Central Park. At Mrs. Catnip's idols the cult of the Golden Calf holds love feasts, and Mrs. Catnip's lady boarders hang heroically to church railings and watch fashionable weddings. Interwoven with the philippic is a story of a pretty Southern widow who did newspaper work for the yellows and sent her little daughter to the Nickel-Plush school in order that she might meet "desirable" people. In the end the little widow is saved from idolatry, and the conclusion is a wedding in such good society that it isn't reported in The Planet at all. Mr. Ford is careful to distinguish between this good society and that of newspaper creation. For the latter he has no good word. Because he writes self-confessed as one of the creators of the new American aristocracy, his account of its origin is interesting. And there are touches of true humor and humanity.

New England Witches Again.

THE BLACK SHILLING. A Tale of Boston Towns. By Amelia E. Barr. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 359. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

A bright-faced girl, just out of school, comes running in from a flower garden in old English Boston to meet and presently to love a gallant young sailor in King William's navy. Then Mrs. Barr takes the thread of the fate of these two and tangles it up with that of the grim old Mathers, with their long faces and their long sermons and their horrid witchcraft. Frances, for so the little girl is named, is brought over seas to the new Boston in New England, which has so overshadowed the old Boston, and thereafter the Mathers, Increase and Cotton, stalk like figures of fate through the story and cast long black shadows across the little lady's path as she flits in and out about her father's house.

Of course, Mrs. Barr goes aside from the mere private affairs of her heroine long enough to tell over again many of the dreadful things that were done at Salem in those days, and she goes so far as to hint at Mather family pride as auxiliary to religious zeal in bringing suspicion and death upon certain poor old men and women. As here portrayed, the illustrious New England divine, Cotton Mather, is made little less crude and a deal meaner than the nakedest savage who ever cut the throat of his enemy at the foot of the tribal idol. In the end, when the zealot would make a witch of little Frances, comes an interposing Providence in the shape of the sailor lover with a drawn sword and Gov. Sir William Phipps with high royal warrant of authority.

The Woodsman's Book.

THE FOREST. By Stewart Edward White, Author of "The Conqueror's House," "The Blazed Trail," &c. Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. 8vo. Pp. 371. New York: The Outlook Company. $1.50.

Even a man who in his heart contemns the woods and hankers for the city pavements or the clipped and fenced country of the country house, and that "servant haunted," as Mr. White calls it, cannot read this book without having the cockles of his heart warmed thereby into at least a temporary desire to go a tramping in the forest primeval. For Mr. White, in spite of frank statements, for instance, of what the flies can do to make the woodsman wretched, and what the bushes can do to make him wet and weary, yet invests the life with splendor and poetry and the "uplift" of the fighting man whose adversary is the untamed wilderness. So as you read his book and look at the charming pictures drawn by Mr. Thomas Fogarty you want to see for yourself the woods of the Great North and risk your life in frail canoes upon the rapids of the rivers that run between its lakes, even to try your hand, or, rather, your head, at the business of carrying a hundred pounds or so upon the small of your back secured in place by a "tump-line" the tendency of which is, it appears, to jerk your head off if you are not wary. For one who is a woodsman himself there is in the reading of the book added charm, no doubt—and there must be also the stimulus of a personal experience flatly contradicting that of the author upon many minor and some major points. For, be it said, that Mr. White is dogmatic at times in his dicta, as befits a man who knows things of his own knowledge and by right of his own mistakes.

In this manner he speaks of "going light":

> To go light is to play the game fairly. The man in the wood matches himself against the forces of nature. In the towns he is warmed and fed and clothed so spontaneously and easily that after a time he, perforce, begins to doubt himself, to wonder whether his powers are not atrophied from disuse. And so with his naked soul he treats the wilderness. It is a test, a measuring of strength, a proving of his essential pluck and resourcefulness and manhood, an assurance of man's highest potency, the ability to endure and take care of himself. In just so far as he substitutes the ready-made of civilization for the wit-made of the forest, the pneumatic bed for the balsam boughs, in just so far he is relying on other men's labor to take care of him. To exactly that extent is the test invalidated. He has not proved a courteous antagonist, for he has not stripped to the contest.

Then of "Open Water Canoe Traveling":

> It is a species of intoxication. After a time you personify each wave; you grapple with it as with a personal adversary; you exult as, beaten and broken, it hisses away to leeward. * * * In the rush and roar of wind and water you crouch like a boxer on the defense, parrying the blows, but ready at the slightest opening to gain a stroke of the paddle.

Then of the song of the hermit thrush:

> An effect of gold-embroidered richness, of depth going down to the very soul of things, a haunting suggestion of having touched very near to the source of tears; a conviction that the just interpretation of the song would be an equally just interpretation of the black woods, deep shadows, cloistered sunlight, brooding hills.

All of which does not prevent a deal of minute practical talk of what an intending woodsman had best carry and leave behind—what he had better do and leave undone. In other words, Mr. White gives you both the prose and the poetry of woodcraft—a fair deal of each.

Girlhood of an Empress.

MAMZELLE FIFINE. A Romance of the Girlhood of the Empress Josephine on the Island of Martinique. By Eleanor Atkinson. 12mo. Pp. 286. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mrs. Atkinson's story is a very pleasant one about a piquant little school girl, who might have stepped out of one of Mr. Austin Dobson's vignettes in verse. In the Arcadia of the Isle des Revenants she jests and smiles and laughs, and plays lightheartedly at life with a very blonde, lover-like young Englishman. To name the idyl the romance of the Empress Josephine is of course to add a glamour, to crown the little lady with glory, and clothe her with the shadow of the tragedy to come. Yet the story might be that of any piquant little Creole of the Martinique of the time of our American Revolution, provided the child had a mother out of the pictures of Ferdinand Boucher and a father from the same dreamland out of which came "Monsieur Beaucaire." It is all very pretty, and sweetly sad; little girls with dolls and Fifine singing to them; little nuns with eyes downcast, refusing to scold Fifine when she is naughty; tall black slaves, adoring Fifine, and calling her "hearts' queen"; powdered French Marquises kissing Fifine's hand with mock devotion; "Veelum," the English boy, kissing Fifine's hand, also with real devotion, and Mme. la Tante from Paris, gorgeous beyond belief, arranging to marry off Fifine to that gallant young soldier, the Vicomte de Beauharnais, who has just drawn his sword for the first time in the service of Admiral the Count d'Estaing, who is supposed to be helping the Americans to fight the British, but doesn't somehow do much helping.

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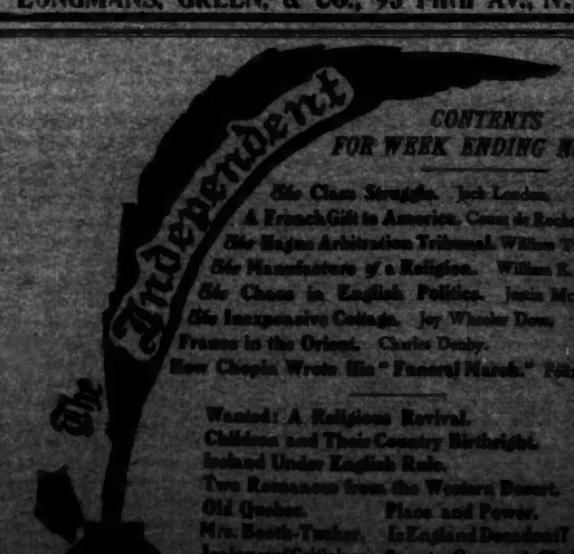

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One of the most interesting departments of literature is that devoted to the discussion of finance and currency, and in this department it has fallen not seldom to business men to make important and characteristic contributions. The "average" business man, if there be such a person, cannot, of course, be expected to be very skillful in the art of precision, facts and reasoning. His function usually is to weigh facts and act on rather than explain them. But when the business man chances to have the gift—rare enough among professional writers—of simple, accurate, direct, and unadorned expression of what is in his mind, then the intimate, the personal, relation he has t facts often makes him a very helpful and a very interesting author.

Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, through the Macmillan Company, has just published a "History of Coinage and Currency in the United States and in Perennial Contest for Sound Money." It was undertaken under the auspices of the National Sound Money League, as a rounding out of the labors of that admirable organization and a permanent contribution to "the cause of sound money and good finance"—and that it certainly is. Mr. Hepburn has special fitness for the work. He has been a Controller of the Currency of the United States and Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, posts which enabled and even forced him to study closely the two sources of governmental authority and control in this country with regard to both currency and banking. He has been for some years Vice President of the Chase National Bank in New York City, an institution having unusually extensive relations with the banking business of the entire country. He has been a leading and active officer of the National Sound Money League, which had its origin in the momentous campaign of 1896, and has done a great and valuable work in securing the study of right financial principles by the business men of the entire country. And he has in a remarkable degree the gift of adequate expression to which we have already referred. With his extensive and varied experience, study, and observation, the gift has enabled him to produce a work that covers a great deal of ground in relatively small space and also to offer clear and succinct generalizations bearing on the problems of the day.

For Mr. Hepburn has by no means contented himself with a history of his subject to the present time, excellent as his history is. He looks on the "contest for sound money" as "perennial," and he puts with great clearness and force the actual state of that contest, pointing the way to what must next be done. He shows, splendid as has been the fight, and invaluable as have been the achievements in it, that we are far from having gained a complete and final triumph. And it is interesting to note how, in very nearly the earliest stages of his history, he brings out the conditions that tend to confuse the currency—conditions that still persist—and the elements of a sound money, some of which are still lacking. "The questions confronting us to-day," he says, "are in many respects the same that have existed throughout our history, namely, the establishment of a coinage and currency system which will assure stability as to metallic money, security and flexibility to paper currency, to the end that prices may not be subject to ruinous disturbances and interest rates be reasonably uniform and equitable throughout the land." He shows how our vast accumulation of coined silver (already $550,000,000, with bullion to be coined that will raise the total to $565,000,000,) depends for the maintenance of its value on the "continuation of our large Treasury surplus." He further shows how the legal tender notes ($346,000,000 to redeem which $357,000,000 in bonds have already been issued,) will be an element of danger if continuous deficits in revenue should recur, as they are practically sure to recur with a period of commercial reaction and depression. He shows that the National banks have been "pre-eminently the best and safest system of local banks which the country has ever possessed, made secure and homogeneous by means of Federal supervision and comprehensive publicity"; that this system "has elevated the general credit, very materially reduced the cost of domestic exchange, furnished circulation at par throughout the country, proved a competent and efficient auxiliary to trade, and paid a large tribute to the Treasury for the privilege of so doing." But at the same time he shows how the note issues of these banks have absolutely no natural, logical, or rational relation to the changing requirements of actual trade, but are increased or lessened substantially with reference to the market price of the bonds by which they are secured.

If Mr. Hepburn stopped at this point he might fairly be classed with the purely negative and relatively unhelpful critics of the actual system who are entitled to a hearing, but who leave the constructive work of reform and progress to more courageous and more practical minds. In that class most emphatically he does not belong. With careful consideration of what is good in the present system and with the utmost caution as to venturesome experiment, Mr. Hepburn points the way to radical betterment and advance. This is not the place in which even to attempt to summarize the propositions that he submits. It is, perhaps, permissible to say that these are in the line of the policy advocated, at such times as seemed proper, by THE NEW YORK TIMES for the past thirty years. We confine ourselves to a very earnest recommendation to our readers to study candidly and attentively this masterly work. We may add that, in addition to the history of finance and currency, Mr. Hepburn includes in his volume, and in the appendix, a number of documents with which every student of finance—which should mean every intelligent business man—should make himself familiar. The time is possibly not far distant, despite the tremendous "contest for sound money" already waged, with much success, in this country, when that contest will have to be renewed. Then Mr. Hepburn's book will be found an arsenal well filled with weapons on the right side.

A NEW THACKERAY.

Mr. Charles Whibley has produced a very entertaining piece of work in his little book about Thackeray, the latest issue of the Modern English Writers Series, published here by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. It is curious that after forty years he should have found the field so nearly free. There has been little of appreciation of Thackeray elaborate enough to attain the dignity of a separate volume, barring Anthony Trollope's grievous failure in the English Men of Letters Series. And then Thackeray's injunction against an express biography has been respected, doubtless for the reason that whoever may have wished to evade it had not the material wherewithal. The material having been provided, under all the proper reserves, by Thackeray's daughter, Mr. Whibley takes advantage of it to produce a biography "raisonnée," a critical sketch which is very well worth reading.

The biographer by no means holds a brief for his subject on the one hand, nor, on the other, does he undertake to expose him, in the manner of an author of "the true" Thackeray, and purvey "scandal about Queen Elizabeth." One does get a straight story of the novelist's life and a sincere estimate of his work. The keynote of the criticism may be said to have been struck by Taine in deploring that "entire had robbed art of such a talent." This is the gist of many of Mr. Whibley's best remarks. Of his subject, for example, he writes: "He somewhere blames the English for not loving art for art's sake; and constantly incurs his own reproach. His artistic sympathy, in fact, was always imperfect, his point of view always utilitarian or philanthropic." And again, he is too habitually "mounted upon his predictory hobbyhorse." And again: "He delights somewhat naively in the obvious emotions."

Most true, and often well put, but why say it so many times? The analyses of individual works, of which Mr. Whibley joins most critics in giving the highest place to "Esmond," are all worth reading, the better worth reading, perhaps, the more you quarrel with them as you go along. But how entirely irrelevant is it to prefer Disraeli's Monmouth, in "Coningsby," to Thackeray's Lord Steyne, in "Vanity Fair," for being more like the late Marquis of Hertford. What on earth does it matter? Or does it much more matter that Mr. Whibley feels bound to rehabilitate Swift and Marlborough from Thackeray's depreciation?

One answer to all this is Thackeray's self-criticism, which Mr. Whibley quotes—it relates to "Pendennis": "I hit upon a very stupid part, I'm sorry to say, and yet how well written it is." How well written it all is. Macaulay damned one Sir Elijah Impey in a passing paragraph. Fitz James Stephen, who was by no means a bad writer either, wrote two or three volumes to prove that Macaulay's condemnation was unjust, as, indeed, the rehabilitator had already elsewhere rehabilitated Pontius Pilate. But Macaulay's view remains that of the huge majority of readers of English who have never even heard that it has been refuted. Likewise, the great majority of readers of to-day take their Swift and their Marlborough from Thackeray, and are not likely to know of his biographer's well-meant attempt to enlighten them. In either case the persistence of the error, if it be so, is a sufficient tribute to the "style" of the writer who has infected all readers with it. "How well written it is" is likely to remain the last word about Thackeray's work.

Comic Pictures by Kemble.

That long-admired collection of short stories by the English humorist W. W. Jacobs, entitled "Many Cargoes," appears in a new edition, with pictures by the American artist E. W. Kemble. (Frederick A. Stokes Company, $1.50.) The personages in Mr. Jacobs's tales are London water-side characters, bargemen and beatmen, skippers and mates of small coasters plying between London and points on the British coast. But Kemble's pictures of them are all lifelike and full of spirit and humor. There are eight full-page plates in color and thirty-two black-and-white drawings set in the text.

Quite as good as drawings are Kemble's pictures for the new edition of "Phoenixiana," a collection of the time-worn sketches and burlesques of an early American humorist, John Phoenix, (Lieut. George H. Derby, United States Army,) which has just been published, with an appreciative introduction by John Kendrick Bangs. The humor of John Phoenix belongs to the simpler American life of ante-bellum days. His book is now interesting merely as a literary curiosity. But if it was worth republishing at all, it was well to give it a good setting, and this the publishers have done. Mr. Bangs's essay is written in a commendable spirit of enthusiasm. As a professional humorist he manfully upholds the dignity of professional humor. When he was a schoolboy he admired the humor of John Phoenix, and he cherishes a theory that it still lives to refute the oft-repeated slander that American humor is dead.

"Tittlebat Titmouse."

We have already given a word of welcome to Cyrus Townsend Brady's condensation of Dr. Samuel Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year," which in its abridged form is entitled "Tittlebat Titmouse." (Funk & Wagnalls Company, $1.50.) The story in its present form is coherent, and all of its drollery is preserved, with enough of its seriousness. It is a work of undeniable power, which deserves to be kept in mind. Therefore Dr. Brady has done a good thing for his generation, for it would be too much to expect people to read all of "Ten Thousand a Year" nowadays. Mr. Crawford's new pictures are excellent.

New Novel by Mrs. Ward.

Harper's Magazine will publish during the coming year, immediately following Mary Johnston's "Sir Mortimer," now running, a new novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward, to be illustrated by Albert Sterner, who made the pictures for "Eleanor."

Edwin A. Abbey's Work.

It is announced that Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., will contribute all his illustrative work exclusively to Harper's Magazine during the year 1904.

THE MOODS OF ALDRICH.

YOU may pass a pleasant and profitable hour, if you choose, in the company of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, through the medium of his newest book, "Ponkapog Papers," published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. A book of odds and ends, it is, to be sure, little criticisms of life and letters, short studies of character, portraits of persons, and, best of all, some leaves from a notebook which may exist only in Mr. Aldrich's imagination, but which, nevertheless, is just such a notebook as one feels, a writer so thoughtful and so full of fancy ought to have. The season has already given us more pretentious volumes in the field of belles-lettres that are not likely to be treasured so highly by a multitude of well-bred readers.

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The selections from that real or imaginary notebook are of the most general character, defying classification, and range from a good joke for an after-dinner speech to a company of congenial companions, to a passage of pure criticism which would serve many a writer as the groundwork of a formidable essay. You wonder as you read that Mr. Aldrich has let so many good things go in this seemingly incomplete form when they might have been put to so much better use, commercially speaking. Perhaps the solution of the puzzle is to be found in a note for an unwritten story to be entitled "The Fashioning of Polonius," and to treat ironically of the great human failing of tediousness. The note closes with this sentence: "The man who suspects his own tediousness is yet to be born." Mr. Aldrich evidently has a horror of tediousness, of which, however, we have yet to find a trace in any of his books.

***

The notes begin with an idea (which seems to be marketable and is now given to the world free of charge,) for a fantastic short story based on a statement of the Malayan belief that a man loses something of himself every time he is photographed. A popular author or actor is to be the hero. Presently we come upon a passage in praise of Emerson's "Bacchus" as "a poem in the grand style throughout. Its texture can bear comparison with the world's best in this kind." Another note for a comparative study of English and American pronunciation concludes thus:

> Fancy a perfectly sober man saying Maudlin for Magdalen! Perhaps the purest English spoken is that of the English folk who have resided abroad ever since the Elizabethan period or thereabouts.

***

Here is an idea for a Poe-like tale with a thrill in it:

> Imagine all human beings swept off the face of the earth excepting one man. Imagine this man in some vast city, New York or London. Imagine him on the third or fourth day of his solitude sitting in a house and hearing a ring at the door bell.

Evidently Mr. Aldrich found the idea unworkable, so that it now belongs to anybody who cares to put it to use. Here are some other ideas:

> French novels with metaphysical or psychological prefaces are always certain to be particularly indecent.
>
> He is loosely put together, like an ill-constructed sentence, and affects me like one. His figure is ungrammatical.
>
> Shakespeare, who has done so much to discourage literature by anticipating everybody. * * *
>
> Personally, I believe that the possession of gold has ruined fewer men than the lack of it.

***

One of these notes has puzzled us not a little. Here it is:

> I have observed that whenever a Boston author dies, New York immediately becomes a great literary centre.

This is capable of interpretation in various ways, but the most obvious meaning is that when Boston authors die they come to New York as good New Yorkers when they die go to Paris. But the only Boston authors we have ever observed in this neighborhood have been very much alive. Of course everybody knows how fond Mr. Aldrich is of this town.

***

There is a confession among the notes that when Aldrich writes a short story he always begins with the last paragraph and then works directly up to that, avoiding all digressions. His characters always will talk too much, but when the story is finished he goes over the dialogue and strikes out four-fifths of the long speeches which, he fancies, makes his characters pretty mild.

***

Besides these suggestive "notes" there are little essays, including the Elia-like "Tom Folio," a bit of comparative criticism of Rostand and Hugo, a few kindly remarks on the historical novel, and short discussions on various other subjects. There is a longer essay, too, in appreciation of the poetry of Robert Herrick, with whose love of inanimate nature, praise of simple virtues, and felicity of expression one might expect Mr. Aldrich to be much in sympathy.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Princess Radziwill's Memoirs will be published here by Messrs. Isbister & Co. as soon as possible. Negotiations are proceeding for the simultaneous publication of this book in France, Germany, and the United States. The Princess Radziwill's reminiscences of Cecil Rhodes are expected to be piquant.

***

"Dollars and Democracy," by Sir Philip Burne Jones, illustrated, will contain the impressions of American social and public life obtained by that English painter with a distinguished but inherited name during a year's sojourn in the United States. It will be published in New York by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. next Spring.

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"Sea Wrack," by Frank Bullen, F. R. G. S., to be published here next Tuesday by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., is a collection of stories of adventure on the high seas. It will soon be published in New York.

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Fisher Unwin publishes here next week Justin McCarthy's "Portraits of the Sixties," which the Harpers are bringing out in New York.

***

Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen publish next month "The Nile Quest," by Sir Harry Johnston, the first of a series of exploration books, one of which will be written by Nansen, the great Scandinavian explorer.

***

George Bell will soon publish an exhaustive study of John Hoppner, R. A., by William McKay and W. Roberts, with about sixty illustrations in photogravure.

***

John Murray publishes next week a "Life of George Villiers, Second Duke of Buckingham," by Lady Burghclere.

***

The Cambridge University Press will issue, Jan. 1, 1904, the first number of a new Journal of Psychology, edited by Prof. James Ward and Dr. Rivers.

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George Gissing's new novel is practically completed. As already announced it is a historical romance of the sixth century. It will be published serially.

***

The title of Thomas Hardy's new poetical drama is "The Dynasty."

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The publication here of Charles Dana Gibson's "Susceptible Bachelor" is the best reply to H. B. Marriott Watson's absurd article in The Nineteenth Century Magazine on the deleterious effect of Americanization on women. Watson oracularly declares that "the dollar worship régime" had made the American woman "anarchical and degenerate."

E. B.

Harper Books to Come.

Harper & Brothers will issue from their press on the 12th of this month "America in Literature," by Prof. George E. Woodberry of Columbia University, "a critical account of the most important periods in American letters" and a summing up of the work of the most eminent cis-Atlantic writers. On the same date the same house will publish a book of fairy stories for children by Mrs. Birdsall Otis Edey, illustrated by Beatrice Baxter Ruyl. The title is "Six Giants and a Griffin," and the volume bears the R. H. Russell imprint. Some time in November also, the date not yet fixed, the Harpers will publish a new and revised edition of "Games and Songs of American Children," by William Wells Newell. The book gives, with the musical melodies belonging to them, all the games American children play, and something of the origin and history of these games. With the Russell imprint will appear in addition during the month "Winter," a collection of fine photographs of Winter moods by Rudolph Eickemeyer, Jr., author of "Down South." Quotations from the poets accompany the pictures.

Henley on Henry Fielding.

W. E. Henley's essay on Henry Fielding, which serves as the introduction to Messrs. Croscup & Sterling's admirable new edition of Fielding's complete works, was written expressly for the edition, though Mr. Henley's views of Fielding's genius and its influence had been previously expressed in various review articles. Mr. Croscup arranged with Mr. Henley for the introduction at the late distinguished poet and essayist's home in Woking, Surrey, in the Spring of 1901. The selection of hitherto unpublished writings for the edition was [illegible] made under the eye of Austin Dobson. The Croscup-Sterling edition of Fielding is distributed in England through the publishing house of William Heinemann.

MAGAZINE NOTES

"Rudyard Kipling and His Collectors," by Robert F. Roden; "Books as Friends," by F. R. Marvin, and "The Book of the Chair," by George H. Sargent, are the leading articles in The Literary Collector for this month.

Dominicana for November contains a biographical sketch of the late John Aloysius Mooney, LL. D., by his friend, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann.

Among the articles in The November Chautauquan are "The Negro," by John R. Commons; "American Sculptors and Their Art," by Edwin Spencer; "David Zeisberger: Hero of the American Black Forest," by Archer Butler Hulbert, and "Alaska and the Klondike," by Sheldon Jackson.

Much prominence is given to Alaska in the current number of the National Geographic Magazine, which contains a panorama of the Wrangell Mountains and a descriptive article by Walter C. Mendenhall of the United States Geological Survey. There are also illustrated articles on "Rubber Plantations in Mexico and Central America," "The Ziegler Polar Expedition," "The Work of the Mining Bureau of the Philippine Islands," and "The New Cone of Mont Pelée."

Elisabeth Luther Cary's admirable article in The Lamp for November, on "Rossetti as an Illustrator," is illustrated with reproductions of works in the Avery collection in the Print Department of the New York Public Library.

The November number of The Columbia Law Review contains an article by Prof. John H. Wigmore, Dean of the Northwestern Law School, entitled "New Trials for Erroneous Rulings on Evidence," suggesting reforms in criminal procedure to meet the situation presented to the courts by the frequency of lynching. Prof. Wigmore is an authority on the law of evidence.

The November number of The Southern Workman, published by the Hampton Institute Press, has two articles on the negro question, one by a Northern journalist and the other by a professor in a Southern college. Dr. Talcott Williams writes on "The Fallacy of the Selected Group in the Discussion of the Negro Question," and Dr. S. C. Mitchell of Richmond College on "The Proposed Solutions of the Negro Problem."

Biography of Disraeli.

"Benjamin Disraeli: An Unconventional Biography," which has been written by Wilfrid Meynell, and has already been noticed in this Review, will be brought out by D. Appleton & Co. Nov. 13. There are forty illustrations in the volume. A chronology of Disraeli's life has been provided and many notes. The first part of the book is devoted to Disraeli's "Walk from Youth to Old Age"—of his birthplace, his school days, his name, his first speech, his married life, of men and books, of Gladstone, his last days, &c. In the second part the author speaks of Disraeli's early travels and bad health, of his sister Sarah, of his relations with Bulwer-Lytton, Daniel O'Connell, Tennyson, Gladstone, Carlyle, and other men of the period, and the book closes with a few remarks on Disraeli as Queen Victoria's favorite Minister. Among the letters in the volume is the one from Disraeli to Carlyle, in which the former offers to ask the Queen to confer on Carlyle the Grand Order of the Bath, and Carlyle's answer refusing it. As the author says, "to Carlyle, Disraeli supplied the touchstone of tolerance, and the Jew taunt came at once to the pen that had been loudest in praise of Old Testament methods under Cromwell." The barrier between the two men was that Disraeli would not judge of Chartism by its excesses, "nor yet turn on individuals with derision. * * * He distrusted, as evidence of any possession of heroic virtue, that easy scorn of others * * * which passed for wisdom in Chelsea. * * * It was by his habit of even-handedness that he made Carlyle reconsider his estimate of Disraeli as 'a superlative Hebrew conjurer.'" The book also has an index.

Ancient Social Ireland.

P. W. Joyce's two-volume work on "Social History of Ancient Ireland" is published this week by Longmans, Green & Co. This book treats of the government, military system and law, the religion, learning, and art of the ancient Irish people. In a short note the author says that the cause of writing the work is "to give glory to God, honor to Ireland, and knowledge to those who desire to learn all about the old Irish people." He has attempted to picture society in all its phases, as it existed in Ireland before the Anglo-Norman invasion. The society depicted, he continues, was of slow and methodical growth and development, "duly subordinated from the highest grades of the people to the lowest, with clearly defined ranks, professions, trades, and industries. * * * A society compacted and held together by an all-embracing system of laws and customs long established and universally recognized."

The book, he says in the course of his preface, does not deal with prehistoric times, except by occasional reference for illustration. Mr. Joyce calls the work an "Essay." He quotes much from such authorities as Ware, O'Curry, Sullivan, and others. The books are the outcome of eight years' "congenial and pleasant work." There are numerous illustrations in the work. The second volume will treat of the trades, industries, and commerce; manners, customs, and domestic life of the ancient Irish people.

Another Menpes Book.

The new book by Mortimer and Dorothy Menpes, authors of "World's Children," "Japan: A Record in Color," &c., is "The Durbar." The volume, like others by this talented family, consists of plates (100) in color by Mr. Menpes, with descriptions by his daughter. Mr. Menpes had unique opportunities to sketch in India, it is said, and he was enabled to pass the whole empire in review from Cashmere to Tuticorin, from Bombay to the Shan States, and the pagoda city of Mandalay. He has included in his gallery types of the various tribes which people the Indian Empire. In order to get the scene at the Durbar Mr. Menpes says that he had to dip "his brush in purple, in crimson, and in gold." Both in the pictures and in the text are noted the apparel of the chiefs, the furniture and trappings of the elephants and oxen, as well as the dyeing of the tails and legs of the Arab chargers. The only "civilized" persons the artist has reproduced are Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener. The Macmillan Company will issue the book.

This Week's Publications.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week: "The Mother of Washington and Her Times," by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor; "Plutarch's Lives," in the Pocket Classics Series; "My Devon Year," by Eden Phillpotts; "The Religion of an Educated Man," by Francis G. Peabody, and "Venice and Its Story," by Thomas Okey.

Little, Brown & Co. issue to-day: "Famous Actors and Actresses and Their Homes," by Gustav Kobbé, with over fifty full-page illustrations; "The Life Radiant," by Lilian Whiting; "Daniel Webster for Young Americans," with introduction and notes by the editor, Prof. Charles F. Richardson of Dartmouth College, with over fifty portraits and other pictures, and in the Hand Library Sets of Standard Novelists: The romances of Alexandre Dumas in forty-eight volumes, containing 150 illustrations; Jane Austen in six volumes, Daudet in sixteen, Victor Hugo in fourteen, Bulwer-Lytton in thirty, and George Eliot in ten volumes.

The True Mary Washington.

In her history of "The Mother of Washington and Her Times," which is published this week by the Macmillan Company, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor gives the "true portrait of Mary Washington," which, she says, is "the result of many years spent in studying her character."

It was her pleasure to live simply—at a time of almost riotous profusion. It was her pleasure to busy her own hands with the housewifely work of her own household, * * * "making drudgery divine" by sharing the tasks she laid upon others, thereby earning her many gifts to the poor. * * * When the Church no longer concerned itself with the care of men's souls she kept her own serene, in her simple faith that prayer would prevail in the end, performing every outward religious duty as conscientiously as if the priests and Bishops showed, as well as taught, the way. So did she—

* * * travel on life's common way,
In cheerful godliness; and yet her heart
The lowliest duties on herself did lay.

Tennyson's Suppressed Poems.

Harper & Brothers announce for publication some time this month "Tennyson's Suppressed Poems, now for the first time collected," edited and annotated by J. C. Thomson. The poems, which are such as the poet himself did not deem worthy of preservation in his collected works, have been gathered from old periodicals and suppressed editions in the British Museum and elsewhere, and include, among many others, "Timbuctoo," Tennyson's Cambridge prize poem, "The Burial of Love," "Anacreontics," "Britons, Guard Your Own," "The Grasshopper," and "The Tears of Heaven."

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand for the week ended Oct. 29: Adult fiction, Chambers's "Maids of Paradise," Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Owen Wister's "The Virginian." Juvenile fiction, Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," Alcott's "Little Women," Lang's "Green Fairy Book." Miscellaneous, Hawthorne's "Wonder Book," Wentworth's "Algebra," and Charles Battell Loomis's "Cheerful Americans."

Misnamed Books.

Although much care is taken in selecting the name for a book, it seems that, however attractive the title, it is very often misquoted. Joel Chandler Harris's new book about "Wally Wanderoon and His Story-Telling Machine" has received innumerable misnomers—for example, "Willy Wanderoon," "Wully Wanderoon," "Wally Wonderoon," and "Wally Wonderson." Stewart Edward White's "The Blazed Trail" was called in the author's presence by an admirer "The Blasted Trail."

Booth Tarkington, Illustrator.

An edition of thirty copies of "Cherry," Booth Tarkington's new story, has been published privately for the author by Messrs. Harper & Brothers. Each copy contains a reproduction of a pen-and-ink sketch of the heroine with a suitor walking in the woods, made by Mr. Tarkington himself, and not at all like the Cherry of the regular illustrated edition.

ONE OUT OF 569 MANUSCRIPTS

To introduce a novel by a new writer is obviously extremely difficult, since the new work of well-known authors so presses upon public attention.

During the past eight months there have been sent to us 569 volunteer manuscripts in the field of fiction alone. Each was read by two readers and many by twice or thrice that number, and of all of these there was one book by a new writer whose work was so good that it demanded publication and all the help that a publisher could give it.

This novel, "The Mark," by Aquila Kempster, is a story of modern India, and because it touches the places and scenes that Kipling has made familiar, the critics will probably say it is an imitation—which, fortunately, it is not. It is written with extraordinary skill. One enters into the spirit of the book before a chapter is finished, and its merit and interest are sustained.

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DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.,
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P.S.—Since the above was written the unexpected has happened. Our enthusiasm has been shared by some booksellers, the book had to be put back to press to fill the first orders, and a second edition made before publication. An English publisher to whom we sent a copy has also taken an edition

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EARTH'S ENIGMAS.
BY CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

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FROM READERS.

The Discussion of Literature Suitable for Children.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

THE question of literature for children comes like a goblin out of its corner now and then and frightens a certain number of grown-ups by its vague proportions. It is a query latent, and always, it seems, negatively developed.

A correspondent in one of the recent numbers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS deplores the lack of intermediate pen painting to fill the gap between Mother Goose and Dickens. To those who read books for mental sustenance, and to whom Mrs. Wharton's rather far-fetched apothegms on the vice of reading do not apply, there is no need for any bridge whatsoever, or, worse, selected foretastes that spoil the appetite for the potential banquet. As has been prefaced, the banquet becomes to these prepared and too well-fortified pilgrims a Barmecidean feast. Their hunger, meant, perhaps, at best, has been satisfied with fragments, eked with trimmings, and though half a loaf is better, the proverb says, than no bread, the question remains in the philosopher's, if not the humanist's, mind as to whether it would not be wiser to "leap the breadth of time" in one bound from Mother Goose to Shakespeare, than to hopelessly delete the choice flavors waiting appreciation and homage.

It is rather confidently predicted from experience and observation that the child who loves reading will read. To paraphrase, "He reads; he will read; let him read!" If tethered for the cultivation of "the vice of reading," he will break the rope and pasture with content of heart and courageous vigor where his fancy leads. To such, freedom—even from Mother Goose to Shakespeare—is perhaps the best. It is with them an impossibility to tie down to well-ordered formulae the hungry impulses of the mind. They will go to far countries, perhaps and out of books, but beyond doubt, after prodigal excess, the great harbor lights—

Tell them this way is safety, this way home.

Are there few who are worthy this freedom, this liberty? Ah, but there are few who will seek it! Let us be comforted. The children content with Abbott and Henty and Miss Carey will rarely reach Gibbon, Parkman, and George Eliot. There are those to whom "the Poets" will ever be represented by "selections" that make dim blurs to the mind, very seldom connected with the author's name. But, after all, one must remember that the books written for children are many and of a kind that will rival the lasting powers of Fielding's masterpiece. It is a question of individual temperament to draw distinctions. It is probable, almost certain, that the child who delights in "Alice" will care for "The Water Babies," and perhaps for Kipling's inimitable classic, "The Jungle Book"; also Fraser's splendid "Mooswa of the Boundaries." Some of us learned an a b c of wisdom from Aesop's Fables, and also went through the wonderful doors of "The Arabian Nights" into a land of never to be forgotten glamour, enchantment, mystery. How many books one can add to this beginning, if one does not untamably roam the library shelves!—books sane, wholesome, and of enduring worth, that render it unnecessary to mutilate and mortgage the future possessions of the "fortunate of men" who shall come upon their Happy Isles.

Many books written for children are over their heads and beyond their appreciation far more than

> the long, slow slopes
> And vast curves of the gradual violin.

The grown-up has the perspective and the child he was appeals when he looks back sadly enough through the clear-drawn distances to the far-off figure of his little self on the land of early dreams.

It is so with Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses," a study of the mind of a child, its moods, haunting and subtile; but too indirect, too subjective, to hold the interest of the child. For a child's mind projects beyond the present, grasps at chivalry, romance, mystery, things toward which they journey with rapt faces and prophetic hearts. Some day they will make the journey back to themselves with a little regret and sympathy and longing for the early aspirations, the quest of peradventure so gallantly begun.

But when one is a child one doesn't think of childish things. "The thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts!" A READER.

New York, Nov. 2, 1903.

Literary Societies and Social Clubs.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

A careful perusal of the many letters from your correspondents and those of your contemporaries does not throw any light on the important subject of literary societies where literature is discussed in the broadest sense of the word.

There are any number of societies which exist under the guise of literary organizations, when in fact they are merely social clubs, where a man wastes his time and must spend his money. I have attended several meetings of these so-called literary societies, and not one among their number has made literature and its allied branches a comprehensive study.

I find usually that the women predominate, if not by numbers, they do by their aptitude for frivolous conversation, and the serious contemplation of any work becomes a farce. Talk literature and literary societies to the ordinary young man or woman of to-day and you are considered a dreamer or "slow." The woman immediately gushes over modern fiction, some of which has far less merit than that of the Laura Jean Libby style and other similar flights from wholesome reading, while the man suddenly becomes a trust magnate, considers promiscuous editorials good literature and desirable education, and "the great pressure of business will not permit his affiliation with any enterprise which would infringe upon his valuable time."

What are the young men and women who are striving and working for success thinking of? Two hours each week of serious work in open discussion would eventually broaden your views, increase your knowledge of the best authors, poets, and their works; enlarge your vocabulary, and promote self-confidence; and in every way not only tend to educate you for greater success in business, but finally would become a necessary mental food and a lasting pleasure. FRANKLIN B. WRIGHT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1903.

"The Circle in the Square."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your issue of Oct. 31 there is a review of Baldwin Sears's novel, "The Circle in the Square," in which, after saying that the author's intimate knowledge of the menace of existing conditions in the South and his keen feeling for the South in all she has suffered as the result of negro suffrage are such as no one but a Southern white man could possess, the reviewer goes on to say that the picture of social conditions in the South is such as only an enemy could have drawn.

May I take issue with this conclusion? It is true that certain college-bred men in the story are represented "as addicted to the lowest pleasures"—but are there not many towns both in the South and in the North where exactly this state of things exists? Moreover, only one of the young men in "The Circle in the Square"—that one of course being Clay Barkeley—is represented as hopelessly weak and bad, and one, Mac Morgan, as utterly unprincipled without being weak. The others, ranging from "pretty bad" up to the heroic manliness of Shan Morgan, are the ordinary very young men of an easy-going leisure class, either North, South, East, or West, frankly portrayed in the midst of the follies and the vices which characterize idle young men. They are follies and vices which, in the more strenuous days of the North, were mainly confined to the great cities, but the vast increase in our well-to-do population has spread them through the society of a host of minor towns—not even to mention the many college towns in the North where the social life of the young men is far more unsavory than it is in any Southern college town. It is the frankness of Baldwin Sears in treating life as he sees it, rather than any enmity to the South, which, in my judgment, is responsible for this representation of Southern society, and, from the tenor of the book, I would warrant that another novel from the same pen, but with the scene laid in the North, would depict the weaknesses of the Northern social fabric quite as vividly.

Regarding the dialect, which your reviewer calls "another astonishment," I should like to add a word. Educated Southerners, when speaking colloquially, say "you-all" not only in the plural but in the singular, as I can testify from long and intimate acquaintance in the South; "who-all" is a familiar form, too, and, though I have never heard "that-all," most of the expressions criticised in the review seem to me fairly accurate renderings of words and phrases in ordinary use even "in the parlance of the exclusives" of the South. When we hear "cyan't" for "can't," and "cert'n'y" for "certainly," we call it one of the forms of the Southern accent, which, to an ear once familiar with it, is one of the sweetest accents in the world; when these words are written out in cold print, however, their appearance is so unfamiliar that we call them "dialect" and find it difficult to associate them with the speech of cultured people.

MARY TRACY EARLE.

New York City, Nov. 2, 1903.

Perhaps Founded on Fact.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In two novels recently published occurs a curious similarity of incident which I have not seen commented upon. The first instance will be found upon Page 87 of "The Mettle of the Pasture," and is as follows:

"In a company of ladies the grandmother, drawing the conversation to herself, remarked with a suggestive laugh that as there were no men present she would tell a certain story. 'Grandmother,' interrupted Isabel, vaguely startled, 'please do not say anything that you would not say before a man.'"

The second runs as follows upon Page 283 of "Gordon Keith":

"'Oh, that reminds me of a story I heard the other day. It was awfully good—but just a little wicked,' exclaimed Mrs. Nailor.

"Keith's smile died out, and there was something very like a cloud lowering on his brow. Several others appeared surprised, and Mr. Nailor, a small, bald-headed man, said across the table, 'Don't you tell that story.'

"But Mrs. Nailor was not to be controlled.

"'Oh, I must tell it. It is not going to hurt any of you. Let me see if there is any one here very young and innocent.' She glanced around the table. 'Oh, yes, there is little Miss Huntington. Miss Huntington, you can stop your ears while I tell it.'

"'Thank you,' said Lois, placidly. She leaned a little forward and put her fingers in her ears.

"A sort of gasp went around the table."

As neither Mr. Allen nor Mr. Page could be suspected of copying the incident from the other, and as the two books were likely in press at about the same time, a charge even of suggestion from one to the other is not possible. Both incidents are, no doubt, founded upon some well-known Southern story, and it would be highly interesting to know what pure-minded daughter of that region was the original. H. M. HOKE.

Harrisburg, Penn., Nov. 3, 1903.

An Old Song.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some thirty or more years ago a musical friend of mine showed me a manuscript of a song he had composed. It was a beautiful song set to beautiful words. My friend is now dead and the song has not been published. Where the manuscript is I have no knowledge, but the music and the first stanza of the words linger in my memory:

> Shut close the wearied eyes, O, Sleep;
> So close, no dreams may come between,
> Of all the visions they have seen;
> Too long, too sad their watch hath been.
> Be faithful, Sleep,
> Lest they should awake remembering,
> Lest they should awake, and waking, weep;
> O Sleep, sweet Sleep.

I should be very glad if some of your readers might remember the complete poem and the name of the author.

D. H. HERVEY.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 3, 1903.

An Appreciative Reader.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Please accept my appreciative thanks for the answer to my inquiry concerning five short stories, which must have taken a deal of labor to hunt up.

The librarian of the New York Public Library (a personal friend of mine) writes that I can get all of them there. Another personal friend, Mr. George H. Gilman, upbraided me for not applying to him, as he destroyed (or threw away) but the week before a copy of "The Devil Puzzler," written by a relative of his.

HENRY V. D. BLACK.

New York, Nov. 4, 1903.

Laura Bridgman.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The new book by Dr. Howe's daughters, relating to Laura Bridgman, is not the first on this subject. Such a book was written in 1876 by Mrs. Edwin Lamson, who was Laura Bridgman's teacher for many years under Dr. Howe's direction. This book was republished by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in 1880.

In the second volume of his "American Notes," Charles Dickens devotes twenty pages to a visit to Perkins Institute and Laura Bridgman. It was of Mrs. Lamson, then Miss Swift, of whom Dickens wrote: "If she could have seen the face of her fair instructress she would not have loved her less, I am sure."

Mrs. Lamson lives now in Cambridgeport, Mass. She is one of the six survivors (all of whom are over eighty years of age) of the first class of the first Normal School in America, established through the influence of Horace Mann in 1839. E. W. D. H.

New York, Nov. 6, 1903.

The Story of Venice.

Thomas Okey's new book, "Venice and Its Story," is published this week by the Macmillan Company. Of much interest are the 112 illustrations, 50 of which are in colors by O. F. M. Ward and W. K. Hinchliff, 50 in black-and-white by Nelly Erichsen, and 12 reproductions from works by the Venetian painters. The first part of the book gives the story of Venice, and in the second part Mr. Okey describes the city, which he has divided into twenty sections, "arranged rather with regard to their relative historical and artistic importance than to strict topographical considerations, although these have not been lost sight of. In our quality of cicerone we have drawn from an acquaintance of the city at various times extending over a period of twenty years." He says in the beginning of his preface:

The history of Venice is the history of a State unparalleled in Europe for permanence and stability. For centuries Venice occupied that position of maritime supremacy now held by Great Britain, and time was when an English King was fain to crave the loan of a few warships to vindicate his rights in France. The autonomy of the Venetian Republic so imposed on men's minds that it was regarded as in the very nature of things, and even so acute an observer as Voltaire wrote in the "Dictionnaire Philosophique," less than three decades before her fall: "Venice has preserved her independence during eleven centuries, and I flatter myself will preserve it forever."

Among the authorities Mr. Okey quotes in his book are Ruskin, Bode, Morelli, and many other writers. The volume is provided with a chronology and an index. Mr. Okey will be recalled as co-author with Bolton King of "Italy To-day."

Studies by Andrew Lang.

"The Valet's Tragedy and Other Studies," Andrew Lang's new book, is in active preparation at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. The book contains besides the title story, "The Valet's Master," "The Mystery of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey," "The False Jeanne d'Arc," "Junius and Lord Lyttelton's Ghost," "The Mystery of Amy Robsart," "The Voices of Jeanne d'Arc," "The Mystery of James de la Cloche," "The Truth About Fisher's Ghost," "The Mystery of Lord Bateman," "The Queen's Marie," "The Shakespeare-Bacon Imbroglio." The studies, Mr. Lang says in his preface, do not follow in chronological order. The affair of James de la Cloche only attracted his attention after most of the volume was in print. The following studies are published for the first time: "The Valet's Master," "The Mystery of Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey," "The False Jeanne d'Arc," "The Mystery of Amy Robsart," and "The Mystery of James de la Cloche." Of the Amy Robsart episode, Mr. Lang says:

* * * We do not know, or pretend to know * * * how Amy Robsart came by her death. * * * It is only possible to restate the cases, and remove, if we may, the errors and confusions which beset the problems. Such a tiny point as the year of Amy Robsart's marriage is stated variously by our historians. To ascertain the truth gave the author half a day's work, and, at last, he would have voted for the wrong year, had he not been aided by the superior astuteness of his friend, Mr. Hay Fleming. He feels morally certain that, in trying to set historians right about Amy Robsart, he must have committed some conspicuous blunders. These always attend such enterprises of rectification.

Some Ginn & Co. Books.

Ginn & Co., the well-known publishers of school and college textbooks, are about to issue: "Elementary German for Sight Translation," by Richard Clyde Ford of the Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, in the International Modern Language Series; "Stories of the Ancient Greeks," collected by Charles D. Shaw; "Greek Sculpture: Its Spirit and Principles," by Edmund von Mach; "A Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis," by Prof. J. F. McGregory; "Bacteria, Yeasts, and Molds in the Home," by Prof. H. W. Conn; "Essays of Charles Lamb," selected and edited, with introduction and notes, by Prof. George Armstrong Wauchope; "Industries of To-day," in The Youth's Companion Series; "Germelshausen," by Friedrich Gerstäcker, edited, with introduction, notes, exercises, and vocabulary, by Griffin M. Lovelace, and "La Mère de la Marquise and la Fille du Chanoine," by Edmond About, edited, with notes and vocabulary, by Prof. O. B. Super.

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BOSTON NOTES.

Webster for Young Americans—Mr. Carpenter's Life of Whittier—Some Authors and Their Books.

THE "Daniel Webster for Young Americans," from which public school teachers of rhetoric and of English literature hope so much, also comes this week from the press of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., who, having an immense quantity of Webster illustrations on hand for their various editions of the statesman's works, have enriched it with portraits and views, and fac similes, and also with reproductions of some of those historical paintings in which those who do not remember Webster in life half fancy that he passed his time. Many a Faneuil Hall orator has seemed but half alive compared to the vivid face looking down at him from the canvas on the wall. The regretful comments upon the popular forgetfulness of Whipple published in many recent memoirs is sufficient evidence that his essay on "Webster as a Master of English Style" is well-placed in this volume.

***

There is a little group of New Englanders, mostly children of abolitionists, who, being of impressionable age when the "seventh of March" speech was made and was followed by Whittier's "Ichabod," grew up scarcely knowing and quite detesting the expounder of the Constitution, and to these persons the admission in Mr. George Rice Carpenter's "John Greenleaf Whittier" that the poet came at last to feel that perhaps Webster was right and he wrong, will seem to shake the foundations of things. Mr. Carpenter complains of the lack of material for this book, but he has constructed a very real Whittier, such a man as the frontispiece portrait presents, a man in whom the Quaker self-control had developed into the wish to control circumstances. He has given more than a glimpse of the dissensions among the abolitionists in the early days.

Mr. Carpenter has omitted one picturesque incident in Whittier's life, however—the meeting between him and Dom Pedro of Brazil. The Emperor had translated some of his poems, and was eager to meet him, willing to lay aside all state and to adapt himself to Whittier's health, prejudices, and convenience if he might but talk with him freely and easily. Mrs. John T. Sargent arranged the matter, and in her drawing room, the home of the Chestnut Street Club, the two sat and talked one afternoon. This life of Whittier appears in the American Men of Letters series.

***

Messrs. H. M. Caldwell & Co. have ready for immediate publication a very interesting quarto by Dr. Francis C. Nichols, entitled "Around the Caribbean and Across Panama." The cover is adorned with figures taken from the mysterious ruins of Central America, and a series of photographs exhibit the forests, the ruins, and the people of the region. Some chapters are devoted to the Panama Canal, and there are maps for those who take their pleasure exactly. "The House of Life," the first volume of the "Sapere Aude" edition of Rossetti, is very nearly ready, and has been fortunate in the printing. This edition follows that of 1870 and that of 1881 in the sonnets first published at that time.

***

Mr. John H. Whitson, whose "With Fremont, the Pathfinder," is published by Messrs. W. A. Wilde & Co., is also the author of "Barbara, a Woman of the West," published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., who have accepted another novel from him, and will publish it in the Spring. He has prepared himself for literary work by studying and practicing law, by studying for the ministry and officiating for some time, by journalism, and by a little politics, and as he learned something of life on his father's cattle ranch while yet a boy, he should have no difficulty with his backgrounds.

***

Miss Mary P. Leonard, who always eschews the commonplace but never becomes eccentric, has, in "A Pleasant Street Partnership," told a very pretty story of a rich girl and a clever girl, who, putting their money and cleverness together, kept a shop for a year and revolutionized a stagnant neighborhood. She brings her rich heroine to a frame of mind in which she contemplates establishing many such shops, that women who have the ability and the gift for making useful and beautiful things may find their opportunity.

***

Miss Leonard's book is issued by Messrs. W. A. Wilde & Co., who also publish "Three Girls of Hanchmere," by Mrs. Ellen Douglas Deland, an account of a journey through Germany, Belgium, and France, with a love story added for grace, and an atrocious small boy with a foolish mother, introduced to show the benefit derived from having a matron to supervise the American girl abroad. A third book issued by this firm, Mr. Claude E. Wetmore's "In a Brazilian Jungle," contains matter interesting to the American housekeeper in its statement that the difference between Mocha and Java coffee, and Rio No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, is in the bin from which they are taken after the separator, a series of pierced copper cylinders, has separated the grains according to size and shape. Bags of coffee are sometimes taken from Rio de Janeiro to England, thence to Egypt, and then to Arabia to be packed, back to England, and thence to New York again, increasing its value eightfold on the way.

***

A bird book not priding itself on its truthfulness and instructiveness is a novelty for amusement, but such is Miss Abbie Farwell Brown's "The Curious Book of Birds," a collection of folk-tales of many lands and many ages. It has a preface displaying a decided preference for the quaint fancies about birds now in danger of being lost, and apologizing for any "facts that may have crept among [its] ancient fancies." The Roumanian, Malay, Congo negro, the Iroquois, and the Samoan are among the novel nationalities represented in the stories, but nearly all the birds are either American or English, or else familiar by name to children who read English.

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Margaret Sherwood's "Daphne" is selling almost as rapidly as "Rebecca," which started with 800,000 friends, buyers of the author's former books.

***

"Three Hundred Things a Bright Girl Can Do," by Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley, announced for October publication by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., will not come out until the middle of November, during which time the boys should attempt to take all the vacant places. With the thought that she can do three hundred things, a girl is a dangerous competitor. Miss Kelley is a South Boston woman, a pupil of Mrs. Erving Winslow, and she began to read in public at a very early age. She has taught in Tilton Seminary and Wilbraham Academy, and is a prominent member of the Ruskin Club. Her portrait by the late Alfred Ordway was in the Art Club exhibition of 1900.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Nov. 6, 1903.

"The Bar Sinister" Again.

That dog story by Richard Harding Davis, which some months ago made its appearance in Scribner's Magazine and was subsequently published in volume form with a collection of short tales, now makes its independent appearance in a small, but appropriately illustrated volume. Persons who, from the first, have had a fondness for this story, will be pleased to recognize the magazine pictures—only handsomely colored—while in order to make up for the thinly printed pages most excellent vignettes have been introduced. ("The Bar Sinister." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)

This is a story which will live, both on account of its originality and of its admirable narrative interest, but more especially because there is human sympathy in it of a delicate and most appealing kind. The artist, E. M. Ashe, has deftly caught the author's meaning, and his pictures are true illustrations; they suggest as much as they depict. But what will doubtless particularly please the lovers of "The Bar Sinister" is the fact that in this edition the author relates the "facts" upon which the story is based. Here is a passage:

In the dog world, the original of the bull terrier in the story is known as Edgewood Cold Steel, and to his intimates as "Kid." His father was Lord Minto, a thoroughbred bull terrier, well known in Canada, but the story of Kid's life is that his mother was a black-and-tan named Vic. She was a lady of doubtful pedigree. Among her offspring by Lord Minto, so I have been informed by many Canadian dog fanciers, breeders, and exhibitors, was the only white puppy, Kid, in a litter of black-and-tans. He made his first appearance in the show world in 1900 in Toronto, where, under the judging of Mr. Charles H. Mason, he was easily first. During that year, when he came to our kennels, and in the two years following, he carried off many blue ribbons and cups at nearly every first-class show in the country. The other dog, "Jimmy Jocks," who, in the book was his friend and mentor, was in real life his friend and companion, Woodcote Jumbo, or "Jaggers," an aristocratic son of a long line of English champions. He has gone to that place where some day all good dogs must go.

All lovers of dogs as well as students of human nature who were first attracted to this admirable little story are sure to find renewed satisfaction in its latest setting which makes of it a most alluring gift book.

The Lucas Lamb.

The first volumes of "The Works of Charles and Mary Lamb" edited by E. V. Lucas, are I. and V., containing respectively "Miscellaneous Prose, 1798-1834" and "Poems and Plays." (Light 8vo. Very fully illustrated. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25 net each.) Volume I., it should be stated, contains among the newly authenticated essays the hitherto unknown series of "Lepus Papers."

Two features of this edition will especially appeal to the lovers of Lamb, besides the hitherto unreproduced matter. One is the extensive commentary filling nearly one-half of each volume, and the other is the wonderful array of contemporaneous pictorial material—title-pages, illustrations to first editions, printed and written documents, playbills and portraits. The notes and pictures alone justify the adjective "unique." We have here, all that is of importance concerning Charles Lamb and his sister Mary. Mr. Lucas describes his scheme of annotation as follows:

"The principles of annotation which I set before myself was not only to explain references and to trace quotations, but to show, wherever it was possible to do so, the place in Lamb's life of each essay and poem, and their relation to each other. Lamb's writings, especially as he grew older, being so curiously drawn from his own experience, it follows that the notes to his essays and poems—that is to say, to what may be called the autobiographical volumes of this edition—constitute in the mass what is practically a history of the life and times of Lamb and many of his friends, although, of course, an irregular and broken one."

In following this scheme Mr. Lucas has presented the reader pages that make remarkably interesting reading. To the lover of Lamb they are invaluable; to the "unlearned" reader they can hardly fail to bear knowledge through their fine entertainment.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

A New English Magazine, American Wives and English Husbands, and Some New Books.

THERE is a new periodical entitled "B. M. G." People who start new papers and call them by a succession of initial letters, may find in time that they have presumed too far upon the forbearance of the public. The first paper of the kind was "M. A. P." which was interpreted to mean "Mostly About People." It was followed first by "P. O. P.," and later by "T. A. T.," which, by the by, has a distinct character of its own, and has evidently come to stay. And now comes "B. M. G.," and we are asked to believe that the meaning of the letters is "Banjo, Mandolin, and Guitar," and are told that the new paper will aim to interest people who make noises on those detestable instruments. A name like "B. M. G.," in which there is no middle vowel, and which cannot possibly be pronounced, except by naming the letters in order, is the last straw that breaks the endurance of the public. I know nothing of the character of "B. M. G.," except that it appeals to people who play the banjo and mistake it for a musical instrument. It may be a very decent paper of its kind, that is, if anything connected with the banjo can be decent; but the name is simply an outrage. "M. A. P." was not a bad title, for it was the first of its kind, and had the merit of novelty. Besides, thousands of people who have never seen the paper, but have heard its name, believe to this day that it is called "Mamma P." But "B. M. G." is not original, and it conveys no possible idea to the person who sees it on the cover of a newspaper. If ever Mr. Chamberlain ceases from troubling, and allows us to think of something else than himself and his so-called policy, there will be an agitation for the suppression of newspapers named with initials, and the proprietors of such papers will be forced to return to a sane system of nomenclature under penalty of awakening the wild indignation of a suffering public.

***

Mr. John Davidson calls his new volume of odds and ends of verse and prose "A Rosary." He might as well have called it a cullender or a pint pot or a corn-fed ham. What on earth has the book to do with a rosary? It has some clever bits of epigram, and at least one thoroughly good poem among its contents, but, as a rule, it is simply the soliloquy of a man who thinks all things are out of joint and is rather glad of it. Surely it is not asking too much to ask that titles both of books and newspapers should have some sort of relation to the contents thereof. But perhaps Mr. Davidson named his book with a view to exasperating people, for it is certainly an exasperating book, especially to those who know what Mr. Davidson is capable of doing in verse, and long to see him do it.

***

In her novel the lady who calls herself Lucas Cleeve seems to preach the doctrine that American women should no longer marry Englishmen, and she intimates that American women are themselves finding out this truth. Her argument is that the English husband is not the sort of woman worshipping person that the American husband has become, and that the American girl who marries an Englishman and expects him to be perfectly happy in sacrificing himself and everything that belongs to him to her and her whims is reasonably sure to be disappointed. This may be true, but it does not necessarily prove that American girls should not marry Englishmen. On the contrary, it is a good argument in favor of such marriages. There are few more painful and absurd spectacles than the American husband and father of the sort we sometimes meet in England and on the Continent—the sort of man who consents to be a mere drawer of checks and runner of errands for his womenkind. Not very long ago there arrived one evening at the hotel where I was temporarily stopping, some thousand miles from London, an American party. The man of the party was middle-aged and evidently very tired from his long journey, but no sooner had he landed his wife and two daughters in the hotel than the wife said: "Now, John, I want you to go right out and buy me a spoon. I must have a spoon from this place." John said: "Yes, my dear," and meekly went in search of the spoon. The English husband would stand aghast at such an order from his wife, and if it was obeyed, it would certainly be the last wifely order that he would ever obey. If marriage with Englishmen should teach the American woman of the sort who regards her husband as her servant to change her view it may be a good thing, and Lucas Cleeve might do worse than to advocate it.

***

As a matter of fact, I fancy that Lucas Cleeve would find, if she made inquiry, that marriages between American women and English men are as a rule very happy. Certainly those Englishmen whom I have met who have married American wives seem to be exceedingly happy. The American woman, with her infinite tact, knows how to adjust herself to circumstances, and when she marries an Englishman and comes to live in England she does not commit the folly of treating her husband as certain American wives treat the husbands who are happy in slaving for them.

***

The Academy under the management of its new editor, Mr. Teignmouth Shore, is much as it used to be. With the exception that it gives more space to art, music, and the drama than it formerly did, it does not differ from The Academy that we have all read and liked so much. But perhaps there are new features soon to be manifested. The new editor is certainly a most capable man for the post, and we can at least be sure that The Academy will in future be as good as it has been in the past.

***

"The Truth About an Author" is the title of a book which professes to give revelations as to the life of a journalist and literary man in London at the present time. The author informs us that he can sit down with a pile of new books, and in an hour's time can master their contents and write 1,000 words about them. Perhaps he can, but he does not say what the 1,000 words would be worth, and what editor would be so silly as to pay for them. The book is a pretentious one, and it does not give the purchaser very much for his money. The author may be a journalist of sorts, but he certainly is not entitled to call himself a literary man, and his book is not entitled to much attention.

***

The London Magazine, which was originally known as Harmsworth's, still belongs to the Harmsworth publishing house, in spite of rumors to the contrary. It has recently passed under the direction of Mr. Charles P. Sisley, and has greatly improved in the character of its contents. It is shortly to be enlarged, and though nothing has as yet been said as to its price, it is hardly probable that it will continue to be sold at so low a rate as threepence halfpenny, or even fourpence. In all respects it compares favorably with the other popular sixpenny magazines, and probably it will soon take its place among them.

***

There is real humor in the text and the illustration of "The Great Inquiry," which is announced as the joint production of "H. B." and "G. K. C." Probably it would not be difficult to trace the identity of the authors, but if they choose to conceal themselves behind initials, that is their concern. The book burlesques the famous Government inquiry in the matter of Fiscal Reform, and it will hardly please Mr. Chamberlain as much as it will the public. There is delicate satire as well as genuine humor in the book, and it will probably have as large a sale as that obtained by "Wisdom While You Wait"—that delicious burlesque of The Times's advertisements of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

***

Among new books to be published this week is Miss Beatrice Harraden's novel, "Katharine Frensham," the scene of which is to be laid in Norway, and which is expected to surpass "Ships That Pass in the Night" in merit as well as in popularity. Mr. Bernard Capes's "Secret of the Hill" is also announced for this week. Both will be notable books, and Mr. Capes's novel will, it is to be hoped, show the steady improvement which was found in his last two books.

W. L. ALDEN.

London, Oct. 27, 1903.

A Providential Doctor.

A DAUGHTER OF THE RICH. By M. E. Waller. Illustrated by Ellen Bernard Thompson. 12mo. Pp. 349. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Such a story as a maiden aunt would choose for her half-grown nieces to read. There is not a single bad person in it, except, of course, a vain and fashionable young lady with designs upon the young man whom the author has created for the benefit of her own favorite, a country rosebud. It's all about a good house mother and a New England farm with a mortgage, and a hired man named Chi, and a large family of inordinately good children. Then there is a little girl with lots of money, who is sent out to the farm by a kind doctor in order to get some color into her cheeks. They all raise chickens and pick berries and sell both to raise money to send the son of the house, who is "an artist to his finger tips," to college. Naturally the rich little girl helps pick the berries and is an enthusiast about poultry, and that is good for her.

Later comes lovemaking and San Juan Hill. Of course the country rosebud gets the lovely rich young man who was shot through the lungs there, and stained with "his heart's blood" a little copy of verses in the rosebud's handwriting which was tucked romantically inside his khaki jacket, for the bullet through the young man's lungs naturally did not kill him, only made him more interesting.

In the Time of George IV.

THE HARVESTERS. By Aubrey Lanston. In one volume. Pp. 307. 12mo. Cloth. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

"The Harvesters" opens with the year 1800 in England, and tells a story in which the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., takes a leading part. In the earlier chapters an innocent young girl, wedded to a dissolute sprig of nobility, and vowing to devote her life to his reformation, arouses the reader's sympathy; but her vagaries are so singularly adapted to bringing about his ruin instead, and her own moral perceptions are so distorted, that the story soon loses its hold, and bewilderment succeeds interest. As a result of the wife's criminal imprudence, the husband assaults the Prince, in whose embrace he finds her, and is compelled to flee to France. This gives the opportunity for bringing Mme. le Brun, Mme. de Staël, Mme. Récamier, and Talleyrand upon the scene; but they are all shadowy reflections of the real characters and add nothing to the story.

The plot is ingenious, and, having once begun, the reader will wish to know how it all ends, which, of itself, augurs some skill on the part of the author; but he does not manage his characters well, and there are frequent lapses in both the spirit and the language of the time, with one or two bits of astonishing ignorance; the writer really seems not to know what is meant by "the bar sinister," at least he uses the expression in an utterly incomprehensible sentence; and he is not aware of the fact that the English marriage service does not close with the benediction.

After Mr. Anthony Hope.

THE TRIFLER. A Love Comedy. By Archibald Eyre. Illustrated by Archie Gunn. 12mo. Pp. 234. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company. $1.50.

This is a very clever story with a hero modeled pretty closely upon the immortal Samuel Travers Carter of Mr. Anthony Hope's "Dolly Dialogues." Mr. Eyre's dialogue, also, is clever sometimes, and resorts freely to all the tricks of ellipses and the like which make the other dialogues so effective. Also, the heroine is not entirely without reminiscences of Dolly, though Dolly is, as it were, split in two. One-half of her is used as the wife of the hero's brother, while the other half is erected into a charming young thing for the hero himself to fall in love with and eventually to marry. The hero is a frivolous young man with a moderate income, but without visible work in the world. For the sake of his sister-in-law, he gets mixed up in an affair which smells of burglary. Also, for the sake of his brother, who is by way of being something eminent in the Cabinet line, he gets mixed up in politics. He acts, in fact, as Chairman for the Conservative candidate at a by-election in the constituencies in Cornwall, where the family has its seat. The election is enlivened by the mouthings of a Nonconformist parson with high moral indignations, and a tangled mess of love affairs in which the parson, as well as the frivolous young man, are involved. Moreover, there is a villain of undoubted villainy but very dubious sanity, and a chorus of enthusiastic Cornishmen, electors and cricketers.

If Mr. Anthony Hope had never written "The Dolly Dialogues" Mr. Eyre might never have written "The Trifler," but Mr. Eyre has not been a clumsy imitator. He has written a rather unusual sort of book, which need not be taken seriously, but which will find and deserve readers.

A Maecenas in Petticoats.

THE BONDAGE OF BALLINGER. By Roswell Field. Illustrated. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company.

This is the whimsical and widely amusing history of a book collector descended from a line of New England ministers and married to a gentle Quakeress. A printer by trade, he wanders from place to place and always buys books and forgets to pay grocers' bills, talking the while with much pedantry and some humor about his books and his philosophy, and making love to his good wife when she reproaches him for the leanness of the larder. So both grow old and gray, and then a little girl, a grocer's daughter, skates into the old man and topples him over with his load of books. They make friends and she sits with him and talks about his treasures and learns to love him and them. When she grows up she plays, as she says, Maecenas. That is, she endows the old book lover's declining years, not only with affection, but with gold. One who loves books and simple kindliness and rather quippish humor may read this little book with smiles. It is a pleasant trifle.

A Chicago Stock Gambler.

MR. SALT. A Novel. By Will Payne. With Illustrations by Charles H. White. 12mo. Pp. 330. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

This is the story of a Chicago financier who married his stenographer. The financier was a masterful man and not overscrupulous, but kindly on the whole; the stenographer was pretty and gentle and had red lights in her hair. She began the affair by loyally committing what amounted to perjury in an open court of justice in order to shield the financier from charges leading to the State prison. Then the financier sent her cousin abroad to study for the operatic stage. The author touches upon the Chicago World's Fair, upon Chicago strikes, upon Bryan and free silver, and has a great deal to say about operations on Chicago 'Change involving the mammoth schemes of Mr. Salt to exalt his own fortune and depress the fortunes of his enemies. Occasionally the narrative makes dashes to New York and to a mining town, where Mr. Salt has properties and troublesome employes; otherwise it stays in Chicago, flitting from Mr. Salt's office to this and that bank, to the modest place where the stenographer lodges, to the opera, and to the railway yards, where the soldiers stand with leveled bayonets.

Another Mormon Story.

TO-MORROW'S TANGLE. By Geraldine Bonner. Illustrations by Arthur I. Keller. 12mo. Pp. 456. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

Another story the keynote of which is the inhumanity of a man and a Mormon to a woman. It opens with a rather effective description of a desert solitude and plunges at once into the depths of sordid tragedy. Later the Mormon sells his first wife, who is a physical wreck, for the consideration of a pair of horses, and a tender-hearted miner is the purchaser. Along with the woman the miner gets her child, and it is with this child, called Mariposa Lily, that the main action of the story has to do. She is brought up as the daughter of the miner, and when that good man is dead, finds she has a voice and operatic aspirations. The Mormon father, who has in the meantime grown to be a millionaire, knows who Mariposa is, and wants to help her, but she won't have it so, that is, after she finds out the reason. The story is long, and one gets glimpses of San Francisco newspaper offices and, of course, Mariposa Lily is sought after by the just and the unjust.

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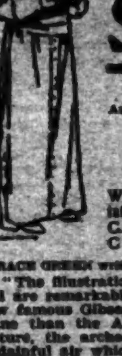

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It was, we think, a little over twenty years ago when Mr. Howells, about to retire from the editorship of The Atlantic Monthly, took up the Russian author Iván Turgénieff, and interpreted him from a French translation for the edification of American readers. Henry James began to study the Russian at about the same time, in a similar manner, and for the delectation of a similar audience. Later Mr. Howells took up Tolstói and Gorky, to say nothing of Gogol and Herzen. Mr. James sticks to Turgénieff.

In this critic and novelist of transcendent consistency such conservativeness forms a beautiful example of psychological hibernation. Since Sept. 4, 1883, Russian literature has, according to him, stood still, and again he imparts the Russian's message to whom Turgénieff himself might have dubbed "dvorianskoe gnezdo," this time as an introducer of a set of Turgénieff's novels and short stories, the title pages of which inform us have been "newly translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood," whose name has been lately identified as a translator with that of nearly every Russian writer who has attracted Anglo-American attention. And here it is and in the character of usher that Mr. James permits himself to be most characteristic.

The late M. Rénan once said that Turgénieff was "impersonnel." This gives Mr. James his cue, and a book, even a library, might be written as a commentary on what follows:

He seems to us impersonal, because it is from his writings almost alone that we of English, French, and German speech have derived our notions—even yet, I fear, rather meagre and erroneous—of the Russian people. His genius for us is the Slav genius; his voice the voice of those vaguely imagined multitudes whom we think of more and more to-day as waiting their turn, in the arena of civilization, in the gray expanses of the North. There is much in his writings to encourage this view, and it is certain that he interpreted with wonderful vividness the temperament of his fellow-countrymen.

At this late day it is quite unnecessary to criticise Miss Hapgood as a translator of Russian texts. Her excellent qualities, her sympathy, her faithfulness have been praised; her limitations have been noted by able pens. But when all has been weighed and a balance of saving clauses struck, the Anglo-American races will still owe her a debt of gratitude for making them acquainted with the best that Russian fiction produced in the last half of the century which is gone. Each of the fifteen volumes contains an introduction by her, partly biographical, partly expository, and partly critical.

Quite naturally the first two volumes are taken up with "Memoirs of a Sportsman," written in defense of the "muzhik," and through which Turgénieff obtained national celebrity. Then follow "Rudin, and a King Lear of the Steppes," "A Nobleman's Nest"—hardly the correct rendering of "Dvorianskoe Gnezdo"—"Smoke," "Virgin Soil," ("Nov,") and seven volumes of short stories, many of which in one translation or another are familiar to most of us—"Diary of a Superfluous Man," "The Jew," "First Love," "Ghosts," "The Brigadier," and so on.

The volumes are appropriately bound and finely printed by the De Vinne Press. The paper, although light, is sufficiently opaque. Each book has a photogravure on Japan paper, the frontispiece of the first being an excellent portrait of the author. Other frontispieces are reproduced from drawings especially made by F. V. Du Mond, S. Ivanowski, Edwin Potthast, Mrs. M. Wilson-Watkins, and others. Owing to the broad choice of edition—there are three—in which the translation is presented, there are few tastes and purses which cannot be satisfied.

Tobias Smollett.

THE WORKS OF TOBIAS SMOLLETT. Twelve 8vo. volumes, with frontispieces. Introductions by G. H. Maynadier, Ph. D., of the Department of English, Harvard University. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $12.

Like the Crowell Fielding, these volumes are made by the University Press. They form an edition which is thoroughly effective from the popular point of view. The artists, C. A. Williams and John W. Densmore, have well caught the spirit of the author, and, in pen and ink, have presented his characters with due appreciation of English architecture and interior furnishings, costumes, and poses of the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The books, with their green cloth covers, and gilt-designed backs, make a pretty set.

Mr. Maynadier performs his service of editor and introducer with the satisfaction of one who does not think that he will be misunderstood. He quite agrees with Hazlitt that "indecency and filth" pervade most of Smollett's novels, but tries to account for it in the mode of the author's epoch, for Smollett wrote much and made much by his books. He even finds explanation in this way for the raison d'être of "The History and Adventures of an Atom"—"Here, in a thinly disguised history of recent political events, Smollett, with a flood of filth, purged himself of all the malice and spleen which he cherished toward the best-known public men of England." "The Atom," however, is judiciously omitted from the edition.

Of course, it is rather late in the day to say anything entirely "new" about Smollett, but it is just as well to be reminded that "Humphrey Clinker" is his masterpiece; that "Count Fathom" is the only one in which an attempt has been made to construct a serious plot, and that "Roderick Random," although "inorganic," has characters which live—"sometimes, to be sure, eccentric to the point of unnaturalness, but, even so, vivified and amusing * * * a marvelously human set of individuals—the more marvelously so, if one stops to reflect that Smollett was only twenty-six when he created them." With all his faults—literary, ethical, and philosophical—Smollett is presented in an eminently human aspect by Mr. Maynadier, who explains and criticises, but leaves moralizing to others.

The Real d'Artagnan.

MEMOIRS OF MONSIEUR D'ARTAGNAN. Captain Lieutenant of the First Company of the King's Musketeers. Translated for the first time into English by Ralph Nevill. In 3 vols. 8vo. Gilt top. Uncut edges. Illustrated from old Prints. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The French, with a fine idea of what constitutes literature, have a way of excluding Courtilz de Sandras from their literary and biographical dictionaries. Yet, without him it is more than likely that we should miss some of the most fascinating romances of the elder Dumas. De Sandras, who wrote voluminous books in the last quarter of the seventeenth century, was the author of those "Memoirs of Monsieur d'Artagnan," from which Dumas drew the material for his Guardsmen series. Although no less a personage than Voltaire has warned the reader to read Sandras with caution, still many critics agree with Bayle in saying that he gave, in the main, a true, if somewhat exaggerated picture of the period which just preceded him. Dumas "worked" these memoirs as a miner does a placer. He dug up the dramatic, the pathetic, the tragic, and with just a touch of the archaic he improvised dialogue to fit the settings, albeit he even changed the settings themselves when his dramatic sense seemed to require it.

If hitherto an English translation of these memoirs has existed in English we were not aware of it, and it is stated on the threshold of the three volumes before us that Ralph Nevill herewith puts them into English for the first time. A brief but informing introduction by the translator precedes the text. In it we have a sketch of the author—his birth at Montargis in 1644, his soldiering as a Captain in the Regiment de Champagne, his publication of "Les Annales de Paris et de la Cour," which led to his disgrace and the Bastille, and finally his death, after his third marriage, in 1712.

In the pages that follow, written, de Sandras tells us, from papers left by the redoubtable d'Artagnan after his death at the siege of Maestricht, the hero, who recounts his adventures in the first person, de Tréville, the three Gascon brothers, Athos, Porthos, and Aramis, Milédi, and the rest of that glorious company live in the language of their own time—as in the diary of a chronicler. But it was Dumas who made them human, who gave them color, and made them more real than even the truth itself.

At the same time, these "Memoirs of Monsieur d'Artagnan," in their sympathetic and spirited translation of Mr. Nevill, are by no means bad reading.

Real and Book Children.

THE CHILDREN WHO RAN AWAY. By Evelyn Sharp. Illustrations by Paul Meylan. In one volume. Pp. 319. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Very few of us apply to book-people the standards that obtain in real life. Our praise and our blame are bestowed after another fashion than prevails when flesh and blood folk are in question. We exclaim, "Natural, spontaneous, delightful!" as long as certain characters are safely held between the covers of a novel; but lift them gently out, set them down among us to continue precisely the course we so much admire on the printed page, and we hastily scratch them off our visiting list, if they are grown-ups, or give them as wide a berth as possible, if they are children.

Those thoughts occur forcibly to our minds as we make the acquaintance of Miss Sharp's young people, especially of the irrepressible Prue. They are very amusing to read about—but to live with! Yea, verily, "that is another story."

An American girl of fourteen would be much more mature and "settled in her mind" than Prue, would find Miss Cecilia's fancies rather absurd child's play, and would never have run away in a manner so unreasoning and aimless. Indeed, all the girls impress us as somewhat fatuous and foolish; we cannot exactly place them among any girls we have known. The boys are decidedly better, though by no means as real as the Tom Brown boys, who were boys first and then English, while Miss Sharp's are English first and next boys. As to the methods of Miss Cecilia, while working to a charm in a book, they would surely be followed by dire anarchy and confusion if applied to living Prues and Dots.

The story of the two little runaways themselves is somewhat spoiled for us by a vivid recollection of Mrs. Wiggin's "Timothy's Quest," the nature, humor, and pathos of which Miss Sharp's narrative cannot approach.

But it is pleasant reading, nevertheless, fresh and sparkling, with a genuine sympathy for youth in all its phases and vagaries; and there is a pretty tale of love, hinted, rather than told, to give the ever desirable aroma of romance. It is altogether a great relief from the problems and the soul-harrowings, the prevalence of which makes every unopened novel a "suspect" in these latter days.

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LAND VALUES.

Richard M. Hurd's New Book on the Science of City Real Estate.*

DISCUSSION of the general subject of land values, notably in connection with problems of taxation, is almost as old as the land itself, but this volume dealing particularly with "the science of city real estate" possesses many features of originality and interest. That the course of city real estate values can be reduced to a scientific basis may be questioned by some, but the researches of this author, covering a wide range of localities and long periods of time, lead to conclusions deserving the closest attention from all those connected with property ownership.

Mr. Hurd's general plan has been, after defining those elements which combine to impart value to land, to examine cities in detail with regard to their points of origin and subsequent growth, and finally to deal with questions of the resulting values and those of rents.

The earlier chapters of the book contain a vast amount of interesting information as to the factors which originally led to the location of now prominent cities—how the ancients' first thought was of a readily defensible spot—how fine harbors have led to the building of great commercial centres—how great manufacturing towns have arisen near the supplies of raw material, the iron foundries near the iron and coal mines as in Pittsburg, the refineries near the oil wells as in Cleveland; the fruit canneries near the orchards as in Los Angeles, and so on. The equally important fact is also brought out that a town is not necessarily fixed for all time by the choice of the first settlers. Thus, when it was found that the power canal for the flour mill at Akron, Ohio, would not hold water the mill was moved and the town followed. More recently in the Dakotas several towns were moved on rollers from six to twelve miles, from the rivers on which they were first built, to the new extension of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

The discussion of the street plans and block formations, and their effect upon values includes the same wide range of cities with many diagrams intended to show the relative merits of the various systems. Of all these perhaps the most striking is that of Salt Lake City, which was originally laid out in square blocks, 660 feet on a side. With the growth of the city this great waste of interior space became apparent, and a solution of the problem was sought by cutting streets through the blocks. This plan failed of success, however, and to-day the street bisecting the most valuable block in Salt Lake City is nothing more than an alley with its frontages practically worthless.

This city's street plan is the subject of some comment, and the shortcomings of the commission of 1807, which was responsible for the rectangular plotting north of Fourteenth Street, are fully pointed out. Despite, however, the almost ceaseless clamor for new diagonal streets, Mr. Hurd particularly specifies New York as one of that type of cities which does not need thoroughfares of this sort—at least not to any such extent as do cities which spread in all directions, such as Chicago, Detroit, and Buffalo. The great expense to which some cities have been put in altering or perfecting their street systems is shown in the $250,000,000 spent on the Paris system of boulevards and the $25,000,000 involved in London's new Strand improvement.

Mr. Hurd's inquiries affecting the direction of cities' growths and the effect upon values of the distribution of utilities, and the currents of travel cover many instructive points, but considered technically and from the point of view of the builder or real estate operator, by far the most entertaining part of his work is that devoted to various types of buildings, and to the problems of producing the greatest possible income with a given piece of property.

In these pages are shown a number of wisely planned and profitable improvements, and an even larger number of "real estate follies," or "economic errors," as Mr. Hurd more elegantly and more charitably characterizes them. These "errors" cover a great variety of cases, from a row of ornamental columns, which shut out some light from the ground floor offices of a well-known Broadway skyscraper, to a "misplaced building" in Portland, Ore., sold under foreclosure at a heavy loss, and still entirely surrounded by vacant lots. Faulty designing of ground floors—the great income producers of structures on business streets—is shown in numerous forms, notably in the case of a Portland, Ore., building in which the effort to have a massive masonry effect left only two so-called windows each about a foot wide, one on either side of the entrance. Mr. Hurd's comment tells the story: "Rents sacrificed. The tenant, a dealer in sewing machines and bicycles, can only exhibit six bottles of oil in each window to attract customers."

An especially striking example of the folly of extravagant construction in advance of demand is revealed by two corners in Seattle. On one corner stands a handsome six-story stone-front structure which cost $225,000. On the other corner there are some one and two story frame buildings, containing a restaurant and small stores, and which cost less than $30,000. The former property has gross rents of $34,000 and expenses of $18,200, leaving net rents of $15,800, while the little old buildings show a net income of $16,700, after deducting $2,300 from the gross rents of $19,000.

What the author calls "An Example of Financial History in Real Estate" had better be given in the words of his own summary, the property being the south corner of Sixteenth and Lawrence Streets, Denver:

"Land, 50 by 50 feet, bought on tax title many years ago for $500. Leased, 1880, for $14,000 ground rent per annum for 99 years. Nine story and basement slow-burning building erected 1890, costing $325,000. Gross rents, 1894, $36,300; net rents about $17,500, less ground rent $14,000, leaves $3,500 or 1 per cent. net on cost of building. Leasehold mortgaged for $75,000; rents dropped, building surrendered to mortgagee, and then to ground owners, who acquired thus a property now renting well and worth—land and building—about $300,000, (not $600,000, as at one time estimated,) for an original outlay of $500."

A particularly commendable feature of Mr. Hurd's book is that it has been very liberally interspersed with maps and diagrams, modern photographs, and reproductions of old prints, very instructive by themselves and supplementing the text to a marked degree.

*PRINCIPLES OF CITY LAND VALUES. By Richard M. Hurd, President of The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company. Pp. 159. Maps and Illustrations. New York: The Record and Guide Association.

THOMPSON SETON'S NEW BOOK.

TWO LITTLE SAVAGES. Being the Adventures of Two Boys Who Live as Indians, and What They Learned. With over 300 drawings. Written and illustrated by Ernest Thompson Seton. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.75.

Certain people who have, perhaps, eyesight abnormally clear, are reporting of late the discovery in Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton's work of such peculiarities as it would be natural—for them—to find in the books of a very popular Author who had been at some pains to transpose a common last name and a rarer middle name—a preference for the pleasing to the accurate, for example, and an inclination to arrive at desirable ends, scientific, literary, and other, by shorter cuts than are chosen by a few other exploiters of wild life. This keenness of vision may be magnificent—it may, for all that is known by those who do not possess it, be true—but it is not fair criticism. The result of applying it to Mr. Seton's latest production, "Two Little Savages," will doubtless be recorded elsewhere, but here there is to be set down only the simpler and humbler opinion that this time, as so often before, Mr. Seton has succeeded in telling an interesting story in a sufficiently skillful way, and that, if the boys in the homes to which it goes do not abandon other tasks and joys until after they have completed its perusal, it will be because inconsiderate fathers, mothers, and sisters ignore the fact that the book is distinctively a boy's book and pre-empt it for their own unintended delectation.

It would be hard to recall another book so frankly didactic as this one that excited so little hostility in the reader's mind. The author is avowedly a teacher, but he teaches only the things that all human wholesome folk with youth or its memory want to know, things which they can therefore acquire without weariness or resentment. The instruction concerns such immeasurably important matters as the numbers of birds and beasts, the building of tepees, the making and using of bows, the setting of traps and snares, the interpretation of trails and "signs," the extraction of medicines from common herbs, and a thousand other forms of wisdom as owned and exercised by—the Indians. What may be called aboriginality is the substance and characteristic of "Two Little Savages," but the frontier palefaces also have many incidental innings, and the author even ventures upon the perilous experiment of introducing a little arithmetic and a little geometry—just to prove his courage, doubtless. All this teaching, however, is, at least in form, incidental to telling how the two young heroes, Yan and Sam, carried out a desire, consuming in the one and sufficiently strong in the other, to live for a while in real Indian—even Injun—fashion, and while it is for the ethnologists to say whether the methods the boys pursued, and the results they achieved under various and surprisingly convenient teachers were the real thing or not, it is beyond question that almost any boy, if he had time enough, and a lot of Canadian woods, could accomplish most of the marvels they accomplished, have most of the adventures they had, and be the better boy for the experience, as well as immeasurably happy.

But while boys will read the book with an eye to its large practical value as an enhancer of vacational possibilities, some besides the overobservant ones mentioned far above will waste time in wondering if it doesn't contain something else—a bit of biography, say, or even of autobiography. Yan's parents are painted with a curious elaboration that seems to have no necessary relation to the book's main purpose, and almost to hint at intimate disclosures like those which Dickens was not the first or the last author to make behind the thin veil of fiction. The conventional parents of juvenile literature that is also conventional are not drawn with defects so strongly marked, and especially not with the defects that made Yan's childhood quite unhappy enough to explain his liking for woods and fields and the inhabitants thereof.

"Two Little Savages" is a big book and a handsome one, with illustrations that illustrate, and a lot of them. The sketches of leaves and footprint look as if they were accurate, and an ingenious boy could make something he would like from the plan of a Sioux war bonnet, even though the something were not a Sioux war bonnet. If the publishers had added half an inch or so to the inner margin of the leaves they would have turned out a more companionable volume.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS will publish in this country the Connoisseur's Library, edited by Cyril Davenport. The first volume to make its appearance in the series will be Vol. XV., entitled "Mezzotints." It is by Mr. Davenport.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish Tilden Tilford's novel, "Butternut Jones," next Friday. This is a story of the wild life on Texan prairies and Western plains. The hero has all sorts of adventures.

The Macmillan Company have brought out a new edition—uniform with their "Robinson Crusoe"—of Mungo Park's "Travels in the Interior of Africa." The new edition has eight colored illustrations by John Williamson.

One thousand five hundred moths are pictured in their natural colors in "The Moth Book," by Dr. W. J. Holland, which Doubleday, Page & Co. are about to add to their New Nature Library.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue in a few weeks the "Memoirs of Gen. Rufus Putnam," with introductions by Senator Hoar of Massachusetts and President Perry of Marietta, Ohio. The book will be timely in view of the proposed monument to be erected by the General's native town, Sutton, Mass.

The twenty-third edition of Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates," enlarged and revised, with over 100 additional pages, will shortly be presented by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The twenty-second edition of this valuable reference work was issued in 1898.

The Macmillan Company will bring out next week the fourth edition of Dr. Benjamin Rand's "Selections Illustrating Economic History Since the Seven Years' War." The book was originally published about thirteen years ago as a text-book of required reading to accompany a course of lectures on economic history in universities. It now contains additional chapters, some of the first ones rewritten, and a bibliography of economics.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing "The Big Book of Nursery Rhymes," edited by Walter Jerrold. Charles Robinson has made a number of pictures in color and line for the book.

D. Appleton & Co. will bring out Nov. 13 "Spencer Kellogg Brown; His Life in Kansas and His Death as a Spy; 1842-1863," by George Gardner Smith. The book tells the story of the short life of Brown, who, after living in prison for thirteen months, was hanged as a spy in 1863. The chief feature of the book is the journal of the boy, which tells his own story. He wrote in cipher for himself alone.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will bring out "Thinking, Feeling, and Doing," by E. W. Scripture, which was originally published by the Chautauqua Press.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will bring out within the fortnight "Christian Apologetics," being five addresses delivered under the auspices of the University College Christian Association in London, in May, 1903. The addresses are: "Present-Day Rationalism, with an Examination of Darwinism," by the Rev. Prof. George Henslow, M. A., F. L. S., F. G. S.; "The Book of Genesis," by the Very Rev. Dr. Henry Wace, Dean of Canterbury; "The Witness of Human Experience and History," by the Rev. R. E. Welsh; "Materialism and Christianity," by the Rev. G. T. Wanley. The volume will also contain speeches on the lectures by Lord Kelvin, Lord Reay, Sir Robert Anderson, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Sir Thomas Barlow, and Augustine Birrell, respectively.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are publishing a book of fairy tales by Miss Esther Singleton, author of "A Guide to the Opera," "Furniture of Our Forefathers," &c., entitled "The Golden Rod Fairy Book." The fairy tales are entirely new and unfamiliar, and have been compiled by Miss Singleton from the fairy-lore of all peoples. The volume is illustrated by Mr. Falls. There are sixteen full-page pictures in colors, each page with colored borders. The volume is said to be "not an Andrew Lang compostion in any way."

A. C. Armstrong & Son are publishing "Sunrise," a new volume of sermons by the Rev. G. H. Morrison of Glasgow, who will be remembered as the author of a volume entitled "Sunday Evenings in a City Pulpit," which was brought out last Autumn.

"The High School Choralist," by Charles E. Whiting, which D. C. Heath & Co. are publishing, contains chromatic drill exercises, the minor scales, two, three, and four part solfeggios and songs, eight anthems, a number of hymn tunes and patriotic songs, &c.

The A. Wessels Company will issue immediately "Famous Battles of the Nineteenth Century," edited by Charles Welsh. The work is in two volumes, and has been adapted for juvenile reading.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are to publish in this country "The Doctrine of the Incarnation and the Virgin Birth," by the Rev. Dr. Malcolm MacColl, Canon of Ripon. The author examines the evidence for Christ's virgin birth in the New Testament, the early creeds of the Church, and the writings of the Fathers. He concludes that it has been an integral part of the creed of Christendom from the beginning and is inseparable from the doctrine of the Incarnation. He maintains that the denial of the Virgin Birth is a denial of the miraculous element in Christianity.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. report that Mrs. Wiggin's "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" has gone into its thirtieth thousand.

A. C. Armstrong & Son are bringing out "The Crimson Book," some sermons by Dinsdale T. Young, author of "Neglected People of the Bible," &c. The title of the book has not been chosen merely because it is the theme of the first sermon, but because crimson is the evangelical color, each sermon being, it is said, evangelical in scope or spirit.

William T. Henderson is to issue immediately a new, unabridged edition of the volume of jokes attributed to "Joe Miller." Although Miller never uttered a jest in his life, every joke—past, present, or future—is said to be his. The volume was compiled by a friend of Miller to help the former's family after his death.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are to bring out this month "The Creevey Papers," in two volumes, edited by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, author of "The Life of the Duke of Wellington," &c. These "papers" are a selection from the diaries and correspondence of Thomas Creevey, who lived during 1768 to 1838, and deal with all the principal events and characters, social and political, from the close of the eighteenth century to 1838. The selection has been made from family papers that have never before been given to the public. The book will be a sort of companion to the Greville memoirs and the Croker papers.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish this month a volume entitled "Personalia," by "Sigma." It contains intimate anecdotes dealing with nearly all the celebrated English artists, literary men, lawyers, church dignitaries, and other public figures of the last forty years. The anonymous author is said to be too well known for his name to be given. Many of the stories are said to throw a new light upon the personalities of more or less familiar persons.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce that the limited Riverside Press edition of Higginson's translation of the "Fifteen Sonnets of Petrarch" was entirely subscribed for on its publication last week. The same edition, in French, of De Maistre's "Voyage Autour de ma Chambre" is reported by these publishers to be entirely sold.

D. C. Heath & Co. are publishing "Macaulay's Life of Johnson," edited by Albert Perry Walker. In the introduction to the volume the historical setting is given as well as a description of Johnson's ideals and achievements. The life of Johnson is followed by a short selection from Macaulay on Boswell. The book is fully annotated.

The Macmillan Company will issue this month a volume on "The Opening of the Mississippi," by Frederic Austin Ogg, instructor in history in the University of Indiana. The book is the result of a thorough study of the subject and is said to contain much interesting material. The sub-title is "A Struggle for Supremacy in the American Interior."

The Fleming H. Revell Company has in press a book on "The New Era in the Philippines," by Dr. Arthur J. Brown. The book deals with the labor conditions in the islands, the native attitude toward America, both politically and religiously, and especially with the educational conditions.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are bringing out an English translation by Louise Seymour Houghton of Auguste Sabatier's "Religions of Authority." At the time of M. Sabatier's death the book was nearly ready for the press. The translator was chosen by the author himself.

"My Devon Year" is the title under which the Macmillan Company is publishing Eden Phillpotts's new book. This is a volume containing "rambling, discursive, thoughtful chapters," describing country sights and sounds, the sunrises and the vanishings of the mist, &c. It is said to be a sort of White's "Selbourne," except that Mr. Phillpotts describes natural appearances. In a way, it is stated, the book is his philosophy of life.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is publishing two notable books of verse. One is "Poems You Ought to Know," compiled and edited by Mrs. Ella W. Peattie, which appeared originally in The Chicago Tribune. The second is "The Fruit of the Spirit Poetically Interpreted," by Alice Jennings, with an introduction by Edwin Markham. In this book are interpreted eight virtues enumerated by St. Paul—love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, faith, meekness, and temperance—by selections from the greatest poets in the world.

Paul Elder & Co. of San Francisco, Cal., are preparing two volumes of college records—"The Girls' College Record," illustrated and compiled by Virginia Woodson Frame, and "The Men's College Record," written and arranged by Wallace Irwin, illustrated by Gordon Ross. The "records" are intended to serve as note books in which the experiences of undergraduate life may be recorded, being topically arranged, with pages and stubs for the insertion of photographs and other souvenirs. They will also contain full-page cartoons, topical decorations, verses, and other literary material to make them interesting, and will be printed in two colors.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing in holiday attire "Emmy Lou," by George Madden Martin; "The Court of Boyville," by William Allen White; "The Madness of Philip," by Josephine Daskam. These three are issued as a set. Charles Wagner's "Simple Life" and "The Better Way" will also appear in new editions.

HARPERS BOOK NEWS

THE AMBASSADORS.

Whether it be Meredith or James that is master in Anglo-Saxon creative literature to-day, there is no doubt that *The Ambassadors* by the latter takes a place on the topmost heights of recent achievement in fiction. The story is wonderful both in matter of plot and in that power of analysis which puts its author above other men. It is a story of Americans abroad, a study of men and women that is unusual, deeply interesting and unforgettable.

THE MAKING OF A JOURNALIST.

Thrilling episodes in imaginative fiction pale beside the "routine" of Julian Ralph's daily duties. If read for entertainment, this account of a man's life equals in interest any recent novel of adventure. Read for instruction, the story is of unusual value, for it introduces us to the intimate concerns of the mysterious "fourth estate." For the author's name stands for all that is greatest in the realm of journalistic achievement. His complete biography could never be written in full detail, but this autobiographic volume, telling a few of his life achievements, and the many preliminary trials which trained him for his work, is a book without a parallel.

THE BOOK OF MONTHS.

"The confessions of a literary man-about-town" one might call this book, done as a sort of diary, month by month, witty, confidential, fascinating, with the faintest golden thread of a love story running through its airy fabric. The author of "Dodo" and "The Eternal City" is exhibited in a new light in its pages. It is full of charming fancies and very worldly wisdom, a rare sort of book and a delightful one, charmingly decorated in color by its publishers.

OUR LADY'S INN.

A joyously entertaining tale, with more interest of plot than had the "Adventures of M. d'Haricot," which has gathered in such a harvest of laughs from one end of the country to the other. Barbara's adventures in London are full of excitement, and the reader's sympathy with her in her mad act of escaping in men's clothes from the importunities of an aged suitor, gives the tale a firm grip on one's interest. Mr. Clouston has some of the power of Dickens to entertain, to amuse, and at the same time to ensnare his readers in the meshes of a remarkably interesting plot.

FATHER AND MOTHER.

No sweeter picture of motherhood was ever drawn; no more delicate tribute to father-love. The whole is a gift-book for the Christmas season that accords fully with the spirit of the feast. Roy Rolfe Gilson has, beyond his story-teller's art, a power of pen-picturing that in this case must have had extraordinary inspiration.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Franklin Square, New York.

EAST LONDON.

Jack London's Pictures of Life in Whitechapel and Shadwell.*

IN 1902 Mr. Jack London, who has been in many places, went down into the East End of the great city his namesake and saw as well as a man may how people live who get the short end of the long division of the profits of civilization. In a manner more complete than that of most investigators, Mr. London lived the life these people live. He wore their clothes for days at a time and ate their sorry food in workhouses and "pegs," and he walked the streets with them by night and slept in their vile lodgings and shared their viler tasks. And he talked with them as one of themselves. But at intervals he fled to a Turkish bath, clean sheets, and the food of gentlefolk. In the book before us, which a man with good nerves and a strong stomach may read with profit and not a little intellectual pleasure, Mr. London has set down what he saw with a disregard for the qualms of the fastidious which may or may not be artistic. Writing as he did, he says, in the white heat of what he saw, he speaks sometimes things that burn—things that will make to curl the correct hair of good comfortable philanthropists sitting beside the reading lamp and planning the millennium. Mr. London half apologizes for his heat in his preface—yet he says the facts justify it.

Unlike many investigators of the underworld, Mr. London has a gift of language. He is an orator and a poet. He has an eye for the dramatic. So he makes the tragedies seem very real and invests them with a grim humor which is as far from showing a lack of sympathy as it is from the least taint of the maudlin—a taint which is apt to invade books of this kind. The book is so well worth a serious man's reading—so well worth reading even by a frivolous man who likes to read a good book—that it is best to throw up the sponge of criticism at this point. We venture without comment to quote a few striking passages. First, Mr. London's theory:

Now, I contend that the least a man who does his day's work should have is a room to himself, where he can lock the door and be safe in his possessions; where he can sit down and read by a window or look out; where he can come and go whenever he wishes; where he can accumulate a few personal belongings other than those he carries about with him on his back and in his pockets; where he can hang up pictures of his mother, sister, sweetheart, ballet dancers, or bulldogs, as his heart listeth—in short, one place of his own on the earth. * * * I stood on one floor of the poor man's hotel and listened. I went from bed to bed and looked at the sleepers. They were young men, from twenty to forty, most of them. Old men cannot afford the workingman's home. They go to the workhouse. But I looked at the young men, scores of them, and they were not bad-looking fellows; their faces were made for women's kisses, their necks for women's arms. They were lovable as men are lovable. They were capable of love. A woman's touch redeems and softens, and they needed such redemption, instead of each day growing harsh and harsher. And I wondered where these women were, and heard a "harlot's ginny laugh." Leman Street, Waterloo Road, Piccadilly, the Strand answered me, and I knew where they were.

A woman had drowned herself in Regents Canal. The court had rendered a verdict of "temporary insanity." Mr. London writes:

Man no longer follows instinct with the old natural fidelity. He has developed into a reasoning creature, and can intellectually cling to life or discard life, just as life happens to promise greater pleasure or pain. I dare assert that Ellen Hughes Hunt, defrauded and bilked of all the joys of life which fifty-two years' service in the world had earned, with nothing but the horrors of the workhouse before her, was very rational and level-headed when she elected to jump into the canal. And I dare assert further that the jury had done a wiser thing to bring in a verdict charging society with temporary insanity for allowing Ellen Hughes Hunt to be defrauded and bilked of all the joys of life which fifty-two years' service in the world had earned. * * *

These people who try to help! Their college settlements, missions, charities, and what not are failures. In the nature of things they cannot but be failures. They are wrongly, though sincerely, conceived. They approach life through a misunderstanding of life, these good folk. They do not understand the West End, yet they come down to the East End as teachers and savants. * * * They have worked faithfully, but beyond relieving an infinitesimal fraction of misery and collecting a certain amount of data, which might otherwise have been more scientifically and less expensively collected, they have achieved nothing. As some one has said, they do everything for the poor except get off their backs.

And one and all they join in teaching a fundamental lie. * * * The lie they preach is thrift. * * * To be thrifty means for a worker to spend less than his income—in other words, to live on less. This is equivalent to lowering the standard of living. In the competition for a chance to work the man with a lower standard will underbid the man with a higher standard. And a small group of such thrifty workers in any overcrowded industry will permanently lower the wages of that industry. And the thrifty ones will no longer be thrifty, for their income will have been reduced till it balances their expenditure. In short, thrift negatives thrift.

If 400,000 English gentlemen, "of no occupation," according to their own statement in the census of 1881, are unprofitable, do away with them. Set them to work plowing game preserves and planting potatoes. If they are profitable, continue them by all means, but let it be seen to that the average Englishman shares somewhat in the profits they produce by working at no occupation.

Then the conclusion:

There can be no mistake. Civilization has increased man's producing power an hundredfold, and through mismanagement [Mr. London has made comparisons of comfort between the Alaska savages and the average Londoner] the men of civilization live worse than the beasts, and have less to eat and wear and protect them from the elements than the savage Innuit in a frigid climate who lives to-day as he lived in the stone age ten thousand years ago.

*THE PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS. By Jack London. With many illustrations from Photographs. 8vo. Pp. 319. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

The Co-operative Infant.

THE MIS-RULE OF THREE. By Florence Warden. With illustrations by Caroline Pulghum. 12mo. Pp. 308. New York: Wyckl & Company.

If three impecunious bachelors suddenly found themselves in possession of an infant under two years old, and the mother of the infant did not within a very brief space rescue the child from their clumsy mercies, we may take it that things would go hard with the young one. In this story an unidentified infant gets into the luggage of three young gentlemen returning from a holiday among the Channel Islands. The three young gentlemen also get involved in a mystery of the most mysterious which affects a beautiful girl and an ancient house on one of the islands.

The solution of the mystery of the house, the identification of the co-operative infant, and the proper wooing of the beautiful young girl by one of the three young gentlemen is the obvious business of the tale. One may assume also that a kind-hearted author will think somewhat of the predicament of the other two young gentlemen—who might take it ill that only one of them was provided with a sweetheart. There you have an opening for complications, while the Channel Islands and a lonely house, containing a wonderful collection of curiosities, gives plenty of room for local color.

Altogether it is a very readable story, with masculine action and feminine coquetry and a hint of possible horrid crimes. Moreover, there is that touch of saving humor which will serve as spice for jaded creatures who have got so they don't like a story just because it is a story. The plot, you see, is a farce, but the author has been good and provided a real story with serious moments and true love and tears and all that.

The Simple Life.

THE ULTIMATE MOMENT. By W. R. Lighton. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. In one volume. Pp. 311. 12mo. Cloth. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.50.

Many are the stories telling of the evolution of kings of finance or of intellectual giants from untutored lads of the farm, but these successful men pursue their careers far afield from the humble roof that saw their birth, returning thither only for a half-pleasing, half-pensive reminiscence of their boyhood days. "The Ultimate Moment" stands alone in portraying the ambitious farmer boy with an easy path to legal eminence before him, deliberately choosing the old simple life as the better and higher one. The point of view is interesting in its very uniqueness.

But the book affords much to commend besides its unusual finale. Its pictures of the Nebraska farm are full of interest and verity. The young farmer's longing to take hold of life with his own powers, and to "enjoy one supreme and ultimate moment of personal victory" is fine, as is his recognition of the true "ultimate moment," when it comes, so different from his expectation.

The characters of the Omaha life are less well done than are those of the Elkhorn Valley. Watson, with whom the author has taken great pains, a prominent lawyer and politician, is not natural. Middle-aged men of affairs do not talk so much of their true inwardness. The story of his marital infelicities is preposterous, especially in these days of the all-knowing and all-revealing reporter. Watson's daughter is not more natural than himself, but it has been long since we met a heroine who was a mistress of the harp, and Margaret's music brings back the good old days of sentiment. We enjoy her wonderful playing, even though her répertoire seems not altogether suited to her instrument.

Mrs. Deland says, "Every man is a Mormon at heart," so, of course, David is in a strait betwixt this mondaine and the unsophisticated, and, sooth to say, rather dull and heavy Ruth, but all comes out right for everybody in the end.

In spite of some inequalities, "The Ultimate Moment" is a well-written and artistically constructed book. It contains some thrilling episodes, the interest is well-sustained, and it is refreshing to find a romance that recognizes the value of simplicity of living. It is refreshing, too, to find illustrations that so truly illustrate. Mr. Keller's Mr. Watson is really better than Mr. Leighton's. Uncle Billy is charming, and there is a portiere of superb quality that one can almost feel.

An Autumn Pastoral.

DAPHNE. An Autumn Pastoral. By Margaret Sherwood. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

Margaret Sherwood's story of "Daphne" is well called in its sub-title "a pastoral." It is a story of young love, and the scenes are laid among the vineyards and olive groves of Italy. To a castle on the hills overlooking the valley beneath, where somewhere, in purple and golden mists, lies Rome, a young American girl Daphne, comes to visit her sister, who is the wife of an Italian Count. But the sister and her husband are called to the bedside of a dying relative, and Daphne finds herself alone with two servants who can neither understand English nor make the young girl understand them. But the country itself is beautiful enough for Daphne, and wandering on the hills she likes to forget that she is engaged to a well-meaning clergyman in New York, who loves her, but who somehow does not seem to fill her life. And in this state of awful susceptibility Apollo appears, and Apollo is not a god, but a man—and yet, tall and straight and fair, dressed in the cloak of a shepherd and disporting himself among the sheep on the hills, no wonder Daphne doubted that he was human.

There is much of the joyousness of nature in the book. The luscious incense of ripening grapes, the black richness of fresh olives, the glories of earth and sky, golden mists and silver haze, all the wonders and delights of Italy are spread out in dazzling array. A pastoral, the author calls her story; the reader is tempted to call it a pastel.

Up-to-Date Fairy Tales.

NURSE NORAH'S UP-TO-DATE FAIRY TALES. By Elliott Flower. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: James Pott & Co. $1.

There is always an attraction about fairy tales, especially those time-honored ones that we were raised on, "Little Red Riding Hood," "Puss in Boots," "Cinderella," and the wonders of Arabian Nights. This attraction has been heightened by the wonderful Hibernian accent which Nurse Norah employs in the retelling—and remodeling—of these old-time favorites. She told them to her little nurslings for the selfish reason that while she regaled them with stories they were quiet, and it really was easier to talk for them than to walk after them keeping them out of mischief.

But the older people of the family used to steal softly into the next room and listen to the tales along with the children. And that is how "Nurse Norah's Up-to-date Fairy Tales" happened to be put to paper. The book is charmingly illustrated by Fanny Y. Cory and R. A. Graef. Each fairy tale ends with an appropriate moral calculated to find fruition in the hearts of her young hearers. For instance, the curiosity of Mrs. Bluebeard suggested that "Whin ye're told ye can have a piece iv pie, don't be r-reachin' f'r the cake with the other hand, or ye may get ye'er knuckles r-rapped an' lose th' pie. 'Tis not ivery wan that has brothers come at the r-right time." While Cinderella's romance taught "Be sure what ye wa-ant an' thin don't be makin' throuble f'r ye-erself be backin' awa-ay whin ye can get it, jist to see if it'll come afther ye."

Nurse Norah has an excellent conception of a cartoon. "A cartoon," she says, "is th' pictoryal art iv makin' wan person mad, while ye make ivery wan else laugh. 'Tis a mane thing said in a funny way-ay without wor'rds." Also she has something to say on taxes. "Taxes * * * are th' pinalty ye pa-ay f'r bein' bossed."

Jefferies's "English Village."

The new edition of Richard Jefferies's "An English Village," (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 12mo., gilt top, uncut edges,) contains, besides twenty-five illustrations made by Clifton Johnson in Wiltshire, a preface by Mr. Johnson and an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. The title page has a miniature portrait of Jefferies. The book describes "wild life in a Southern county" in England as the title of the first edition suggested. This is an autobiography, as Mr. Mabie says in his introduction. "It is a wonderfully minute and graphic picture of the country in which Jefferies was born, and, like Thoreau's 'Concord and Merrimack Rivers' and 'Walden,' it will always be read, not only for its interest as a study of nature, but as a record of the external life of a man of genius, the description of the background of literary work of enduring interest." Mr. Mabie describes the faces of Thoreau and Jefferies. Unlike the "rustic" type of Thoreau's features, those of Jefferies, he says, show a classical regularity, a fine balance and harmony of proportions, courage enjoined with great sensitiveness, and the poetic temperament. Like Thoreau's, his face is long and narrow, and suggests the habit of quiet, concentrated observation.

Jefferies, who reveals an observing lover of nature capable of setting down his impressions with a mass of detail that has a surprising amount of movement and color, particularly appeals to the sympathetic, artistic photographer. Such a man is Clifton Johnson, who quite succeeds in subordinating the science of his picture-taking to its artistic possibilities. Apparently he studied Jefferies with patience, possibly with delight, and then, with camera in hand, wandered about Wiltshire, among the lanes and the hedgerows, the pastures and the plowed fields, along the village streets, and only "snapped the button" when he was sure that the result would be worthy. The result has been worthy, and we have a fine collection of rural scenes and figures, which mean something because the originals could be found nowhere in the world but in Wiltshire.

"The Oriental Rug."

The Oriental rug, as competing with genuine paintings, says W. D. Ellwanger in the preface to "The Oriental Rug," (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50 net, cloth, 8vo., numerous illustrations, pp. 173,) has hardly a history, and is practically without a name or a pedigree. The painting has descent, signature, or the brush mark of a school to father it. The rug must speak for itself and go upon its intrinsic value. It is its own guarantee and certificate of artistic and financial value.

Mr. Ellwanger deals with Eastern rugs and carpets, saddlebags, mats, and pillows, and considers kinds and classes, types, borders, figures, dyes, symbols, and so on. He has a special chapter giving advice to collectors and some general observations. The volume contains a dozen colored plates, showing a Ladik rug, a Koulah, Kazak, Senna, Chichi, Kabistan, Ghiordes, Koulah, Meles, Beluchistan, Bergama, and two Anatolian pillows, reproduced from the collections of the author, Mr. Erickson Perkins, and Mr. George H. Ellwanger. The text illustrations show different kinds of borders. The cover has an appropriate Persian design.

There are already valuable and elaborate works on this subject. They cite the highest authorities; their illustrations are, in themselves, works of art. But they are expensive. Here, however, is a comparatively inexpensive book, with correct, even pretty pictures of rugs, which sets before the reader all that an amateur, who buys rugs for use and ornament, finds it necessary to know. One may talk with intelligence, if not with erudition, on the subject of rugs, after a perusal of "The Oriental Rug."

Is Light Electricity?

Light is an electro-magnetic disturbance, like that due to a discharge from an induction coil or a condenser, the only difference between them and the light waves is in the wave length. This is the conclusion reached by Prof. Albert A. Michelson of the Department of Physics of the University of Chicago. "Light Waves and Their Uses" is the title under which his Lowell Institute lectures, delivered in 1899, are published in Volume III., of the second series of the Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago. The lectures explain the methods devised for making use of the interference of the waves of light in the production of a natural standard of length and in measuring extremely minute distances and angles. The ordinary reader will enter an unknown world, while the astronomer or other specialist will return thanks for the concise summing up of facts he would have had to pursue through scattered polyglot periodicals. The illustrations of wave motions, measuring machines, &c., are a great help to the untrained reader, but the three beautiful color plates would be more useful if accompanied by a few words of explanation or even a reference to the pages on which they are discussed. ($3 net.)

How to Decorate a Home.

A rather interesting book is Lillie Hamilton French's "Homes and Their Decoration," (8vo, cloth, gilt top, over 100 illustrations. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., $3 net,) in which are given suggestions to the householder. The book is the result of the author's correspondence with women in this country, Canada, and abroad, by means of which she "discovered that for the most part these women were harassed by a sense of their own limitations and confused by a medley of suggestions and by various proclamations relating to infallible standards in household decoration."

Her opening chapter is on the question of requirements. In order to make a home successful, she says, one must know the needs of those who are to dwell in it, their circumstances, and the relation they bear to the community in which they live. These requirements are not only individual, but communal. She follows this with remarks on the parlor, sitting rooms, sleeping rooms, nurseries, servants' quarters, dining rooms, kitchens, and so on. The author not only deals with houses, but also with apartments. She gives suggestions for hangings, pictures, ornaments, books, tables, chairs, wall papers, and everything else that goes to decorate the different rooms. Besides the many full-page pictures showing rooms, the arrangement of pictures, &c., there are numerous text illustrations and diagrams, showing, for example, different styles of furniture, ancient and modern, decorations, bric-à-brac, &c.

"Home Arts and Crafts."

In the volume edited and compiled by Montague Marks ("Home Arts and Crafts," 8vo. Pp., 154, fully illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50 net) are given suggestions for teaching one's self modeling in clay and in wax, wood carving, fret sawing, leather decoration, poker work, etching on metal, bent-iron work, ornament, wallpaper designing, textile designing, tile designing, damaged china restoring, taxidermy, and a number of other crafts and arts that can be learned at home. The volume opens with a chapter on modeling. The writer tells what tools are to be used, how to work from the cast and from life; how to model in clay, in china, in wax, in gesso, and how to do plaster casts. The text and full page illustrations are suggestive and illustrate the writer's remarks. This is followed by wood carving, treated of in the same manner, and then come chapters on fret sawing, pyrogravure, leather decoration, metal work, applied design, and miscellaneous chapters on how to retouch photographers' negatives, how to restore damaged china, "extra-illustrating" or "grangerizing," and taxidermy, with which the book closes. It is pre-eminently a book for a rainy day and the enforced leisure of busy hands and an active creative brain craving for expression in things that are artistic as well as useful.

Turner Reprints.

Robert Louis Stevenson's essays and travels are presented this season in seven 16mo volumes of pleasing typographical effect, (Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co., $1.25 each.) "An Inland Voyage," which has been called a modern "Sentimental Journey," has just come to hand with three photogravures, the first being a portrait of Stevenson as he appeared as "the amateur emigrant." The book is the work of The Heintzemann Press of Boston.

This charming little idyl of Stevenson, in which the author flees from the smoke and the din and the sordid activity of the Belgian canals to find peace and repose in rural France, reveals much of the charming personality of the writer. Under his gentle touch the canoes partake of his confidences and gradually assume personalities not soon to be forgotten. Even in the author's mind Cigarette and Arethusa are made to assume something of the dignity and responsiveness of mortals. Incidentally the reader, if he thinks of what he is reading, learns much about the shores of the Oise and the people who live there explained for him by one of the most sympathetic teachers. The Turner volume of Stevenson's "Inland Voyage" is dainty and practical.

QUERIES.

A. A. WILLIAMSON, Hyde Park-on-Hudson, N. Y.: "Please inform me of a book giving incidents in the life of Daniel Boone. Something thrilling for a boy and at the same time authentic, inexpensive, and illustrated."

"Daniel Boone," by J. S. C. Abbott. (Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.)

ALFRED BELCHER, 305 East Tenth Street, New York City: "Where can I get a book relating to the mythical island of Atlantis? Is there any book published giving information about the Sargasso Sea?"

"Atlantis," by Ignatius Donnelly. (Harper & Brothers, $2;) "In the Sargasso Sea," by Thomas A. Janvier, (same publishers, $1.25.)

AARON VANDERWERKER, 191 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "The New York popular magazine inquired for by M. Davies, 418 Sixth Street, Washington, D. C., was probably Mrs. Ann S. Stephens's Illustrated Monthly, among whose contributors were Frank Lee Benedict, T. B. Thorpe, F. O. C. Darley, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and other well-known writers. Mrs. Stephens was the author of 'Fashion and Famine' and other famous novels. The magazine was published just one year, July, 1856, to June, 1857, but earlier than the date named by your correspondent. I have a bound copy."

"F. G.," Harrisburg, Penn.: "Please oblige me with a list of William Carleton's Irish books, as they first appeared."

"Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," two series, 1830-33; "Tales of Ireland," 1834; "Fardorougha the Miser," 1839; "Father Butler," 1839; "The Fawn of Springvale," 1841, (called "Jane Sinclair," 1849;) "Valentine McClutchy," 1845; "Parra Sastha," 1845; "Art Maguire," 1847; "The Black Prophet," 1847; "The Emigrants of Ahadarra," 1847; "The Tithe Proctor," 1849; "The Clarionet," 1850; "Red Hall," 1852, (called "The Black Baronet" in the edition of 1857;) "The Squanders of Castle Squander," 1852; "Willy Reilly," 1855; "The Emigrants," 1857; "The Evil Eye," 1860; "The Double Prophecy," 1862; "Redmond, Count O'Hanlon," 1862; "The Silver Acre," 1862, and "The Fair of Emyvale," 1870.

"H. M. A.," New Haven, Conn.: "'Nancy Young, 124 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City,' would find much information concerning medicinal herbs in a very fine botanical work entitled 'Practical Flora,' by Oliver R. Willis, Ph. D., American Book Company, publishers. It treats of food-producing trees, shrubs, and herbs, also of those that furnish oils, medicines, dyes, textile fabrics, &c., in a style that is decidedly interesting, and not too technical for popular use."

CONVERSE CLEAVES, 2,120 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.: "The poem from the pen of Henry Ware, Jr., D. D., (1794-1843,) asked for by R. L. C. White, 117 Addison Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn., in Appeals to Readers, Oct. 31, can be found in Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America," seventeenth edition, (Parry & McMillan, Philadelphia, 1856.) It is in blank verse, and entitled, "To the Ursa Major." It is conspicuously absent from Stedman's and many other standard American anthologies.

Some French Cathedrals.

There are over eighty pen-and-ink drawings, besides a number of maps and plans, in the volume describing "Cathedrals of Northern France," by Francis Miltoun, (8vo., Pp. 400, index; Boston: L. C. Page & Co.,) and they are the work of Blanche McManus. Among the churches shown are Notre Dame de Noyon, Notre Dame de Laon, Notre Dame d'Amiens, St. Croix d'Orleans, St. Louis de Blois, St. Cyr, and St. Juliette de Nevers, St. Brieuc, and others which, although not cathedrals, are called so. Mr. Miltoun says in his introduction that the earliest art triumphs of the French have most likely been in the development and "perfectionnement" of mediaeval (Gothic) architecture. Its builders planned well and wisely, as well as amply. Toward the close of his remarks he says:

In dealing with the cathedrals of the north, territorially, we have to consider those examples which are generally accepted as being all that a cathedral church should be. Of the first rank are those gathered not far from the confines of the mediaeval Isle of France.

The book deals with transition examples, the "Grand Group," the cathedrals of the Loire, of Central France, those east of Paris, of Western Normandy, and Brittany. In the appendices are given the architectural divisions of France, a list of the departments of France and their derivations, a list of the dioceses of the Church in France, a list of the larger French churches, a chronology of the chief styles and examples of church building in the north of France from 1050 to 1625, dimensions and chronology of some of the most important churches, a table of the French Kings from Charlemagne onward, French measurements, a glossary of architectural terms with popular definitions, and an index.

We know of no pleasanter way for the tourist or the student to become aesthetically and historically acquainted with the ecclesiastical monuments of the Ile de France than by a perusal of this book. Mr. Miltoun writes with authority and with enthusiasm. Miss McManus's pictures, while thoroughly artistic, are rich with Gallic atmosphere; at the same time she has by no means been unmindful of that suggestive detail which is at once sought out by the architectural eye.

The Artist's Library.

Four new volumes have just been brought out by Longmans, Green & Co. in their Artist's Library, ("Van Dyck," in two volumes, by Lionel Cust; "Hubert and John Van Eyck," by Frances C. Weale; "Leonardo da Vinci," by Herbert P. Horne; thin, F cap quartos, $1 net, each,) edited by Laurence Binyon. As in the former volumes, which included Altdorfer, Goya, Hokusai, and Giovanni Bellini, the illustrations from the subject's paintings are at the back of the volume following the account of the career and work of the artist. The two volumes on Van Dyck contain thirty full-page plates reproduced from drawings and paintings in different collections. Frances C. Weale has furnished twenty-one reproductions on full pages for her monograph on the Van Eycks, while in the volume on Leonardo da Vinci there are twenty full-page plates.

Although the plates are only 6¼ by 4¾ inches, they are fine examples of half-tone printing, emphasizing detail for the benefit of the student, yet so toned as to possess as much artistic merit as may be expected in photographic representation. Some of them are tinted. While there is nothing new in the brief textual introductions, the writers show themselves to be thorough masters of the literature of their subjects, of which they make discriminating use. In his treatment of Leonardo, however, Mr. Horne introduces a commendable novelty. After a brief prefatory note, in which he pays his compliments to the well-known art critic, Bernhard Berenson, to whom the volume is dedicated, he introduces Vasari's "Life on Leonardo da Vinci" and presents it with a running commentary that is full of pertinent extracts, both biographical and descriptive. Vasari's own feverish, emphatic, and always illuminating diction is accompanied by extensive extracts from nearly every writer on the subject, and these extracts may be read as interpolations in Vasari or studied coherently and independently at leisure. In other words, Mr. Horne has annotated Vasari, given him a modern critic's setting, illuminated his obscurities, and added touches of comment that are vivid, searching, and judicious.

Two Months in Japan.

"Three Rolling Stones in Japan," by Gilbert Watson, is being published by Longmans, Green & Co. This is an account of a two months' stay in Japan of Mr. Watson and two chance acquaintances, who make the "three rolling stones." Having arrived at Shanghai, Mr. Watson and his companions sailed for Nagasaki, and from there went to Abo. They visited Shimonoseki, Kobe, Hiogo, Akashi, Osaka, Kioto, Otsu, Hikone, Tokio, and other places in the island empire. Speaking in the first chapter of their impressions of China on leaving it for Japan, Mr. Watson says: "Our last impression of China stands out pleasantly. We left it basking in the warmth of noon, brilliantly lighted up, full of color, smiling to itself, as it were, under a cloudless canopy of blue." Mr. Watson describes the Geisha girls, bathing places, a sanctuary, dinner parties, &c., and the family of Tomi and their three daughters, especially Karakamoko-San, a picture of whom is given as frontispiece to the book.

"The Literary Guillotine."

"The Literary Guillotine," which is a report of the proceedings of the Literary Emergency Court, presided over by Mark Twain, with Oliver Herford as Justice of the court, and Charles Battell Loomis as prosecuting attorney, where, during their sittings, execution is duly done upon the popular authors and poets of the day," is issued by John Lane this week. The sketches originally appeared in The Reader. The writers "guillotined" include Hall Caine, Sir Alfred Austin, Clinton Scollard, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Henry James, John Kendrick Bangs, Winston Churchill, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Irving Bacheller, Charles Major, Mary Johnston, Bliss Carman, Henry van Dyke, Edwin Markham, F. D. Sherman, N. D. Hillis, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Madison Cawein, James Brander Matthews, Mrs. Eddy, S. Weir Mitchell, Richard Harding Davis. The cover design is by Scotson-Clark and represents a guillotine, toward which the convicted writers are looking.

Authors and Their Environment.

Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie in his new book, "Backgrounds of Literature," (size 6 by 9 inches. Pp. 316. Gilt top. New York: The Outlook Company. Regular edition $2 net; limited autograph edition of 100 copies, $25 net,) describes the backgrounds which affected the imagination of seven celebrated writers. The chapters are entitled "The Lake Country and Wordsworth," "Emerson and Concord," "The Washington Irving Country," "Weimar and Goethe," "The Land of Lorna Doone," "America in Whitman's Poetry," and "The Land of Scott." The volume is largely descriptive of the scenery around the homes of these poets and prose writers. Mr. Mabie quotes from their writings and shows how the passages are related to the author's surroundings.

The book contains a number of illustrations from drawings and photographs. Among the pictures, forty-six in number, are views of Dove cottage, Grasmere, Honister Crag and Pass, Hawkshead, where Wordsworth lived; Emerson's home from the Orchard, the Great Meadows, the elms of the Concord River, a corner of Emerson's study; Sunnyside, Irving's home; views of Sleepy Hollow, Goethe's dwelling, his working room, the State church at Weimar, and other places in Weimar and Goethe's house; the Valley of the Doones, William Black's country; Whitman's birthplace, Cold Spring Harbor, where Whitman first saw the sea; Whitman's grave at Camden, Scott's home at Abbotsford, Loch Achray and Ben Venue, Loch Katrine, Melrose Abbey, and other places connected with the Scotch novelist.

More Emersonia.

Persons who care for Emerson's nine essays on "The Conduct of Life" in appropriate dress can hardly fail to be pleased with this new edition, (8vo. Pp. 288. New York: Scott-Thaw Company. 350 copies,) a fine specimen of the printer's, binder's, and paper maker's work from the Chiswick Press, London. The type is comparatively unknown in America, although at first glance it resembles the Great Primer of our learning-to-read days. In external form it is based upon the Great Primer—the Caslon adaptation—but receives added character through its sharp, thin curves and bold black obliques and perpendiculars. It is scientifically cut so that the eye first catches the upper third of the letters. The c's and t's are gracefully tied. Its initial letters possess similar characteristics, only in magnified form, while its italics are a plain, clear-cut Aldine. The title page is a simple yet effective example of rubrication. The volume is bound in fine yellow linen, vellum backed. The title in simple Roman capitals, surrounded by a heavy border, is deeply stamped in gold upon the cover.

American Bookbindings.

Henri Pène du Bois, author of "Four Private Libraries of New York" and of a number of bibliographical essays, has described "American Bookbindings in the Library of Henry William Poor," and the book will shortly appear with the imprint of George S. Smith of this city. The volume will contain thirty-nine full-page illustrations by Edward Bierstadt, reproduced in gold leaf and colors. The edition of the book is limited to 285 copies, each numbered and signed; 200 on Holland hand-made paper and 85 on Imperial Japanese paper.

Robert Grant's New Novel.

"The Undercurrent" is the title of a new novel by Robert Grant which will appear serially in Scribner's Magazine during 1904. It has for its basis a story of human passion and strife. But the story is a modern one. Through it is said to run a presentation of some of the most apparent dangers in the social forces of to-day. The conflict is between Church and State on the question of divorce—it is also a conflict between the rich and the middle-class poor. F. C. Yohn will illustrate the story.

"How to Make a Flower Garden."

The volume on "How to Make a Flower Garden," which Doubleday, Page & Co. are publishing, contains many illustrations. It is written by experts and covers every branch of the subject, from practical directions for the individual flowers and shrubs to water gardens, rock gardens, and Alpine plants, wild gardens, window gardens, hot beds, cold frames, greenhouses, up to the formal gardens and Japanese gardens. Accounts are given, incidentally, of experiences in different parts of the country.

"Pilgrim's Progress" Pictures.

Harold Copping has made thirty-one illustrations for the Puritan Edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," which the Fleming H. Revell Company will bring out for the holidays. The pictures are said to portray accurately Bunyan's meaning and present the characters as they appeared at that time. Mr. Copping comes of an artistic family, his grand-uncle having been Samuel Prout and his grandfather J. Skinner Prout, in whose studio Mr. Copping received his first lessons in drawing.

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

AUGUSTUS C. BUELL, author of "Sir William Johnson" and "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy," is writing an exhaustive biography of William Penn for D. Appleton & Co., the first part of which is now in press. It will be published in a large octavo, and will be based principally on the correspondence between Penn and his agent in America, James Logan, which has as yet been sparingly drawn upon, if at all, by historians and biographers. Hitherto, the "lives" of Penn have been principally written by Quakers, but this will be an attempt to show him as an administrator and colonizer of superb ability, the founder of two commonwealths. The book will be richly illustrated with contemporaneous portraits and the similes of documents, old prints, &c.

E. Boyd Smith's pictures for Mary Austin's book describing "The Land of Little Rain" show his familiarity with the region. His coyotes are realistic, his plants of desert and mountain meadows can be distinguished, and his Indians, gold-hunters, and cowboys are suggestive.

Owen Wister, author of "The Virginian," &c., in answer to a recent question as to whether the reviewers of his books seemed to understand their work, said: "Let us remember that in our country, at the present hour, more people are talking at once, and louder and faster, than anywhere else in the entire world. It needs must follow that now and then a word of value is uttered; and he that hath ears will hear it."

The correspondence of Anthony B. North Peat, who at one time was Attaché of the Ministry of the Interior under the Second Empire, and later an Attaché of the Council of State, has been secured for publication in America by D. Appleton & Co. The letters embrace the period from 1864 to 1869, and indicate from a personal and inside point of view that intimate phase of French history, which made the war with Prussia possible, and the overwhelming defeat of the empire inevitable. The volume, which will be generous in format and number of pages, will be entitled "Gossip from Paris." The material has been extracted with great discrimination from nine bulky folios of manuscripts.

J. T. Trowbridge, whose autobiography and collected poems have just been published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., gave readings yesterday from these books at Indianapolis.

Miss Edith Ayrinn, who, as has been announced, has become the affianced bride of Israel Zangwill, the well-known author of "The Grey Wig," "The Mantle of Elijah," &c., has contributed to English and American magazines. But she is not so well-known in literature as Zangwill.

Nelson Lloyd, author of "The Natural-Born Preacher," "The Best Gun in the Valley," &c., has written for Scribner's Magazine a short novel which will appear in that periodical next year under the title "The Soldier of the Valley." The scenes are laid in the quiet, rustic neighborhood of a Pennsylvania valley. A. B. Frost will make the illustrations.

Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University is writing a number of papers on great moments in the diplomatic history of the United States, which Harper's Magazine will publish during 1904. The papers will be very timely. Prof. Moore is well known as an authority on diplomatic history.

Dr. Aiden Arthur Knipe has sent to Scribner's a story of college life and football, entitled "The Sub-Mascot," in which he tells how a youngster named Phil became an essential element in the success of his adopted eleven. E. M. Ashe will provide the illustrations.

Prof. William H. Pickering, author of an "Atlas of the Moon," published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is not only an astronomer but also a mountain climber. He ascended El Misti, in Peru, which is 19,000 feet high. Prof. Pickering was in charge of the party from Harvard University which made in Jamaica the most complete and valuable series of moon photographs ever secured.

Ellen Glasgow Kirk is said to have written her best story in "Good-Bye, Proud World," a third edition of which is announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Frank E. Schoonover, the well-known illustrator and author, has gone to the little known regions around Hudson Bay to collect material for a series of papers describing those sections, which will appear in Harper's Magazine next year. Mr. Schoonover will provide pictures for the articles.

Edward Penfield has written the description of a recent journey he took through the canals in the Netherlands. It is entitled "Holland from the Story of a Boxler," and, with a number of illustrations in color by Mr. Penfield, will be published in Scribner's Christmas number.

Dr. A. H. Strong, President of the Rochester Theological Seminary, has written an introduction to George P. Wilkin's "Control in Evolution," which A. C. Armstrong & Son are issuing. Mr. Wilkin is held to treat in an interesting manner of the problem—the reconciliation of the facts of religion with the theory of those who believe in evolution.

Hugh Black, author of "Friendship," is publishing through the Fleming H. Revell Company a new book entitled "Work." The author, it is said, treats practically of life's every-day duties, showing that highest ideals are possible even on the humblest plane. Mr. Black writes of "Idleness and Work," "The Moral Need of Work," "The Duty of Work," &c.

President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University will be represented in Harper's next year by some articles in which he tells of the great universities he has visited in Europe, including those at Athens, St. Petersburg, and Upsala.

Charles H. Caffin, author of "American Masters of Painting," will shortly bring out, through Doubleday, Page & Co., a companion volume on "American Masters of Sculpture." Mr. Caffin will deal with Saint-Gaudens, MacMonnies, Ward, Bartlett, French, Borglum, Adams, Barnard, and others.

W. Sherman Potts has made the illustrations for a story by Ralph D. Paine entitled "The Jade-Teapot." This tells how "Shorty" Blake saved Private Saunders from permitting himself to die, and of "Shorty's" final bombardment of Nagasaki. Scribner's Magazine will publish the story in its December issue.

Dr. James Denney has written a supplementary volume to his "Death of Christ," which will appear with the imprint of A. C. Armstrong & Son under the title "The Atonement and the Modern Mind." Dr. Denney says in his preface that his purpose is evangelic, whatever may be said of his method; "it is to commend the atonement to the human mind, as that mind has been determined by the influence and experience of modern times, and to win the mind for the truth of the atonement."

William C. Sprague has collected his articles, which appeared in The American Boy, on Napoleon Bonaparte into one volume, which the A. Wessels Company will publish at an early date under the title "Napoleon Bonaparte: A History Written for Boys." Mr. Sprague has provided a number of reproductions of paintings illustrating Napoleon's career.

F. Frankfort Moore has named his new novel, which is an account of a cruise in the West Indies, "Shipmates in Sunshine." This is the result of some recent travels made by the author. He describes the islands of the Caribbean, Martinique, and Venezuela. D. Appleton & Co. will shortly bring the book out.

Thomas A. Janvier and Walter Appleton Clark are touring the French coast to get material for some articles on that section for Harper's for 1904. For the same purpose Norman Duncan went to Labrador to live among the fishermen. He is shortly to return to write about their dangerous and lonely life.

Frank A. Vanderlip, author of "The American Commercial Invasion of Europe," will have four articles considering European problems of interest to America in Scribner's Magazine next year. Mr. Vanderlip writes of the questions of labor, Socialism, suffrage, elections, religious troubles, &c., telling of the men who are shaping events, of measures now under active discussion, and of motives which are moving parties and forming foreign policies. The papers will be illustrated with photographs and drawings.

Anna B. Wells has written "Studies in the Art of Illustration," which will be brought out shortly by the Fleming H. Revell Company. Prof. Wells is the editor of The Christian Endeavor World. He has gathered into his book incidents from the street, the market, the office, and the home, which he sets forth with a moral.

Frank Hamilton Spearman, author of "The Nerve of Foley" and well known to magazine readers, recently speaking of Forest Crissey's "Country Boy," said: "In the fewest possible words, sketched sometimes like silhouettes, carved again like cameos, some after scene follows and chord upon chord are touched upon in the boy's life." The book is published by the Fleming H. Revell Company.

Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton has sent to Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. a volume of "Travels in Europe and America," written by her husband, Charles E. Bolton, M. A., author of "A Model Village," &c., who died suddenly in 1901. The volume will contain besides a description of the places visited by Mr. Bolton a popular series of lectures which he delivered during his travels. There will be twenty-seven illustrations in the book reproduced in half tone from photographs.

Noah K. Davis, well known in the South, where he was at one time Professor of Philosophy in the University of Virginia, has written "The Story of the Nazarene," and the Fleming H. Revell Company will bring it out. For the past twenty-five years Dr. Davis has lectured on Sunday afternoons in the chapel of the University of Virginia to a voluntary attendance of students. The book is based on his study for these lectures.

Alfred Russell Wallace's book "Man's Place in the Universe" is being translated into nearly all languages. Editions in German and French will shortly appear, although the American edition has not been published yet. A translation into Russian has been arranged for, and there is to be an Italian version. McClure, Phillips & Co. are the American publishers.

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